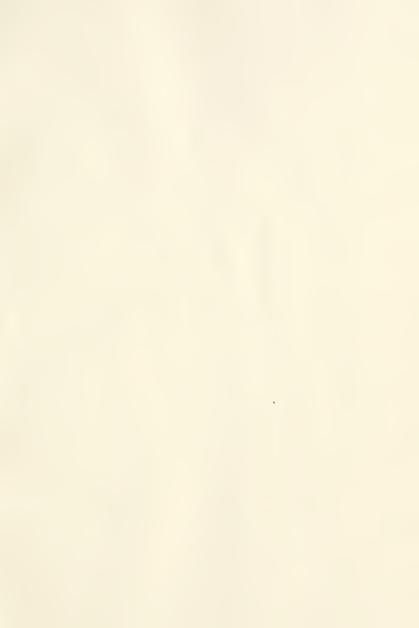


INDIANA STATE LIBRARY









DOCUMENTS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

ΓA

THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 3, 18,49.

PART FIRST.

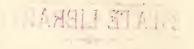


INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1850. 1328.7 1 49 (3):300 33 - 13:31 1

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.

1D1



OF THE WAR WAS A STREET, WITH THE PARTY OF T

THAY'S YOU HARD INAMED

ORNE CERTAIN

Other was included





REPORT.

Treasurer's Office, Indianapolis, November 1, 1849.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Statement of the whole Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of October, A.D. 1849, viz:

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1848, six hundred and ninety-four thousand and ninety-six dollars and nine cents, - - - \$694,096 09

Received from 1st November, to 31st October, 1849, inclusive:

On account of Revenue of 1847,	-	\$1,456		
On account of Revenue of 1848,	-	402,787	77	4
On account of Delinquent Revenue	e for			
1847,	-	39,198	59	
On account of Delinquent Revenue	e for			
1848,	-	207	76	
				443,650 22
On account of estates without know	wn he	eirs, -	-	\$119 00
120 . 1 1000				
On account of State Prison for ren	ts,	-	-	24,620 14
*	,			•

STATE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE FUND.

Received from sales of College lands				
	#1 000	0.5		
principal,	\$1,290	25		
Received from sales of College lands-				
interest,	610	44		
Received from loans refunded, -	4,884	41		
Received from interest paid on loans, -	5,221			
Received from damages on sales of	0,0.01			
mortgaged lands,	165	ΛΛ		
	0			
Received from costs of advertising same,	46	00		
-			\$12,217	91
CALLINITE THIND				
SALINE FUND.				
Received from sales of saline lands—				
principal,	826	74		
Received from sales of saline lands—	0.20	• 1		
	41.4	00		
interest,	414			
Received from loans refunded, -	2,225			
Received from interest paid on loans, -	1,308	49		
Received from damages on sales of				
mortgaged lands,	23	25		
Received from costs of advertising same,		00		
	G	00	P	
Received from dividends on saline fund	7.004			
bank stock,	1,994	28		
			6,800	08
TO A DESCRIPTION OF A STREET, THE PARTY OF A				
BANK TAX FUND.				
Received from loans refunded, -	1,234	32		
Received from interest paid on loans, -	740			
Received from Branches of the State				
Bank,	2,845	00		
	2,040	00		
Received from damages on sales of	4.7	~0		
mortgaged lands,		78		
Received from costs of advertising same,	12	00		
Received from dividends on bank tax				
fund bank stock,	320	75		
			5,194	52
			5,202	
SURPLUS REVENUE FUND				
SURPLUS REVENUE FUND	•			
Received from loans refunded, -	150	00		
Received from interest paid on loans,	192	02		
			342	02

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL	ROA	D.	1000
Received from sales of stock, \$10 Received from dividends on State stock,	0,792 3,097	00 00	1 1
-dolayed amineralic an			\$13,889 00
INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS.		-0.,	4
Received from incidental payments, -			3 00
TREASURY FUND.			
Received from loans refunded, - Received from interest paid on loans, Received from damages on sales of	755 71		14
mortgaged lands, Received from costs of advertising same,		50 00	851 72
20° W			031 72
INDIANAPOLIS FUND.			
Received from sales of lots—principal, Received from sales of lots—interest,	400 161		561 25
			001 20
CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUI	ND.		
Received from loans refunded, Received from interest paid on loans,	660 96		
Received from congressional townshipsprincipal, -	45	00	
p. morpus,		_	801 66
COMMON SCHOOL FUND.			100
Received from Sinking Fund Commissioners,			58,489 13
LAWRENCEBURG AND INDIANAPOLIS ROAD COMPANY.	S RA	.IL	
Received on account of bonds, -		-	795 56

NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD.	bosania
Received from tolls,	\$10,516 01
CENTRAL CANAL, NORTHERN DIVISION.	
Received from water rents,	522 95
REVISED STATUTES OF 1843.	•
Received from sales,	188 85
TIPPECANOE MONUMENT FUND.	
Received from subscriptions,	1 69
TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT.	
Received on account of interest refunded, -	10 00
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL — ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES.	
Received from Trustees, Wabash and Erie Canal land certificates, east of	
Tippecanoe, 23,983 01 Received from Trustees on account of	
interest allowed on the same, - 5,774 65 Received from Trustees, Wabash and	
Erie Canal script, west of Tippecanoe, Received from Trustees on account of	
tolls and water rents, 149,232 76 Received from trustees on account of	
subscriptions by bond-holders, - 800 00 Received from Trustees on account of	
sales of lands east and west of Tip- pecanoe, 14,747 75	
Received from Trustees on account of sales of land in Vincennes district, - 77,328 02	
Received from Trustees on account of interest paid on deposites, 7,070 07	
Received from Trustees on account of interest and exchange, - 2,132 38	292,668 64

\$872,243 35

There has been paid out during the year on audited warrants the following sums, to-wit:

ionowing sums, to-wit.		
On account of revenue of 1839 re-		
funded, 28	80	
On account of revenue of 1841 re-		
	84	
On account of revenue of 1843 re-		
	18	
On account of revenue of 1844 re-	1. C	
funded, 21	57	i
On account of revenue of 1845 re-	97	
	71	
	11	
On account of revenue of 1846 re-	40	
	40	
On account of revenue of 1847 re-		-
201210019	21	
On account of delinquent revenue of		
1847 refunded, 92	89	
On account of revenue of 1848 re-		
funded, \$2,548	62	
		\$2,819 22
On account of legislative expenses, -	_	28,465 96
On execute of indicions expenses	_	16,662 67
On account of judiciary expenses, On account of payments to probate judges, -		
On account of payments to probate judges, -	-	5,066 00
On account of specific appropriations,	-	1,202 62
On account of prosecuting attorneys, -	0 -	570 00
On account of stationery and fuel,	-	3,416 36
On account of executive salaries,	-	4,496 66
On account of distributing laws and journals,	-	532 58
On account of militia officers and expenses,	-	1,226 74
On account of State Prison,	77	2,475 04
On account of governor's house,		154 28
Ou account of public printing and binding, -	-	7,471 22
On account of State Library,	-	751 99
On account of presidential election,	-	588 72
On account of contingent fund,	-	842 12
On account of public arms, their transportation, 1	ore-	
servation, and repairs,	_	217 60
On account of State House,	_	329 73
On account of New State Prison, 4-	_	25,318 14
On account of education of the blind,		15,146 89
On account of the Anylum for the Deef and Dumi	1.1	26,370 00
On account of the Asylum for the Deaf and Duml	J, -	20,331 00
On account of the Hospital for the Insane, -	0.100	20,331 00
STATE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE FUN	D	
OTTER OTTERIOR TOTAL	lo m	

On account of loans made, -	-	\$4,850 00
On account of professor's salaries,	-	3,750 00
On account of expenses of fund,	-	128 75

SALINE FUND.

On account of distribution to counties, On account of expenses of fund, - 20 32		,
On account of principal refunded on sales of land, 252 50 On account of interest refunded, - 6 75	o- sapar	
On account of Bank Stock, - 200 00	\$5,485	197
	#5,255	
ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL EX- CHANGE,	250	55
BANK TAX FUND.		
On account of distribution to counties, \$4,486 77 On account of bank tax fund refunded, 295 38		
	4,782	15
SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.	1	
On account of distribution to counties,	1,113	05
CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.		
On account of loans made, \$700 00 On account of interest distributed, - 332 06		
	832	06
THREE PER CENT. FUND.		
On account of three per cent. fund distributed,	193	12
NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD.		
On account of construction, \$451 85 On account of repairs, 6,854 68		
On account of incidental expenses, - 3,199 48 On account of damages, - 10 00		
10 00	10,516	01:

CENTRAL CANAL, NORTHERN DIVISION.

III 000		
On account of repairs,	\$2,060 05	
On account of incidental expenses, -	295 50	
On account of incidental expenses,	295 50	do ore re
		\$2,355 55
		P
n		
MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RA	IL ROAD.	
1		
On account of Madison and Indianapolis	Rail Road	
Stock, '		5,363 35
- Clock,		0,000 00
TAY A D A CUT A NUD TEDLE CLAIM	TAT TAR	
WABASH AND ERIE CAN	VAL EAST.	
On account of Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal scrip east, redeemed and can-		
celled, '	41,667 06	
On account of interest allowed on same,	6,838 26	
On account of incidental expenses,	72 00	
on polices,		48,577 32
		10,011 02
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL W	TROM	
WABASH AND ERIE CANAL W	E51.	
On account of Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal scrip west, redeemed and can-		
celled,	36,985 00	
On account of incidental expenses, -	63 00	
		37,048 00
(0).0		· ·
n		
PUBLIC DEBT.		
TOBBIO BEBLO		
On account of interest,	188,344 00	
	11,602 67	
On account of incidental expenses,		
On account of salary of State Agent, -	1,000 00	200040
		200,946 67
TREASURY NOTES SIX PER (JENT.	
On account of six per cent. Treasury		
Notes redeemed and cancelled, -	62,740 00	
On account of interest allowed on the		
same,	27,661 66	
		90,401 66
		50,101 00 0

ON ACCOUNT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF TREASURY NOTES, -

279 00

TREASURY NOTES ONE-FOURTH OF ONE PER CENT.

cancelled, 31,565 00 On account of interest allowed on same, 369 79	cent. Treasury Notes redeemed and			
on account of interest and wear on same,	cancelled,	,		
31,334 / 8	On account of interest allowed on same,	369	 31,934 7	9-

TREASURY NOTES FIVE PER CENT.

On account of Five per cent. Treasury		
Notes redeemed and cancelled, -	56,350 00	
On account of interest allowed on same,	16,679 60	
· ·		73,029 60

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

ACCOUNT WITH TRUSTEES.

On account of general expenses of		
trustees,	13,134	00
On account of expenses of Land Office,	,	
at Vincennes district,	969	16
	808	10
On account of expenses of Land Office,	0 505	00
east and west of Tippecanoe, -	3,767	32
On account of money refunded on ac-		
count of erroneous interest at Vin-		
cennes district,	480	00
On account of expenses of Superin-		
tendence of canal,	6,585	99
On account of expenses of surveys, -	13,581	
On account of ordinary repairs,	30,597	
On account of extraordinary repairs,	9,311	80
On account of salaries and expenses of		
toll collectors,	4,221	35
On account of construction between		
Coal Creek and Terre Haute	247,082	22
On account of construction of Potaka	211,000	
	0.060	57
Summit,	2,969	37
On account of construction from Terre		
Haute to Point Commerce,	103,982	36

On account of construction between	EXTENSION OF THE PERSON OF THE
Point Commerce and Newberry, -	9 449 75
	2,443 75
On account of repairs above Evansville,	1,536 75
On account of interest paid to subscri-	
bers of \$800,000,	9,441 94
ροιδοί φοσο,σοο,	
1117.01 000 10.3	451,105 99
(D. 4. 1)	#1.70%.000
Total amount of payments, -	- \$1,137,398 25
Total amount of receipts eight hun-	
dred and seventy two thousand two	No.
hundred and forty-three dollars and	
thirty-five cents,	872,243 35
To which add the balance in the Treas-	
ury on the 1st day of Nov., 1848,	694,096 09
ary on the last day of liver, leady	1,566,339 44
	1,500,555 44
35.1	** **********************************
Makes a total amount of, -	- \$1,566,339 44
-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Deduct expenditures as above, -	1,137,398 25
204200000	
Leaves a balance in the Treasury, on t	he first day of
November, 1849, of	- \$428,941 19

Of this balance, the sum of \$201,849 26, is in the hands of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to be expended under their direction in the completion of that work. And the residue of said balance consists almost entirely of Treasury notes and State scrip, redeemed and ready to be cancelled.

The following tables exhibit the amounts that have been assessed, set apart, and paid by the State, under the laws passed for the establishment and support of the benevolent institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane:

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(
Amount of	proceeds	from assessm	ents of	Revenue	of		
1848,						\$24,750	00
Amount of	proceeds	of delinquen	t Reven	ue from	as-	ogradi)	
sessments	of 1847	,		-	-	1,620	00
		•				\$26,370	00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid warrant, No. 451,	26,370 00	0
	the second	
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.		
Balance in the Treasury on the first day of Nov., 1848,	66 89	9
Amount of proceeds of Revenue from assessment of 1848,	11,000 00	0
Amount of proceeds of delinquent Revenue from assessments of 1847, -	1,080 00	0
	\$12,146 8	9
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid warrant No. 4148,	12,146 89	0
raid waitant 110. 4140,	12,140 0	=
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.		
Balance of Revenue of former years in the Treasury on the first day of November 1848,	1 00	0
Amount of proceeds of Revenue from assessment of 1848,	19,250 0	0
Amount of proceeds of delinquent Revenue from assessments of 1847,	1,080 0	0
The state of the s	\$20,331 0	0
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid warrants numbered 3267, 3560, 3810, and 4149, 1,200 00		
3810, and 4149, 1,200 00 Paid warrant numbered 4150, 19,131 00	24 221 2	^
	20,331 0	=

Respectfully submitted, SAMUEL HANNAH, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

SHOWING

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.

1849.



REPORT.

Auditor of State's Office, Indianapolis, November, 8th 1849.

To the General Assembly:

In conformity with the law which requires me "to exhibit to the General Assembly, at its annual meeting, a complete statement of the revenues, taxables, funds, resources, incomes, and property of the State," as well as "the expenditures of the preceding fiscal year," I respectfully submit to you the following statement of the condition of the finances of the State, and the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury for the fiscal year, commencing November 1st, 1848, and ending October 31st, 1849.

For the purpose of rendering the operations of this Department easily understood the various matters are presented under the fol-

lowing heads:

- I. A General Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures during the past year.
- II. A Statement of the several appropriations, the amount expended, and the balance remaining unexpended of the several appropriations.
- III. An estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the present year.
 - IV. The State Debt.
- V. A Statement in detail of the Receipts and Expenditures of the various Trust Funds, including the funds for the Benevolent Institutions.
 - VI. Internal Improvements.
 - VII. Explanations of the Tabular Statements.

I. A GENERAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures during the year 1849.

RECEIPTS.

There was remaining in the Treasury, at the close of the last fiscal year, ending October, 31, 1848, the sum of	\$694,096	09 -
following amounts were received, to-wit:		
On account of Revenue of 1847, the sum of	1,456	10
On account of Revenue of 1848, the sum of -	402,797	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1847, the sum of	39,188	59
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1848, the sum of	207	
On account of Revised Statutes,	188	85
On account of Estates without Heirs,	119	00
On account of Common School Fund, (five per cent.		
Scrip,) derived from Bank profits,	58,489	13
On account of Bank Tax Fund derived from the seve-		
ral Branches of the State Bank,	2,845	
On account of Incidental Receipts,		00
On account of Loans of Treasury Fund refunded, -	755	
On account of interest on loans of Treasury Fund, -	71	42
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	0.2	~ 0
to Treasury Fund,	22	50
On account of costs of advertising sales of land mort-	0	0.0
gaged to Treasury Fund,	2	00
On account of loans of Congressional Township	660	00
Fund refunded,	000	00
On account of interest on loans of Congressional	96	ee
Township Fund, On account of Congressional Township Fund from	90	00
	45	00
Trustees of Town. 10, Range 13, Ripley county, - On account of loans of University Fund refunded, -	4,884	
On account of interest on loans of University Fund,	5,221	
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	5,221	01
to University Fund,	165	00.
On account of costs of advertising University Fund	100	00
refunded,	46	00
On account of sales of University lands in Gibson	•	•
and Monroe counties,	1,290	25
On account of interest on sales of University lands,	610	
On account of loans of Bank Tax Fund refunded, -	1,234	
On account of interest on loans of Bank Tax Fund,	740	
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged		
to Bank Tax Fund,	41	78
· ·		

On account of costs of advertising Bank Tax Fund		
refunded,	12	00
On account of sales of Saline lands in Orange and		
Washington counties,	826	74
On account of interest on sales of Saline lands,	414	
On account of loans of Saline Fund refunded, -	2,225	
On account of interest on loans of Saline Fund,	1,308	
	1,500	48
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged to the Saline Fund	99	25
to the same i ana,	23	zo
On account of costs of advertising Saline Fund re-	0	0.0
funded,	8	00
On account of loans of Surplus Revenue Fund re-	150	
funded,	150	00
On account of interest on loans of Surplus Revenue		
Fund,	192	
On account of Dividends on Saline Fund Bank Stock,	1,994	28
On account of Dividends on Bank Tax Fund Bank		
Stock,	320	75
On account of Rents from State Prison,	24,620	14
On account of sales of Stock in Madison and Indian-		
apolis Rail Road Company,	10,792	00
On account of Dividends on State's Stock in Madison	,	
and Indianapolis Rail Road Company,	3,097	00
On account of sales of Lots in the town of Indian-	-,	
apolis,	400	00
On account of interest on sales of Lots in Indianap-	so,	•
olis,	161	25
On account of interest on six per cent. Treasury	101	~0
Notes refunded,	10	ΛΛ
On account of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail	10	00
Road Company,	795	56
On account of Water Rents on Northern Division of	100	90
Central Canal,	522	05
On account of Tolls on New Albany and Vincennes	322	90
Road,	10 510	Λ1
	10,516	
On account of Tippecanoe Battle Ground Monument,	1	69
On account of Tolls and Water Rents on Wabash	1 40 000	m.c
and Erie Canal,	149,232	76
On account of sales of lands E. and W. of Tippeca-	71 4 70 4 70	
noe, by Trustees,	14,747	75
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands in Vin-		
cennes District,	77,328	02
On account of interest on Deposites in Bank, by		
Trustees,	7,070	07
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip West,		
by Trustees,	11,600	00
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip East,		
by Trustees,	23,983	01
On account of interest on Wabash and Erie Canal		
Scrip East, by Trustees.	5.774	65

On account of Premium and Exchange by Trustees, 2,132 38 On account of subscription by Bondholders, 800 00

Total receipts from November 1st, 1848, to October 31st, 1849, (including balance on hand November 1st, 1848,) \$1,566,339 44

EXPENDITURES.

There were audited during the financial year ending October 31st, 1849, the following sums, viz:

On account of H	Probate Jud	ges,	-	-	-	-	\$5,066	00
On account of S			-	~	~	-	2,475	04
On account of I	New State 1	Prison,	-	~	-	-	25,318	14
On account of S	Salaries of J	ludges,	-	-	-	-	16,662	67
On account of S			-	-	-	-	329	
On account of G			-	-	-	-	28,465	86
On account of S				-	-	-	1,202	
On account of F	ublic Print	ing and	l Bindi	ng,	-	-	7,471	22
On account of H				-	-	-	570	00
On account of A				ter Ge	eneral	ls,	1,226	74
On account of the					-	-	217	60
On account of S	alaries of E	Executi	ve Offi	cers,	_	-	4,496	66
On account of Ir					-	-	250	55
On account of S			-	-	-	-	751	99
On account of S			el.	-	-	-	3,416	36
On account of C			_	_	-	-	842	
On account of I			on.	_	-	_	588	72
On account of C				~	-	-	154	28
On account of I				l Jour	rnals	of		
				-	_	-	532	58
On account of R	Revenue of	1839 re	funded	l,	-	-	28	80
On account of F					-	-	7	84
On account of F					-	-	4	18
On account of F					-	_	21	57
On account of F					-	_	4	71
On account of R					_	-	33	40
On account of F					-	_	77	21
On account of B					-	-	2,548	62
On account of D					funde	d,	92	
On account of S	lalaries of I	Professo	ors in S	tate	Unive	r-		
		_	-	- *		_	3,750	00
On account of I	nterest on	Public 1	Debt.	-	_ ′	_	188,344	
On account of S				_	_	_	1,000	
On account of	Incidental	Expens	es of	State	Agen	ıt,	,	
including inter							11,602	67
					3-)		<i>'</i> .	

On account of Stock in Madison and Indianapolis Rail		
Road,	5,363	35
On account of six per cent. Treasury Notes,	62,740	00
On account of Interest on six per cent. Treasury Notes,	27,661	
On account of quarter per cent. Treasury Notes,	31,565	
On account of Interest on quarter per cent. Treasury	,	
Notes,	369	79
On account of five per cent. Treasury Notes, -	56,350	
On account of Interest on five per cent. Treasury Notes,	16,679	
	,	
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	20,331	00
On account of Education of the Blind,	15,146	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	26,370	
On account of three per cent. fund,	193	
On account of Expenses of Treasury Notes,	279	
On account of Saline Fund distributed,	5,005	
On account of sales of Saline lands refunded,	252	50
On account of Interest on Saline fund refunded, -	6	75
On account of Saline fund Bank Stock,	200	00
On account of Expenses of Saline fund,	20	32
On account of loans of University fund,	4,850	00
On account of Expenses of University fund,	128	
On account of Bank tax fund distributed,	4,486	
On account of Bank tax fund from Banks refunded, -	295	
On account of Surplus Revenue distributed,	1,113	
On account of loans of Congressional Township fund,	700	
On account of Interest on Congressional Township	.00	00
Fund distributed,	132	06
On account of repairs of Central Canal,	2,060	
On account of Incidental expenses of Central Canal		
On account of Incidental expenses of Central Canal,	295	- 1
On account of construction of New Albany Road -	451	
On account of repairs of New Albany Road,	6,854	
On account of damages of New Albany Road, -		00
On account of expenses of New Albany Road,	3,199	
On account of W. and E. Canal Scrip, West, cancelled,	36,985	00
On account of expenses of W. and E. Canal, West, -	63	
On account of W. and E. Canal Scrip, East, cancelled,	41,667	06
On account of Interest on W. and E. Canal Scrip, East,	6,838	26
On account of Incidental expenses of W. and E. Canal		
Scrip, East,	72	00
On account of expenses of Land Office of Vincennes		
Land District, by Trustees,	969	16
On account of expenses of Land Office for lands E.		
and W. of Tippecanoe, at Logansport, by Trustees,	3,767	32
On account of ordinary repairs of Wabash and Erie	-,	
Canal, by Trustees,	30,597	94
On account of extraordinary repairs of Wabash and	00,001	O F
Erie Canal, by Trustees,	9,311	80
On account of expenses of survey and locating Wa-	0,011	00
bash and Erie Canal, by Trustees,	13,581	81
basii and thie Canai, by Hustees,	10,001	04

On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Canal between Coal Creek and Terre Haute, by Trustees, On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Canal	247,082 22
between Terre Haute and Point Commerce, by Trus-	
tees,	103,982 36
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Canal	•
between Point Commerce and Newberry, by Trus-	
tees,	2,443 75
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Canal	
on Patoka summit, by Trustees,	3,969 57
On account of expenses of superintending Wabash and	C # 0 # 00
Erie Canal, by Trustees, On account of salaries and office expenses of toll col-	6,585 99
lectors of Wabash and Erie Canal, by Trustees, -	4,221 35
On account of interest to subscribers of \$800,000 to	4,521 99
Wabash and Erie Canal, paid by Trustees,	9,441 94
On account of repairs to Wabash and Erie Canal above	-,==
Evansville, by Trustees,	1,536 75
On account of moneys refunded to purchasers of Wa-	
bash and Erie Canal lands, by Trustees,	480 00
On account of general expenses of Wabash and Erie	
Canal, by Trustees,	13,134 00
Whole amount audited from Nov. 1, 1848, to Oc-	1 107 000 07
tober 31, 1849, inclusive, \$	1,137,398 25

STATE OF THE TREASURY.	
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of October, 1848, as shown by the last annual report, \$694,096 Total amount of receipts into the Treasury on account	09
of all funds during the year ending October 31, 1849, 872,243	35
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasury on all accounts during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, as	44
above, 1,137,398	25
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st of Oct., 1849, \$428,941	19

This statement presents, as usual, a large apparent balance in favor of the Treasury, and, without explanation, would be calculated to make an erroneous impression as to the true condition of the Treasury. A large portion of it consists of Treasury Notes and Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip, which have been redeemed and are ready for cancellation; and over \$200,000 is a balance to the credit of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, whose accounts the law requires to be kept in this office, although no money is ever received or paid out here. The available means actually on hand is very small, but it is hoped there will be sufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury until it shall be relieved by receipts on account of the revenue of 1849.

The collections on account of State revenue of 1848, and previous delinquencies, exceeded the estimates several thousand dollars, and all the calculations of last year would have been fully realized had it not been for the unexpected amount of Treasury Notes thrown upon the Treasury. The estimates made for the receipts and expenditures of the year that is just closed, were predicated upon the reception of only \$100,000 of all kinds of Scrip, principal and interest. The amount actually received, principal and interest, exceeded \$156,000. From some counties, as I learn from the Treasurer, nearly the whole revenue was paid in Scrip, and from many counties a very large proportion of it was received in that kind of funds. It is true that the redemption of so large an amount of Treasury Notes will show a gratifying reduction of our domestic indebtedness, but still it increased the difficulty of meeting the usual demands upon the Treasury, and paying the interest on our foreign This source of embarrassment upon the Treasury however must soon terminate, as two years more will, in all probability, absorb the entire amount of those kinds of Scrip which are received only for revenue. The Bank (or five per cent.) Scrip will of course be mostly redeemed through the Sinking Fund.

The interest on our Public Debt, together with the incidental expenses attending it, has still been promptly paid when it fell due. At the period of making the last annual report from this office, the Treasury was indebted to the amount of \$40,000 for money borrowed to pay the interest due July, 1848. That debt, and the interest due for January and July, 1849, have all been paid, and the State is indebted for money borrowed the sum of \$79,000, which is due the 1st of January next. Upon the estimate that only \$100,000 of the revenue would be received in Treasury Notes, and that \$50,000 would cover the amounts to which the Treasury would be indebted to the Deaf and Dumb, Lunatic, and Blind Asylums, the probable deficiency was computed at \$24,000. This amount would have considerably more than covered the anticipated deficiency if it had not been for the \$56,000 additional of Treasury Notes received, and upwards of \$10,000 of an increase to the Benevolent

Institutions over the amount estimated.

Under the authority of the laws of the last session of the Legislature authorizing temporary loans to pay the January and July interest, the requisite amounts were obtained without difficulty from the Sinking Fund and the Branches of the State Bank. The same difficulty which has been heretofore encountered in the payment of the January interest will occur again this winter. But little if any means will be in the Treasury applicable to the payment of that interest. It was hoped that, under the Joint Resolu-

tion of the General Assembly, approved Jan. 5, 1849, an arrangement might be made to postpone the payment of the January interest until after the regular period for the receipts of the revenue from County Treasurers, interest being allowed from the 1st of January to the period fixed for the payment, subsequent to the 1st of March. The State Agent labored assiduously to accomplish the object contemplated by the resolution, but in consequence of the refusal of a considerable number of the bondholders to enter into the arrangement, the effort to effect a postponement has probably failed. If this be so, the interest will have to be met in January, either by another temporary loan if it can be obtained, or by issuing Certificates as authorized by the proviso to the 3d section of the act supplementary to the "act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State," &c. The importance of the subject will undoubtedly ensure for it the early consideration of the Legislature.

The ordinary expenditures of the State Government for the year

ending October 31, 1849, have been as follows, viz:

Amount audited on account of Probate Judges, -	- '	\$5,066	0(
Amount audited on account of State Prison, -	-	2,475)4
Amount audited on account of Judiciary,	-	16,662 6	37
Amount audited on account of Specific Appropriation	s,	1,202 6	32
Amount audited on account of Public Printing ar	nd		
Binding,	-	7,471	22
Amount audited on account of State House, -	-	329	73
Amount audited on account of Prosecuting Attorneys,	,	570 (00
Amount audited on account of Legislature, -	-	28,465 8	86
Amount audited on account of State Library, -	-	751 9	99
Amount audited on account of Governor's House,	-	154 2	28
Amount audited on account of Executive Officers,	-	4,496	
Amount audited on account of Stationery and Fuel,	-	3,416 3	36
Amount audited on account of Militia,	-	1,226 7	74
Amount audited on account of Public Arms, -	-	217 6	60
Amount audited on account of Contingent Fund,	-	842 1	12
Amount audited on account of Distribution of Laws,	-	532 - 5	58
Amount audited on account of Presidential Election,	-	588	72
			_

\$74,470 19

In the last annual report the amount which it was estimated would be necessary to meet the ordinary expenditures was \$72,000, which, it will be seen, was within about \$2,500 of the amount audited for those purposes. The item of \$588 72 on account of the Presidential Election, was not taken into the account when that estimate was made; and the Militia account was increased over \$1,000 by an allowance made by the Legislature to the Adjutant General for services growing out of the Mexican War. The Judiciary account was also largely increased by the payment of salaries and

incidental expenses which were previously due and undrawn. With these exceptions the estimates would have exceeded the expenditures. The amount expended during the last fiscal year for ordinary purposes is nearly \$5,000 less than it was in 1848, and upwards of \$16,000 less than it was in 1847.

II. STATEMENT of the several Appropriations, the amount Expended, and the balance of each Appropriation Unexpended, on the 31st of October, 1849.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Legislative.

\$30,000,00

Appropriation for 1849

Paid out during the year ending		- 28,465 86
Balance unexpended, -		- \$1,534 14
. $Executiv$	e Officers.	
TT-T-) _o + 91 1940	- \$5,000 00 - 4,496 66
Paid out during the year ending)Ct. 31, 1849,	- 4,450 00
Balance unexpended,		- \$503 34
T	0.00	
Judicial	Officers.	
		- \$14,500 00
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending (
Paid out during the year ending (- 16,662 67
Paid out during the year ending (- 16,662 67
Paid out during the year ending (Appropriation overdrawn,		- 16,662 67
Paid out during the year ending (Appropriation overdrawn, Public I	Oct. 31, 1849, 	- 16,662 67 - \$2,162 67
Paid out during the year ending (Appropriation overdrawn,	Oct. 31, 1849, Printing	- 16,662 67

Probate Judges.

Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, -	- 4	\$4,500 00 5,066 00
Appropriation overdrawn,	- =	\$566 00
State House.		
Appropriation for 1849,	_	\$500 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	329 73
Balance unexpended,	-	\$170 27
Zarance and person,	=	
Specific Ammongiations		
Specific Appropriations.		
Appropriation for 1849,	- 4	\$3,500 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	1,202 62
Balance unexpended,		\$2,297 38
	_	
. $Prosecuting \ Attorneys.$		
Appropriation for 1849,		\$500 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	570 00
Appropriation overdrawn,	-	\$70 00
•• •		
State Library.		
Appropriation for 1849,		\$800 00
Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	751 99
Balance unexpended,	-	\$48 01
	=	
Adjutant and Quarter Master General	?.	
Appropriation for 1940, general and appoint	_ (\$1,251 7 4
Appropriation for 1849, general and special, - Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	1,226 74
Balance unexpended,	_	\$25 00
water anoxponuou,	=	

Governor's House.

Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$200 00 154 28	
Balance unexpended,	-	\$45 72	
Stationery and Fuel.			
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$2,500 00 3,416 36	
Appropriation overdrawn,	-	\$916 36	
State Prison.			
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	\$3,000 00 2,475 04	
Balance unexpended,		\$524 96	
. $egin{aligned} Distribution of \ Laws \ and \ Journals \end{aligned}$			
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$400 00 532 58	
Appropriation overdrawn,	-	\$132 58	
Transportation of Public Arms.			
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	100 00 217 60	
Appropriation overdrawn,	-	\$117 60	
		*	
Governor's Contingent Fund.			
Appropriated for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$500 00 842 12	
Appropriation overdrawn,	-	\$342 12	

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.	
Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	\$26,370 00 26,370 00
Institute for the Education of the Blind. Appropriation for 1849, with previous balance, - Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849, -	\$15,146 89 15,146 89
Hospital for the Insane. Appropriation for 1849, Paid out during the year ending Oct. 31, 1849,	\$20,331 00 20,331 00
III. ESTIMATES FOR 1850.	
RECEIPTS.	
Assessment for State purposes on the entire amount of property in the State, say \$134,000,000 at 30 cents on the \$100,	\$402,000 107,250
Deduct one-sixth for delinquency in collections, \$84,875 Deduct also for costs of collections, and deductions, 25,000	\$509,250
To which add delinquencies of previous years which	399,375
will probably be collected, Amount of revenue from Branches of State Bank, - Dividends from State's Stock in Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Co., about	40,000 5,000 2,000
From miscellaneous sources, say	5,000
Estimated amount of receipts,	\$451,375

EXPENDITURES.

Amount due the Banks for July interest, - For Deaf and Dumb, Lunatic, and Blind	\$79,000	
Asylums, about	62,000	
Ordinary expenditures of the State,	72,000	
For balances of Trust Funds due,	10,000	
For interest on State Debt due in January and July, 1850, including incidental ex-		
penses,	193,000	
Estimated expenditures,		\$416,000
Estimated balance of receipts over expendituring out of the calculation the Treasury No		
will be received for revenue of 1850,) -		\$35,375

The foregoing is as correct an estimate of the resources and liabilities of the Treasury as can be made from the data on hand. The law requiring County Auditors to transmit to this Office, on or before the 1st of October in each year, "a complete abstract of the property, the valuation thereof, the number of polls, the amount of each kind of tax, and the aggregate thereof," had not been complied with, in a number of cases, at the time of making this estimate; and consequently neither the value of the taxables, the number of polls, nor the amount of tax levied, can be stated with entire accuracy.

By this estimate it will be seen, that, if there were no Treasury Notes to redeem, the receipts into the Treasury would pay the State expenditures, discharge the liability incurred in the payment of the last July interest of the State Debt, pay the interest due in January and July, 1850, and leave a balance of \$35,375 in the Treasury. The amount of Treasury Notes that may come into the Treasury for revenue during the current year, is so uncertain, and depends upon so many contingencies, that it is not deemed prudent to hazard a prediction on the subject. The amount actually outstanding

will be shown under the head of Domestic Debt.

Since the foregoing was prepared for the press, a certified copy has been received of an award in favor of Patrick McGinley, for upwards of \$20,000, under authority of a law for his relief, passed by the Legislature in February, 1848—accompanied by an agreement between the Governor and Mr. McGinley to reduce the amount to \$16,000, besides costs, and postpone the payment of it until the 1st of March next. No appeal having been taken from the award within the time limited by the law, that amount will be an additional burden upon the Treasury, and will of course affect the above calculation to that extent.

The ordinary expenditures of the current year may be estimated as follows, viz:

On account of Legislature,	-	-	\$28,000 00
On account of Judiciary,	-	-	16,500 00
On account of Executive Officers,	-	-	5,000 00
On account of Public Printing and Binding,	-	-	6,500 00
On account of Probate Judges,	-	-	4,500 00
On account of Specific Appropriations, -	-	-	2,500 00
On account of Stationery and Fuel,	-	~	3,500 00
On account of State Prison,	-	-	2,500 00
On account of Distribution of Laws, &c.,	-	-	500 00
On account of Militia,	-	-	200 00
On account of State Library,	-	-	800 00
On account of State House,	-	-	200 00
On account of Governor's House,	-	-	200 00
On account of Governor's Circle,	-	-	500 00
On account of Public Arms,	-	-	100 00
On account of Contingent Fund,	-	-	500 00
			\$72,000 00

IV. STATE DEBT.

FOREIGN STATE DEBT.

Bonds issused for Internal Improvement System, -	\$8,900,000
Bonds issued for Wabash and Erie Canal,	1,727,000
Bonds issued for State Bank of Indiana,	2,413,000
Bonds issued for 4th instalment Surplus Revenue, -	294,000
Bonds issued for Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road,	456,000
Bonds issued for Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis	,
Rail Road,	221,000
Bonds, 7 per cent., issued to pay interest on Bonds, -	1,100,000
Making total amount issued,	\$15,111,000
2-2	

BONDS REDEEMED AND CANCELLE	ED.	
Surplus Revenue Bonds,		294,000
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road I	Bonds,	189,000
Internal Improvement Bonds,		426,000
7 1 10 1 11 1 13		700,000
Total redeemed and cancelled.		\$1.609,900

Add for Bonds on which the Bank pays interest and is	
to redeem principal,	1,390,000
Add for 7 per cent. Bonds issued but never sold, -	1,064,000
	·
Making a total of,	\$4,063,000
The whole amount issued as above, is	15,111,000
Total amount of Bonds outstanding prior to surrender,	#11 040 000
under State debt arrangement with holders,	\$11,048,000
BONDS SURRENDERED.	
Wabash and Eric Canal Bonds.	
600 Danda susmandared by subscriber anion to July 1st	
678 Bonds surrendered by subscribers prior to July 1st,	©@#0.000
1847, 277 Bonds surrendered by <i>non-subscribers</i> prior to July	\$678,000
1st, 1847,	277,000
164 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to January 1st,	~11,000
1848,	165,000
54 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to Jan 1st,	200,000
1848,	54,000
41 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	,
1848,	41,000
8 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	
1849,	8,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$1,223,000
$Internal \ \ Improvement \ \ Bonds.$	

5662 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to July 1st,	*
1847,	\$5,662.000
353 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	0.50,000
1847, 478 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to January 1st,	353,000
1848,	172 000
146 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to Jan. 1st,	478,000
1848,	146,000
45 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	120,000
1848,	45,000
118 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	35,000
1849,	118,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$6,802,000

Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Bonds.

	7
300 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to July 1st, 1847,	300,000
28 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	300,000
1849,	28,000
16 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to January 1st,	16,000
2 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to January 1st,	10,000
1848,	2,000
2 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	0.000
1848, 4 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	2,000
1849,	4,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$352,000
	~
Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Bon	ads.
68 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to July 1st, 1847,	\$68,000
3 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to Jan. 1st, 1848,	3,000
1 Bond surrendered by non-subscribers to January 1st,	1,000
4 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	1,000
1849,	4,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$76,000
·	
State Bank Bonds.	
719 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to July 1st, 1847,	\$719,000
27 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	
1847,	27,000
52 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to Jan. 1st, 1848, 8 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to January 1st,	52,000
1848,	8,000
4 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	
1848, 28 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	4,000
1849,	28,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$838,000

Seven Per Cent. Bonds issued to pay Interest.

18 Bonds surrendered by subscribers to July 1st, 1847, 3 Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers to July 1st,	\$18,000
1847, 1 Bond surrendered by non-subscribers to January 1st,	3,000
1848,	1,000
1848,	7,000
Total surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	\$29,000

Recapitulation of Bonds Surrendered.

	\$11,048,000 9,320,000
Leaving outstanding July 1st, 1849,	\$1,728,000

STATE STOCKS.

State Five Per Cent. Stock.

The amount of half the principal and interest of Bonds surrendered, chargeable to the State Treasury, for which 5 per cent. State Stock issued, is as follows, viz:

Stock to subscribers to July 1st, 1847,	-	-	\$3,722,500
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1847, -	-	-	344,000
Stock to subscribers to January 1st, 1848, -	-	-	357,000
Stock to non-subscribers to January 1st, 1848,	-	-	106,000
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1848, -	-	-	49,500
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1849, -	-	-	81,000

\$4,660,000

Two and one-half Per Cent. State Stock.

Total 5 per cent. State Stock to July 1st, 1849, -

The amount of one-half the interest and one per cent. of the principal of the Bonds surrendered chargeable to the State Treasury, for which State Stock issued with interest, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., commencing in 1853, is as follows, viz:

Stock to subscribers to July 1st, 1847,	- \$1,327,948 00	
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1847, -	121,852 50	
Stock to subscribers to January 1st, 1848, -	126,530 00	
Stock to non-subscribers to January 1st, 1848,		
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1848, -	18,675 00	
Stock to subscribers for one-half of coupons of		
surrendered to January 1st, 1848, -	7,950 00	
Stock to non-subscribers for one-half of cou		
Bonds surrendered to July 1st, 1848,	1,325 00	
Stock to non-subscribers for one-half of coupons		
surrendered to July 1st, 1849,	33,570 00)
Total 2½ per cent. State Stock issued to .	July 1st,	
1849,)
Deduct for 2½ per cent. Stock redeemed up to		
1849,	20,000 00)
2020,		
Total of 2½ per cent. State Stock outstanding	g to July	
1st, 1849,	- \$1,656,207 50)

Preferred Five Per Cent. Canal Stock.

The amount of one-half the principal and interest on Bonds surrendered chargeable to the canal, for which 5 per cent. Stock issued to subscribers of \$800,000 to canal, is as follows, viz:

Stock to subscribers prior to Stock to subscribers to July	July 1st, 18 1st, 1848,	47,	:	-	\$3,722,500 357,000
Total preferred Canal Stock	issued to Ju	ly 1st,	1849,	-	\$4,079,500

Deferred Five Per Cent. Canal Stock.

The amount of one-half the principal and interest on Bonds surrendered chargeable to canal, for which 5 per cent. stock issued to non-subscribers to \$800,000 loan to canal, is as follows, viz:

Stock to non-subscribers prior to July 1st, 1847, Stock to non-subscribers to Jan. 1st, 1848, Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1848, Stock to non-subscribers to July 1st, 1849,	-	\$344,000 106,000 49,500 81,000
Total issued to July 1st, 1849,	-	\$580,500

Special Preferred Two and One-half Per Cent. Canal Stock.

The amount of one-half of the interest on Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds surrendered chargeable to canal, for which $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock issued to subscribers of \$800,000, as loan to Canal, is as follows, viz:

Stock to subscribers prior to July 1st, 1847,	-	\$1,106,725
Stock to subscribers to July 1st, 1848,	-	98,950
Stock to subscribers for one-half of coupons surren	ı-	
dered to July 1st, 1848,	-	7,950
Total issued to July 1st, 1849,	-	\$1,213,625

Special Deferred Two and One-half Per Cent. Canal Stock.

The amount of one-half the interest on Wabash and Erie Canal Bonds surrendered, chargeable to Canal, for which $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock issued to non-subscribers to loan of \$800,000 to Canal, is as follows, viz:

Stook to non subscribers prior to July 1 1847

Total outstanding July 1, 1849,

Stock to non-subscribers prior to July 1, 1647, \$101,212	JU
Stock to non-subscribers to January 1, 1848, 30,587	50
Stock to non-subscribers to July 1, 1848, 13,725	00
Stock to non-subscribers, for one-half the coupons, to	
July 1, 1848, 1,325	
Stock to non-subscribers, to July 1, 1849, - 22,250	00
Total issued to July 1, 1849, \$169,100	00

Recapitulation of Stocks issued

Le ctipitation of Stocks isst	ш.	
5 per cent. State Stock,	-	\$4,660,000 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Stock,	-	1,676,207 50
5 per cent. preferred Canal Stock,	-	4,079,500 00
5 per cent. deferred Canal Stock,	-	580,500 00
2½ per cent. special preferred Canal Stock,	-	1,213,625 00
2½ per cent. deferred Canal Stock,	-	169,100 00
Total stock issued to July 1, 1849, - Deduct for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Stock redeemed	-	\$12,378,932 50 20,000 00
Deduct for z_2 per cent. State Stock redecined	, -	20,000 00

\$12,358,932 50

Interest is paid by the State on State 5 per cents. only, and that at a rate of 4 per cent. until 1853, after which the rate will be 5 per cent. After 1853 the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State stock will bear that interest.

The Canal stocks are thrown upon the Canal for their redemption, principal and interest, under the arrangement of the Public

Debt of the State with the bondholders.

Balance due to April 1, 1849,

Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1849, -

Balance due to Oct. 1, 1849,

INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

Dividend No. 1—Interest due July 1, 1847.

Dividend Ivo. 1—1	interest d	ue Jui	y 1, 1	847.		
Amount due on 5 per cent. Sta	te Stock	, -	-	-	\$81,320	00
Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1848,		-	-	-	81,050	00
Balance due Oct. 1, 1848,		-	_	_	270	00
Amount paid to April 1, 1849,		-	-	-	180	
Balance due to April 1, 1849		_			90	00
Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1849,		-	-	-	20	
•						
Balance due to Oct. 1, 1849,	, -	-	-	-	\$70	00
D 1 1 37						
Dividend No. 2—In	terest due	Janua	ry 1,	1848	•	
Amount due on 5 per cent. Sta	ate Stock	., -	-	-	\$90,590	
Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1848,		-	•	-	89,810	00
Balance due to Oct. 1, 1848,	, -	-	-	-	780	00
Amount paid to April 1, 1849,		-	-	-	300	00
Balance due to April 1, 1849	9		_	-	480	00
Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1849,		-	-	-	280	
Balance due to Oct. 1, 1849,						
Dalance due to Oct. 1, 1949,	, -	-	-	-	\$200	=
Dividend No. 3-	Interest de	ua Iul	v 1 1	212		
D ividenta 110. 3—,	inieresi a	ue Jui	y 1, 1	040.		
Amount due on 5 per cent. Sta		•	-	-	\$91,580	
Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1848,		-	7	-	89,910	
Balance due to Oct. 1, 1848,		-	-	-	1,670 $1,040$	
Amount paid to April 1, 1849,						

630 00

\$590 00

40 00

Dividend No. 4-Interest due January 1, 1849.

Dividend 110. 4—Interest and January 1, 10	710.
Amount due on 5 per cent. State Stock, Amount paid to April 1, 1849,	- \$93,090 00 - 91,350 00
Balance due April 1, 1849,	- 1,740 00 - 1,300 00
Balance due Oct. 1, 1849,	- \$440 00 =====
Dividend No. 5-Interest due July 1, 184	19.
Amount due on 5 per cent. State Stock, Amount paid to Oct. 1, 1849,	- \$95,300 00 - 93,474 00
Balance due Oct. 1, 1849,	- \$1,826 00
The foregoing statements exhibit the condition of from the taking effect of the new arrangement,	July 1, 1847, to
Oct. 1, 1849, when the State Agent made his last re	-
DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE.	-
DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE. Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3	1, \$272.210.00
DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE. Six per cent. Treasury Notes.	1, - \$272,210 00 - 62,740 00
DOMESTIC DEBT OF THE STATE. Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	- \$272,210 00
Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	- \$272,210 00 - 62,740 00 209,470 00 - 88,460 00
Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	- \$272,210 00 - 62,740 00 - 209,470 00 - 88,460 00 - \$121,010 00 - \$100,000 00
Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	- \$272,210 00 - 62,740 00 - 209,470 00 - 88,460 00 - \$121,010 00 - \$100,000 00
Six per cent. Treasury Notes. Six per cent. Treasury notes outstanding October 3 1848,	- \$272,210 00 - 62,740 00 - 209,470 00 - 88,460 00 - \$121,010 00 - \$100,000 00

Balance in circulation Oct. 31, 1849,

Five per cent. Bank Scrip.

Amount outstanding Oct. 31, 1848, Amount cancelled to Oct. 31, 1849,	\$278,585 00 56,350 00
Balance outstanding Oct. 31, 1849, Amount on hand for cancellation,	222,235 00 51,960 00
Amount in circulation Oct. 31, 1849,	\$170,275 00
$Recapitulation. \ \ $	
Quarter per cent. Treasury notes in circulation, -	\$121,010 00 27,520 00 170,275 00
Total of principal in circulation, Add for interest on 6 per. cent. Treasury notes, - Add for interest on 5 per cent. Bank scrip,	318,805 00 67,000 00 67,000 00
Total of Domestic Debt Oct. 31, 1849, It is proper however to deduct from this the amount of 5 per cent. Bank scrip and interest, provision being made for their redemption by the Common School Fund derived from Bank profits through the Sinking Fund Commissioners,	\$452,805 00 237,275 00
Leaving the amount of Domestic Debt to be met by State Revenue, the sum of	\$215,530 00

V. A STATEMENT in detail of the Receipts and Disbursements of the various Trust Funds, including the Funds for the Benevolent Institutions.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The receipts and disbursements on account of this fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1849, have been as follows, viz:

Receipts.

					- 2
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1848, -	-	-	-	\$5,029	77
Loans refunded,	-	-	-	4,884	41
Interest received on loans,		-	-	5,221	81
Sales of University lands, (principal,)	-	-	-	1,290	25
Interest on sales of lands,	-	-	-	610	44

41			
Damages on sales of lands mortgaged to fund, Costs of advertising refunded,	-	165 46	00
Total,	-	\$17,247	68
Expenditures.			
Loans made to borrowers,	-	\$4,850 3,750 128 8,518	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 75 \end{array}$
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1849,			
Total,	-	\$17,247	00
The item of interest on loans in the receipts of is much larger than usual, was increased \$1,175 by that amount by George H. Dunn, Esq., former Tre in consequence of an error in his favor whilst he was a superior of the consequence of the co	the	payment rer of Sta	tof
Loans of Fund.			
The amount outstanding on loans on the 31st of Ochber, 1848, was	-	\$62,036	46
During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1849, los were refunded to the amount of -	- -	4,884	41
Leaving the sum of During the year ending October 31, 1849, new los	- ins	\$57,152	
were made to the amount of		4,850	00
Making the outstanding loans	-	\$62,002	05
Interest Account.			
Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1848, - There was received during the year ending Oct. 3 1849, for interest on loans from borrowers, the su	- 31,	\$1,388	22
of	- ces	5,221	81
sum of	-	610	44
Total, There was audited and paid during the	•	\$7,220	47
year for Professors' salaries, the sum of \$3,750	00		
For expenses of fund, 128		3,878	75

Balance of interest on hand Oct. 31, 1849, -

- \$3.341 72

During the last three years, the interest account of this fund has gained \$3,993 02. During the three preceding years, the expenditures exceeded the receipts \$651 30. In a number of cases where lands had been forfe ted to the State for several years, and in which it was apprehended a loss would be sustained by the fund, the mortgaged lands have been re-sold for the full amount, and the interest is again being regularly paid.

SALINE FUND

The receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1849, have been as follows, viz:

Receipts.

Amount on ha	and Oct.	31, 18	48,	-	-	-	-	\$4,262	55
Principal of sa				_	-	_	-	826	
Interest on sa			-	_	_	-	_	414	32
Loans refunde		- Luz,	_	_		_	_	2,225	
Interest on loa							_	1,308	
		ad ha	- 	- -l-	-	-	-	1,994	
Dividends on							-		
Damages on				aged	to Iu	na,	-	23	
Costs of adve	rtising re	funded	1, -	-	-	-	-	8	00
									_
Total,		-	-	-		-	-	\$11,062	63
		\boldsymbol{E}	Expendi	tures					
		-	1						
Amount distri	ibuted m	nder a	ct of J	Jan.	13. 18	45.	-	\$5,005	62
Principal from					_	-	_	252	
Expenses of f		-	-	- -	_	_	_	20	
Purchase of s		d book	- ataal		_			200	
					-	•	-		75
Interest on loa					-	-	-		
Balance on	hand Od	et. 31,	1849,	-	-	-	-	5,577	44
								A 0.00	
Total,		-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,062	63
		L	oan A	ccoun	t.				
There was ou	tstanding	on lo	an at t	the cl	lose of	the:	fis-		
cal year en						-	-	\$27,569	62
There was re						Oct	31.	4 - 1,000	
1849, the si		a	-	- UI	- 5	-	,	2,225	00
1049, the st	1111 01 -	•	_	_	_	_		~,~~	
Loovina	outston di	n	loor	Oat	01 10	40		\$25,344	62
Leaving	ouisianui	mg on	Toan '	OCL.	o1, 10	40,	•	φ20,044	0.2

Apportionment and Distribution of Saline Fund for 1849, under act of January 12, 1845.

			1		
Number.	G	No of Dolla	Amount	No. of	Amount
um	Counties.	No. of Polls.	Amount Apportioned	Warrant.	Distributed.
Ž					
1	Adams,	744	\$26 78	2040	\$75 34
2 3	Allen, Bartholomew,	2093 1886	75 34 67 89	3940 3708	67 89
4	Benton	135	4 86	3:89	4 86
5	Blackford,	322	11 59	3998	11 59
6	Boone,	1525	54 90	3772 3822	54 90 19 65
8	Brown,	546 1647	19 65 59 29	3826	59 29
9	Cass,	1488	53 56		
10,	Clarke	1 2329	83 84		
11	Clay,	1027 1595	36 97 57 42	3820	57 42
12 13	Clinton,	891	32 07	5020	31 40
14	Daviess, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1321	47 55	3853	47 55
15	Dearborn,	2836	102 10	3766 3881	102 10 75 20
16 17	Decatur, De Kalb,	2089 1111	75 20 40 00	4113	40 00
18	Delaware	1545	55 62	3693	55 62
19	Delaware,	944	33 98	3713	33 98
20	Elknart,	1118	64 01 57 85	3943	64 01
21 22	Fayette,	1814	65 30	3741	65 30
23	Fountain,	2006	72 22	4035	72 22
24	Franklin,	2763	99 47	3728	99 47 27 40
25 ' 26	Fulton,	761 1624	27 40 58 46	3871 3782	58 46
27	Grant,	1269	45 68	3795	45 68*
28	Greene,	1522	54 79	3697	54 79
29	Hamilton,	1752	63 07 47 05	3763 4011	63 07 47 05
30	Harrison,	1307 2049	73 76	3968	73 76
32	Hendricks,	2020	72 72	3788	72 72
33	Henry,	2546	91 65	3913 4011	91 65 27 54
34 35	Howard,	765 992	27 54 35 71	4011	35 71
36	Jackson	1509	54 32	4001	54 32
37	Jasper,	410	14 76	24.24	22.42
38	Jay,	789	28 40 107 28	3791 3736	28 40 107 28
39 40	Jefferson, Jennings,	2980 1503	54 10	3774	54 10
41	Johnson,	1692	60 91	3762	60 91
42	Knox, ·····	1589	57 20	3731	57 20
43 44	Kosciusko, Lagrange,	1404 1245	50 44 44 82	3760	50 44
45	Lake,	549	19 76		
46	Laporte, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1932	69 55	3686	69 55
47	Lawrence,	1872	67 39 61 38	3915	61 38
49	Marion,	1705 3307	119 05	3786	119 05
50	Marshall,	773	27 82		
51	Martin	846	30 45	3923	30 45
52 53	Miami,	1654 1543	59 54 55 54	3809	55 54
54	Montgomery,	2396	86 25	3971	86 25
55	Montgomery, Morgan,	1993	71 74	3987	. 71 74
56 57	Noble,	1024	36 86 26 78	3945	36 86
58	Orange,	744 1641	59 07	3725	59 07
				200	

^{*} This was the amount of this year's apportionment, but the account having been over-drawn the previous year, the balance only was drawn.

Apportionment and Distribution of Saline Fund for 1849, under act of Jan. 12, 1845.—Continued.

Number.	Counties.	No. of Polls.	Amount Apportioned.	No. of Warrant.	Amount Distributed.
59 60	Owen, Parke,	1560 2188	56 16 78 76	3743 3739	56 16 78 76
61 62 63	Perry, Pike, Porter,	959 907 835	34 52 32 65 30 06	3834 3684	32 65 30 06
64 65 66	Posey, Pulaski, Putnam,	1898 326 2443	68 32 11 73 87 94	3690 3917	68 32 87 94
67 68 69	Randolph,	1926 1973	69 33 71 02	3909 3867	69 33 71 02 87 98
70 71	Scott,	2444 808 2190	87 98 29 08 78 84	3831 3863	78 84
72 73 74	Spencer,	1139 856 1681	41 00 30 81 60 51	3688	60 51
75 76 77	Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe,	1271 1757 2846	45 75 63 25 102 45	3977 3959	45 75 102 45
78 89	Tipton,	·359 1064	12 92 38 30	3701	12 92
80 81 82	Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo,	1614 1425 2038	58 10 51 30 73 36	3802 3849 3779	58 10 51 30 73 36
83 84 85	Wabash,	1503 1032 1226	54 11 37 15 44 13	3777	37 15
86 87 88	Washington,	2328 3984 630	83 62 143 42 22 68	3797	143 42 22 68
89 90	White,	574 737	20 66 26 53	3989 3829 3804	22 68 20 66 26 53
	Amount undrawn of	apportionment	\$4,905 14 of 1849,		\$3,922 65 982 49

\$4,905 14

Saline Fund Apportioned under act of 1845.

Amount apportioned for 1845,	- \$6,499	9 07
Amount apportioned for 1846,	- 7,80	3 54
Amount apportioned for 1847,	- 4,42	1 71
Amount apportioned for 1848,	- 4,41	8 83
Amount apportioned for 1849,	- 4,90	5 14
Total apportioned,	- \$28,053	3 29
Of the apportionment of 1847, there re-		
mains in the treasury, the sum of - \$174	68	
Of the apportionment of 1848, 182 1	15	
Of the apportionment of 1849, 982	49	
**	\$1,339	9 32
17		
Total drawn by the several counties to Octob	er	
31, 1849,	- \$26,71	3 97
,	/	

BANK TAX FUND.

The receipts and expenditures of this fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1849, have been as follows, viz:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1848,	-	\$2,566 13
Amount from banks under 15th section of charter,	-	2,845 00
Amount of loans refunded,	-	1,234 32
Amount of interest on loans,	-	740 67
Dividends on bank tax fund bank stock,	-	320 75
Damages on sales of lands mortgaged to fund, -	-	41 78
Costs of advertising refunded,	-	12 00
Total,	-	\$6,439 90
${\it Expenditures}.$		
Amount distributed under act of Jan. 13, 1845,	_	\$4,486 77
Amount received from banks refunded,	-	295 38
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1849,	-	2,657 75
Total,		\$7,439 90
10tal,	-	\$7,459 90

This fund is derived from the twelve and a half cents on each share of individual stock in the State Bank of Indiana, according to the provisions of the 15th section of the Bank Charter, and the

whole amount received from the sever		nches o	of the	e State Ba	ınk
up to the 31st of October, 1848, was	-	-	-	\$39,170	75
The amount received during the year	endin	g Octo	ber		
31, 1849, is as follows, viz:					
From Madison Branch Bank, -	-	\$316	37		
From Vincennes Branch Bank, -	-	174	00		
From Fort Wayne Branch Bank, -	-	124	62		
From South Bend Branch Bank, -	-	200	00		
From Michigan City Branch Bank,	-	157	50		
From Lawrenceburgh Branch Bank,	-	290	12		
From Indianapolis Branch Bank,	-	292	13		
From New Albany Branch Bank,	-	217	75		
From Richmond Branch Bank, -	-	271	87		
From Lafayette Branch Bank, -	-	269	37		
From Terre Haute Branch Bank,	-	214	00		
From Evansville Branch Bank, -	-	187	87		
From Bedford Branch Bank, -	-	129	41		
				\$2,845	00
m + 1	01.10	10		040.015	
Total receipts from Bank to Oct.	31, 184	19, -	-	\$42,015	75
Loan Accor	unt.				
The emount outstanding on loons at	the ale	ogo of	tha		
The amount outstanding on loans at fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1848, wa		- 10 380	ine -	\$12,024	17
The amount refunded during the fisc		r andi	nœ	φ12,024	17
Oct. 31, 1849, is	-	-	- 6	1,234	32
Total outstanding Oct. 31, 1849,	1 .	-		\$10,789	85

Apportionment and Distribution of Bank Tax Fund for 1849, under Act of 1845.

		1			
er.	g	Number of	Amt. an-	Number of	Amt. dis-
mp	Counties.	Polls.	portioned.		tributed.
Number.					
	A 1	744	00.00		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Adams,	744 2093	20 83 58 60	3941	58 60
3	Bartholomew	1886	52 80	3709	52 80
4	Benton,	135	3.78	3890	3 78
5	Blackford, Boone,	322 1525	9 01 42 70	3999	9 01
7	Brown,	546	15 28	3773 3823	42 70 15 28
8	Carroll,	1647	46 41	3827	46 11
9	Cass,	1488	41 66		
10 14	Clarke,	2329 1027	65 21 28 75		
12	Clinton,	1595	44 66	3821	44 66
13	Crawford,	891	24 94	3021	44 00.
14	Daviess,	1321	36 98	3854	36 98
45 16	Dearborn,	2836 2089	79 41 58 49	3767	79 41
17	Decatur, DeKalb,	1111	31 11	3882 4114	58 49 31 11
18	Delaware,	1545	43 26	3964	43 26
19	Dubois,	944	26 43	3714	26 43
20 21	Elkhart,	1778 1€07	49 78 45 00	3944	49 78
22	Fayette, Floyd, Floyd,	1814	50 79	3742	50 79
23	Fountain,	2006	56 17	4036	56 17
24	Franklin.	2763	77 36	3729	77 36
25 26	Fulton,	761	21 31	3872	21 31
27	Grant,	1624 1269	45 47 35 53	3783 3796	45 47 *35 53
28	Greene,	1522	42 62	3698	42 62
29	Hamilton,	1752	49 06	3769	49 (6
30	Hancock,	1307 2049	36 60	4012	36 30
31 32	Hendricks,	2049	57 37 56 56	3969 3789	57 37 56 56
33	Henry,	2546	71 28	3914	71 28
34	Howard,	765	. 21 42	4012	21 42
35 36	Huntington, Jackson,		27 77 42 25	4006	27 77
37	Jasper,	410	42 25 11 48	4002	42 25
38	Jav	789	22 09	3792	22 09
39	Jefferson,	2980	83 44	3737	83 44
40	Jennings, Johnson, Johnson	1503 1692	42 08 47 37	3775	42 08
42	Knox,	1589 4	44 49	3763 3732	47 37 44 49
43	Kosciusko,	1404	39 31	3761	39 31
44	Lagrange,	1245	34 86		0.
45 46	Lake, Laporte,	549 1932	15 37 54 10	3687	74.70
47	Lawrence,	1872	52 41	3007	54 10
48	Madison,	1705	47 74	3916	47 74
40	Marion,	3307	92 59	3787	92 59
50	Marshall,	773 846	21 64 23 68	3924	00.00
52	Miami,	1654	46 31	3924	23 68
53	Monroe,	1543	43 20	3810	43 20
54 55	Montgomery,	2396	67 08	3972	67 08
56	Morgan, Noble,	1993 1024	55 80 28 67	3983	55 80
57	Ohio,	744	20 83	3946	28 67
58	Orange,	1641	45 94	3726	45 94
59 60	Owen,	1560	43 68	3744	43 68
61	Perry,	2188 959	61 26 26 85	3740	61 26
		333 (20 03 .		

^{*} This was the amount of this year's apportionment, but the account having been overdrawn the previous year, the halance only was drawn.

Apportionment and Distribution of Bank Tax Fund for 1849, under Act of 1845—Continued.

Number.	Counties.	Number of Polls.	Amt. apportioned.	Number of warrant.		nt. d	
62	Pike,	907	25 39	3835		25	39
- 63	Porter,		23 38	3685		23	38
64	Posey	1893	53 14	3691		53	14
65	Pulaski,	326	9 12				
66	Putnam,	2443	68 40	3918		68	40
67	Randolph,	1926	53 92	3910		53	92
68	Ripley,	1973	55 24	3868		55	24
69	Rush,	2444	68 43	3832		68	43
70	Scott, ·····	808	22 62				
71	Shelby,	2190	61 32	3864		61	32
72	Spencer,	1139	31 89				
73	Steuben,	856	23 96				
74	St. Joseph,	1681	47 06	3689		47	
75	Sullivan,	1271	35 58	3978		35	58
76	Swizerland,	1757	49 19				
77	Tippecanoe,	2846	79 68	3960			68
78	Tipton	359	10 05	3702		10	05
79	Union	1064	29 79		1		
80	Vanderburgh,	1614	45 19	3803		45	
81	Vigo, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2038	57 06	3780			66
82	Vermillion	1425	39 90	3850		39	30
83	Wabash,	1503	42 08				
84	Warren,	1032	28 89	3778		28	89
85	Warrick,	1226	34 32				
86	Washington,	2323	65 04	1			
87	Wayne	3984	1/1 55	3798		111	
88	Wells,	630	17 64	3990	1	17	
89	White,	574	16 07	3830		16	
90	Whitley,	737	20 63	3805		20	63
			\$3815 15		\$3,	050	98
	Amount undrawn of apportionment of 18	849,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		764	

\$3,815 15

BANK TAX FUND APPORTIONED UNDER THE ACT OF 1845.

Amount apportioned for	1845,		-1 00	-	0 - 11	110-	\$1,747	89
Amount apportioned for			-	-	14	04.0	22,344	43
Amount apportioned for	1847,	-0.0	-	- 0	-		4,071	04
Amount apportioned for	1848,	-	-	-	-	- 1	5,818	58
Amount apportioned for	1849,	-	-	-	-	-	3,815	15
3 100								
Total apportioned,	-	-	_	-	-	-	\$37,797	09
Of the apportionment	of 1847	ther	e					
remain undrawn,	-	-	- *	6	\$160	81		
Of the apportionment o	f 1848,		-		253	73		
Of the apportionment o	f 1849,		-		764	17	777	
**				_			1,178	71
Total drawn by the se	veral co	untie	s to C	ct. 3	1,18	49,	\$36,618	38
					01=	104		=
					N. B.F.			
						Henry		- 6

COUNTY SEMINARY FUND DERIVED FROM MILITIA FINES.

The amount of this fund on hand Oct. 31, 1848, \$445 40 1 的原料

No further distribution during 1849.

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

The receipts and disbursements of this fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1849, are as follows, to-wit:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1848, Amount of loans refunded during the year, Amount of interest on loans,	-	- 1	\$1,111 16 150 00 192 02
Total,		-	\$1,453 18
Expenditures.			
Amount distributed to Lake county, -	-	-	\$387 50

Amount distributed to Lake county, -	-	_	-	कुछ्छ। छए
Amount distributed to Wells county,	-	-	-	517 09
Amount distributed to DeKalb county,	-	-	-	208 46
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1849,	-	-		340 13

Total, -\$1,453 18 1D4

LOANS OF SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Amount outstanding on loan at the close of the finar	1-		
cial year ending Oct. 31, 1848.		\$5,579	4500
cial year ending Oct. 31, 1848, Amount refunded during the financial year endin	g	110	0
Oct. 31, 1849,	-	150	00-
			4
Total outstanding on loan Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$5,429	45.
			=
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEKA	LB	COUNTY,	
Receipts.			
Balance due DcKalb county Oct. 31, 1848, -	-	\$208	46.
Amount of one-third of loans refunded for 1849,	-	50	00
Amount of one-third of interest on loans for 1849,	-	64	01
			<u> </u>
Total,	-	\$322	47
${\it Disbursements}.$			
Amount distributed to DeKalb county,	-	208	46
DI I DELLI CARLON		0.1	_
Balance due to DeKalb county Oct. 31, 1849,	-	\$114	01
·			
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WELL	LS	COUNTY.	
Receipts.			
Balance due to Wells county Oct. 31, 1848,	-	\$517	
Amount of one-third of loans refunded for 1849,	-		00
Amount of one-third of interest on loans for 1849,	-	64	00
Tetal		\$631	00.
Total,	-	φυσ1	09
Disbursements.			
Disour sements.			
Amount distributed to Wells county,		517	00
Timount distributed to Wells country,		517	00
Balance due Wells county Oct. 31, 1849, -	_	\$114	00
Diamite and It out to the country con or, ready		~	==

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAKE COUNTY.

Receipts.

Balance due to Lake county Oct. 31, 1849, Amount of one-third of loans refunded for 1849, Amount of one-third of interest on loans for 1849,	-	\$387 50 50 00 64 01
Total,	-	\$501 01
Disbursements.		
Amount distributed to Lake county,	-	387 50
Balance due to Lake county Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	\$114 01

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

The receipts and disbursements of this Fund during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1849, are as follows, to-wit:

Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1848, Amount from township in Ripley	·		-	\$295 09
Amount of loans refunded, -		-	-	45 00 660 00
Amount of interest on loans, -		-		96 66
Total,		-	10 200	\$1,096 75

Expenditures.

Amount of	loans	during	g 184	19, -	-	J	~	_	700 00
Amount of	intere	st dist	ribut	ed duri	ng	1849,	-	-	132 06
Balance o	f princi	pal a	nd i	nterest	on	hand	Oct.	31,	
1849, -								_	264 69
						*			
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,096 75

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND ON ACCOUNT OF TOWNSHIP NO. 10, RANGE NO. 13, IN RIPLEY COUNTY.

Receipts.

neceips.
Balance of interest due township Oct. 31, 1848, - \$16 33 Proportion due township of \$96 66 interest for 1849, 65 25
Total, \$81 58
$m{D} is bursements.$
Amount distributed to township during 1849, 54 60 Balance due township of interest Oct. 31, 1849, - 26 98
Total,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND ON ACCOUNT OF TOWNSHIP NO. 6, RANGE NO. 5, WEST, IN GREENE COUNTY.
Receipts.
Balance of interest due township Oct. 31, 1848, - \$77 46 Proportion of \$96 66 interest received for 1849, - 31 41
\$108 87
Disbursements.
Amount distributed to township during 1849, - \$77 46 Balance due township of interest Oct. 31, 1849, - 31 41
\$108 87
THREE PER CENT. FUND.
Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1848, \$611 49 Amount paid to counties during 1849, 193 12
Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1849, \$418 37

This balance is due to the following counties, viz:

Huntington county is entitled to	-	-	\$96 56
Steuben county is entitled to	-	-	96 56
Vanderburgh county is entitled to	-	-	96 56
Balance due counties Oct. 31, 1849,			\$289 68

COMMON SCHOOL FUND DERIVED FROM SINKING FUND.

Amount received	l by State of thi	s Fund to	Oct. 31,		
1848,				\$537,833	40
Amount received	, in 5 per cent. B	ank Scrip a	nd inte-		
rest, to Oct. 31	, 1849,			58,489	13
				\$596,322	53
				====	==

This is on interest at the rate of six per cent. until refunded by the Treasury.

INDIANAPOLIS FUND.

Loans of Indianapolis Fund.

Balance of outstanding loans Oct. 31, 1848, -	-	\$483 50
Nothing received nor re-loaned to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	
Balance outstanding Oct. 31, 1849.	-	\$483 50
4		

Sales of Lots in Indianapolis.

in Indianapolis Oct. 31, Amount paid by purchasers	1848,	-	-	\$1,843 400	
Balance of principal due	Oct. 31, 1849,	-	-	\$1,443	7 5

TREASURY FUND.

Amount of loans outstanding Oct. 31, 1848, Amount of loans refunded during 1849,	-	-	\$4,387 72 755 80
Balance outstanding Oct. 31, 1849,		-	\$3,631_92

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT KNOWN HEIRS.

FUND FROM ESTATES WITHOUT	ILLIO II	I, IIIII			
Balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1848, Amount received during 1849, -	-,	-	-	\$2,906 119	
Total in Treasury Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	-	-	\$3,025	89
te					
FUND FOR HOSPITAL FOR TH	HE INS.	ANE.		. "	
Receipts.					6
Amount received of this fund up to Oct. Amount received during 1849,	31, 18 -	848,	-	\$49,039 20,330	
Total receipts to Oct. 31, 1849, -	-	-	-	\$69,369	33
Expenditures.				`	
Amount expended to Oct. 31, 1848, - Amount expended during 1849, - Total expenditures to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	-	-	\$49,038 20,331 \$69,369	00
2 out on political of the control of					=
FUND FOR DEAF AND DUMB	ACTIT	n.e.			
	ASILU	MI.			
Receipts.					
Amount of receipts up to Oct. 31, 1848, Amount received during 1849, -	-	-	-	\$33,698 26,370	
Total receipts to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	_		\$60,068	75
${\it Expenditures}.$					
Amount expended up to Oct. 31, 1848, Amount expended during 1849,	-	<u>-</u> -	-	\$33,699 26,370	
Total expenditures to Oct. 31, 1849,		-	-	\$60,069	66
Amount overdrawn to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	-	-		91

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Receipts.

Amount received up to Oct. 31, 1848, Amount received during 1849, -	-	-	-	\$19,948 70 12,080 00	
Total receipts to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	- '		\$32,028 70	
$\pmb{Expenditures}.$					
Amount expended to Oct. 31, 1848, -	-	-	-	\$16,881 81	
Amount expended during 1849,	•	-		15,146 89	
Total expenditures to Oct. 31, 1849,	-		-	\$32,028 70	

VI. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The works constituting the Internal Improvement system, together with the amounts they have respectively cost up to 31st of October, 1849, under the classification of works abandoned by the State, works surrendered to companies, and works retained by the State, are as follows, viz:

WORKS ABANDONED BY THE STATE.

Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville road, costing, - Lafayette and Indianapolis road, costing, - Wabash Rapids,	000	\$339,183 78 73,142 87 14,288 42	
Total expended to Oct. 31, 1849,	d_	\$426,615 07	

WORKS SURRENDERED TO COMPANIES.

White Water Canal.

The excess of expenditures over receipts on account of this work up to date of surrender to a company by an act approved January 20, 1842, is - - \$1,092,175 13.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Expenditures.

The whole amount expended on this work prior to Nov. 1, 1845,	\$1,624,603 5,363	
Total expenditures to Oct. 31, 1849,	\$1,629,966	40
$\it Receipts.$		
Total amount received from this work prior to Nov.		
1, 1846, is \$63,182 37 Amount received in cash for dividends		
to Oct. 31, 1849, 3,097 00		
Amount received for sale of stock to		
Oct. 31, 1849, 10,792 00	77,071	37
Balance of expenditures over receipts up to Oct. 31, 1849,	\$1,552,895	03

State's Stock in Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

The amount of stock set apart to the State on the books

Total stock held by State Oct. 31, 1849,

of the Company	, being for rent	s, &c., up to Febru	ary	
1, 1848,			-	\$16,145 09
Amount of rent of	road for year	ending February	1,	
				1,152 04

This amount deducted from \$1,552,895 03—the balance of expenditures as above—leaves the sum of \$1,535,597 90, the net balance against the road after all credits, up to Oct. 31, 1849.

\$17,297 13

By a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved Jan. 16, 1849, the Auditor of State was authorized and required to subscribe for, and afterwards make sale of, one hundred and seven shares of new stock in the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, that being the amount to which the State was entitled on account of an increase of stock, made by the Directors in August, 1848. In compliance with this joint resolution the stock was subscribed for, and, after the requisitions of the joint resolution were complied with, was sold to the highest bidders at prices higher than were anticipated, and in fact higher than sales were made by individuals.—

The stock cost \$5,350, and sold for \$6,892, leaving a profit of

\$1,542. Another large increase of stock was made by the Directors after the adjournment of the Legislature, in relation to which, at an early period of the session, a special communication will be made to the General Assembly.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

Expenditures under the State.

The total amount expended on this work prior to July
1, 1847, at which time it was transferred to Trustees, is - - - \$3,055,268 97

Receipts by State.

Total amount of receipts by the State prior to July 1
1847, - - - - - - - 1,174,611 83

Excess of Expenditures over receipts up to July 1,
1847, - - - - - - - - \$1,880,657 14

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL WEST OF TIPPECANOE.

Expenditures under the State.

The total amount expended on this work prior to July
1, 1847, at which time it was transferred to Trustees, is - - - - \$1,245,290 54

Receipts by State.

The total amount of receipts by State prior to July 1,
1847, - - - 526,847 61

Excess of expenditures over receipts up to July 1.

EEL RIVER CROSS-CUT CANAL.

Total cost of this work prior to July 1, 1847, at which time it was transferred to Trustees, (there being no receipts,) amounts to - - - - \$436,189 88

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF CENTRAL CANAL.

The total cost of th which time it was	is work pr transferre	ior to July 1,	1847, at	
ceipts,) amounts to				\$575,646 49

WABASH AND OHIO CANAL.

The total amount of e	expen	ditur	es und	er this	h	ead,
being mostly for expe	enses	of se	lecting	lands	for	ex-
tension of Wabash	and	Erie	Canal	west	to	the
Ohio river, is -	-	-	-	-	-	-

\$9,169 94

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, UNDER THE STATE.

Expenditures.

The total cost of the Wabash and Erie Canal from the line dividing the States of Ohio and Indiana, to the Ohio river, at Evansville, under the several subdivisions, prior to July 1, 1847, at which time it was surrendered to Trustees, is as follows, viz:

Wabash and Erie Canal East of Tippecanoe,	\$3,055,268 97
Wabash and Erie Canal West of Tippecanoe,	1,245,290 54
Eel river Cross Cut Canal,	- 436,189 88
Southern Division of Central Canal,	- 575,646 49
Wabash and Ohio Canal,	- 9,169 94
Total cost prior to July 1, 1847,	\$5,321,565 82
•	

Receipts.

The amounts received from this work during the same period, are as follows, viz:

Vabash and Erie Canal east of Tippecanoe, Vabash and Erie Canal west of Tippecanoe,	-	\$1,174,611 83 - 526,847 61
Total receipts prior to July 1, 1847, Excess of expenditures over receipts,	7_	\$1,701,459 44 \$3,620,106 38
Total,	_	\$5,321,565 82

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL FROM STATE LINE DIVIDING OHIO AND INDIANA TO THE OHIO RIVER, UNDER SUPERINTENDENCE OF TRUSTEES.

Receipts.

There were remaining in the hands of the Trustees on 1st of April, 1848, as per report No. 2 of Trustees, There has been received by Trustees as per their report No. 3 to this office, for half year ending Oct. 1, 1848, as follows, viz:	\$401,644	27
From tolls and water rents per receipt No. 6439,	89,498	26
From lands east and west of Tippecanoe per receipt		
No. 6440,	1,385	
From lands in Vincennes District per receipt No. 6441,	57,822	38
From Bondholder's subscription per receipt No. 6442,	800	00
From interest and exchange per receipt No. 6443,	1,044	80
6·1····	-	
Total,	\$552,194	71
		==

Expenditures.

There has been paid by Trustees during same period as follows, viz:

•	
For general expenses of Trust per warrant No. 3891,	\$6,907 98
For ordinary repairs of Canal per warrant No. 3892,	17,768 08
For extraordinary repairs of Canal per warrant No.	
3893,	5,749 65
For expenses of surveys, &c. per warrant No. 3894,	5,948 69
For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre	
Haute per warrant No. 3895,	151,511 28
For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point	
Commerce per warrant No. 3896,	21,219 92
For repairs of Canal above Evansville per warrant	
No. 3897,	1,536 75
For expenses of superintendence per warrant No.	,
3898,,	3,130 30
For toll Collector's pay and expenses per warrant No.	
3899,	2,002 71
For expenses of land office east and west of Tippeca-	
noe as per warrant No. 3900,	1,894 17
For expenses of land office in Vincennes District per	
warrant No. 3901,	475 09
For money refunded to land purchasers per warrant	
No. 3902,	480 00

For interest on advance of \$800,000 per warrant No.		
3903,	4,838	80
Balance in Trustees' hands Oct 1, 1848, -	326,731	29
Total,	\$552,194	71
. Receipts.		
There was remaining in the hands of Trustees on 1st		
of October, 1848, as per report of Trustees No. 3,		
the sum of	\$326,731	29
There has been received by Trustees during the six months ending April 1, 1849, as per report of Trus-		
tees No. 4, as follows, viz		
From tolls and water rents No. 6632,	59,734	50
From lands east and west of Tippecanoe No. 6633,	13,362	75
From lands in Vincennes District No. 6634, -	19,505	
From interest on deposites No. 6635,	7,070	
From premium and exchanges No. 6636,	1,087	58.
Total,	\$427,491	82
Total,	\$\psi 421,431	=
Expenditures.		
There has been expended by Trustees during sai follows, viz:	me period	as
follows, viz:		
follows, viz: For general expenses Warrant No. 4084,	\$6,226	02
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084,	\$6,226 12,829	02 ⁻ 86
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562	02 ⁻ 86 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087,	\$6,226 12,829	02 ⁻ 86 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562	02 ⁻ 86 15 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570	02 ⁻ 86 15 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633	02 ⁻ 86 15 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762	02° 86 15 15 44
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443	02° 86 15 15 94 44
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969	02° 86° 15° 15° 94° 44° 75° 57°
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455	02° 86 15 15 94 44 75 57
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969	02° 86 15 15 94 44 75 57
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093, For expenses of land offices east and west of Tippe- canoe, No. 4094,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455	02 86 15 15 94 44 75 69 64
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093, For expenses of land offices east and west of Tippe-	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455 2,218	02 86 15 15 94 44 75 69 64
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093, For expenses of land offices east and west of Tippe- canoe, No. 4094, For expense of land office in Vincennes District, No. 4095,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455 2,218 1,873	02. 86 15 15 94 44 75 57 69 64 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093, For expenses of land offices east and west of Tippe- canoe, No. 4094, For expense of land office in Vincennes District, No. 4095, For interest on advance of \$800,000, No. 4596,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455 2,218 1,873 494 4,603	02 86 15 15 94 44 75 57 69 64 15
For general expenses Warrant No. 4084, For ordinary repairs of Canal No. 4085, For extraordinary repairs No. 4086, For expenses of surveys, &c., No. 4087, For construction of Canal from Coal creek to Terre Haute, No. 4088, For construction of Canal from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, No. 4089, For construction of Canal from Point Commerce to Newbury, No. 4090, For construction of Canal on Patoka Summit, No. 4091, For expense of superintendence, No. 4092, For salaries and expenses of toll collectors, No. 4093, For expenses of land offices east and west of Tippe- canoe, No. 4094, For expense of land office in Vincennes District, No. 4095,	\$6,226 12,829 3,562 7,633 93,570 82,762 2,443 5,969 3,455 2,218 1,873	02 86 15 15 94 44 75 57 69 64 15

Grand total of receipts and expenditures on account of Wabash and Erie Canal from its commencement to 1st of April, 1849, viz:

Expenditures.

Total by State to surrender to Trustees,	\$5,321,565	20
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1847,	7,420	
Total by Trustees to April 1st, 1848,	128,848	
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1848,	,	
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1849,	225,463	
Total by Trustees to April 1st, 1048,	225,642	31
Total cost to April 1, 1849,	\$5,908,940	78
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Receipts.		
1 incorpus.		
Total by State to surrender to Trustees,	\$1,701,459	4.4
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1847,	302,856	
Total by Trustees to April 1st, 1848,	235,056	
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1848,		
Total by Trustees to Oct. 1st, 1849,	100,760	
Total by Trustees to April 1st, 1949,	100,700	94
Total receipts from every source to April 1, 1849,	\$2,490,683	cc
The expenditures as above are,	5,908,940	
The expenditures as above are,	3,300,340	10
Difference against Canal,	2 419 957	10
Add for advances by bondholders (included in re-	3,418,257	12
ceipts) to be refunded by Canal,	400 700	co
cerpus) to be refunded by Canal,	408,760	03
Crand total of expenditures ever receipts from com		
Grand total of expenditures over receipts from com-	#9.50#.01#	~~
mencement to April 1, 1849,	\$3,827,017	15

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP EAST OF TIPPECANOE.

The amount of Canal Land Scrip East, issued by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, with the dates of the respective issues, is as follows, viz:

1842, May 7, from No. 1 to No. 10,268,	\$51,340 00
1843, May 20, from No. 10,269 to No. 11,269, -	5,005 00
1843, May 25, from No. 11,269 to No. 15,262, -	19,965 00
1843, Dec. 28, from No. 15,262 to No. 20,262, -	25,000 00
1844, May 4, from No. 20,262 to No. 24,262,	20,000 00
1844, Sept. 4, from No. 24,262 to No. 28,262,	20,000 00
1844, Oct. 19, from No. 28,262 to No. 34,262,	30,000 00
1845, April 25, from No. 34,262 to No. 44,262, -	50,000 00
1845, July 11, from No. 44,262 to No. 50,262, -	30,000 00

0.2				
1845, Aug. 22, from No. 50,262 to No. 54,263 1846, Feb. 11, from No. 54,262 to No. 61,262		-	20,000 35,000	
Total issued by Auditor and Treasurer,	-	-	\$306,310	00
Add to the foregoing the following amounts is Commissioners of Wabash and Erie Canal,				
ter of which was filed in this office, viz:				
Amount issued by J. L. Williams, as per cer	tific	ates		
No. 1 to No. 7,097, Amount issued by S. Fisher, as per certifica	-	No.	82,198	04
7,098 to No. 7,214,	iles	110.	7,711	01
Total amount,	-	-	\$396,219	05
There been redeemed and cancelled at the Tsums, viz:	'rea	sury	the follow	ing
1843, Sept. 19, as per Warrant No. 6,487,	-	-	\$33,452	
1843, Sept. 19, as per Warrant No. 6,490, 1844, Jan. 12, as per Warrant No. 6,706,		-	31,419 $44,017$	
1844, Sept. 10, as per Warrant No. 7,914,	_	-	100	
1846, March 6, as per Warrant No. 793, -	-	-	90,537	
1847, Jan. 23, as per Warrant No. 1,370, -	-	-	90,464	
1848, Feb. 22, as per Warrant No. 2,692,	-	-	14,165	
1849, Jan. 22, as per Warrant No. 3,541,	-	-	41,667	06
Total redeemed and cancelled,	_	_	\$345,824	83
The amount issued as above is	-	-	396,219	
			Ø50.004	
Leaving,	-	-	\$50,394	
Amount in Treasury not cancelled, about	-	-	25,223	01
Leaving outstanding, (less the amount in the	hai	nds	#	0.1

By an investigation had during the last spring, under a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved January 16, 1849, an entry was found in the internal improvement books of \$11,824 10 of Scrip returned in 1842 to the Fund Commissioners, by Jesse L. Williams, then Commissioner of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which it was thought might be deducted from the \$25,171 21, shown by the books to be outstanding, and which, if deducted, would leave the amount only \$13,347 11. The probability that that amount might properly be deducted from the sum above reported as outstanding was strengthened by the positive statement of some of those present at the investigation, (who supposed they knew of all the Scrip outstand-

\$25,171 21

of the Trustees,) -

ing.) that the Scrip in circulation was less than the amount which would remain, after deducting the \$11,824 10, reported as returned by Mr. Williams. Whether that sum should or should not be deducted, cannot now be stated with positive certainty. I have stated above the amount issued by the State officers, and also what appeared to have been issued by the Canal Commissioners, and the amount regularly cancelled by Warrants. Further than this I cannot affirm with certainty.

There was an error committed, before my term of service commenced, in bringing forward, from the internal improvement books to the books of this Office, the settlements of the Commissioners on the Canal with the Board of Internal Improvements. The amounts entered as issued and the amounts entered as cancelled are both obviously wrong, and led heretofore to an incorrect statement both as to the amount issued and the amount cancelled.

It is known that, prior to the issuing of the engraved Scrip by the Canal Commissioners, there were written certificates in circulation, which the Commissioner was directed by law to take up, and give in exchange the engraved Scrip. It cannot be ascertained now by the books whether, when a credit was entered to the Commissioner seven years ago for the return of Scrip, it meant the original written Certificates, or what we now call Scrip, and hence the uncertainty concerning it.

There are Registers belonging to the Auditor's and Treasurer's Offices of each kind of Scrip and Treasury Notes issued. These Registers were kept scparate, and each Note or Certificate registered as it went out by its proper number, and when returned the date of cancellation and the interest allowed are marked opposite the number. If the Registers have been correctly kept, all that are not marked as returned are still in circulation, and by an examination of them the amount of each kind of Scrip outstanding may be correctly ascertained.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL SCRIP WEST.

Balance outstanding of this Scrip on the 31st of October, 1848;	\$81,620
Oct. 31, 1849,	36,985
Amount on hand for cancellation,	\$44,635 15,650
Leaving outstanding, (less the amount in Trustees	
hands,) Oct. 31, 1849,	\$28,985

WORKS RETAINED BY THE STATE.

New Albany and Vincennes Road.

Expenditures.

Amount of expenditures up to Oct. 31, 1848, - The amount expended during the financial year ending Oct. 31, 1849, so far as reported to this Office, is as follows, viz:	\$696,516 47
Amount paid for construction,	451 85
Amount paid for repairs,	6,854 68
Amount paid for incidental expenses,	3,199 48
Total cost of work to Oct. 31, 1849,	\$707,022 48
D ' (
Receipts.	
Amount of receipts up to Oct. 31, 1848, Amount of tolls received during financial year ending	\$27,311 34
Oct. 31, 1849, is	10,516 01
Total receipts from this work to Oct. 31, 1849,	\$37,827 35
Excess of expenditures over receipts,	669,195 13
Total,	\$707,022 48

The receipts and expenditures in the foregoing statement are from May 1848, to May 1849—the report of the Superintendent, Mr. Reiley, for the half year ending 31st October, 1849, not being received in time for insertion in this report.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF CENTRAL CANAL.

Expenditures.

The amount expended on this work 1848, is	-		\$882,088 93
Amount of repairs, Amount of incidental expenses, - Total cost of work to Oct. 31, 1849,	-	-	2,060 05 295 50 - \$884,444 48

Receipts.

NO. LO

The amount of receipts for water rents to Oct. 31 1848, is	-	\$15,008 76
Oct. 31, 1849, is	-	522 95
		\$15,531 71 868,912 77
Total,	-	\$884,444 48

ERIE AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Expenditures.

The amount	expended	on this v	vork to	Oct. 31	, 1849,	
is -			-	-	- 4	\$160,708 87
There have	been no re	eceipts.				

TOLLS AND WATER RENTS OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The following is the amount of Tolls and Water Rents received at each Toll Collector's office on the Wabash and Eric Canal, from October 1st, 1848, to October 1st, 1849, viz:

Fort Wayne office, for October, 1848,	-	-	-	\$10,204	77
Fort Wayne office, for November, 1848,	-	-	-	6,433	78
Fort Wayne office, for December, 1848,	-	(-	-	139	79
Fort Wayne office, for January, 1849,	-	-	-	000	00
Fort Wayne office, for February, 1849,	-	-	-	97	22
Fort Wayne office, for March, 1849,	-	-	-	100	00
Fort Wayne office, for April, 1849,	_		T.	309	35
Fort Wayne office, for May, 1849,	-	-	-	5,407	68
Fort Wayne office, for June, 1849, -	-	2	1000	6,418	24
Fort Wayne office, for July, 1849,	_	-	-	2,953	43
Fort Wayne office, for August, 1849,	-	-	- 1	3,186	
Fort Wayne office, for September, 1849,	-	-	-	6,695	54
				1000	1
Total,	-	-	1,00	\$44,946	50
Walter Co.			llo		
The same of the sa).
Lagro office, for October, 1848, -	_	-	-	\$2,083	62

1,101 36

Lagro office, for November, 1848,

1D5

Lagro office, for December, 1848, Lagro office, for January, 1849, Lagro office, for February, 1848, Lagro office, for March, 1849, Lagro office, for April, 1849, Lagro office, for May, 1849, Lagro office, for June, 1849, Lagro office, for July, 1849, Lagro office, for August, 1849, Lagro office, for September, 1849,	21 08 000 00 000 00 000 00 1,741 52 1,535 81 1,115 09 497 44 425 39 1,063 95
Total,	\$9,585 26
From the Logansport office there is no return except for the month of October, 1848, when the receipt were \$3,652 52.	
Lafayette office, for October, 1848,	\$10,556 06
Lafayette office, for November, 1848,	3,336 49
Lafayette office, for December, 1848,	178 07
Lafayette office, for January, 1849,	114 00
Lafayette office, for February, 1849,	418 00
Lafayette office, for March, 1849,	39 51
Lafayette office, for April, 1849,	6,907 47
Lafayette office, for May, 1849,	- 12,765 40
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 11,654 34
Lafayette office, for July, 1849,	3,909 44
Lafayette office, for August, 1849,	0,000
Lafayette office, for September, 1849, -	6,086 52
Total,	\$59,449 82
in _ •	
Covington office, for October, 1848,	\$4,106 94
Covington office, for November, 1848,	- 835 31
Covington office, for December, 1848,	18 11
Covington office, for January, 1849,	- 000 00
Covington office, for February, 1849, *	000 00
Covington office, for March, 1849,	- 000 00
Covington office, for April, 1849,	2,301 83
Covington office, for May, 1849, Covington office, for June, 1849,	3,293 16
Covington office, for July, 1849,	- 1,598 00
Covington office, for August, 1849,	1,048 37
Covington office, for September, 1849,	3,046 10
Total,	\$16,247 82

VII. EXPLANATION OF TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Tabular Statement No. 1 exhibits, in a brief form, the settlements with the Treasurers of the respective counties, on account of the revenue of 1848. It was estimated, in the last annual report, that \$424,765 43 would be realized from the County Treasurers, arising from the revenue of 1848 and previous delinquencies. It will be seen that the amount due from them, according to their settlement sheets, is \$432,283 78, which exceeds the estimate \$7,518 34; and it affords me very great pleasure to state further, that the entire amount due has been paid into the Treasury. This promptitude on the part of the citizens of Indiana in meeting the impositions upon them, and the fidelity with which the officers entrusted with the collections have discharged their duties, cannot fail to be a source of high gratificacation to all who feel an interest in the welfare and character of the State; especially when it is remembered that a very large proportion of the revenue collected is applied to the payment of the interest on money borrowed from which but little benefit is derived, and several millions of which were in fact never received at all.

Ex The late Treasurer of the County of Adams—with whom, in consequence of a difficulty between him and the county authorities, no settlement had been made of the amount due from him for 1847, and from whom at the date of the last annual report no part of the revenue of Adams county for that year had been paid—came forward, in July last, and paid to the State Treasury the sum of \$1,445. To what amount he may still be indebted on account of the revenue of 1847, and previous delinquencies, there is no means at this office of ascertaining. In my last report reference was made to the difficulties which occurred between him and the County Board, and the suit which grew out of them. It is not apprehended that the State will ultimately sustain any loss.

The trifling balances reported last year as due from two or three Treasurers in consequence of inaccuracy in the settlements, have been all adjusted.

The Tabular Statement above mentioned exhibits the following collections for State purposes, viz:

Of the assessments for 1848 -	700 Fall III	- \$423,127 57
Of the assessments for previous years,		- 36,956 67
100		
Total amount collected		- \$460.084 24

From which deduct as follows, viz:

Treasurer's per centage for c	ollection	on,	\$18,663	81
Treasurer's Mileage, -	41	- i	1,360	21
Costs of Printing, -	12	-	691	94
Erroneous Assessments, &c.,	-	-	6,898	56

Payments at State Treasury, - 185	27,800 46				
Leaving due to the Treasury the sum of, The amount paid by the Treasurers was	- \$432,283 78 - 432,288 04				
Amount overpaid,	- \$4 26				
Tabular Statement No. 2 shows the amount charged on the duplicates for 1848 in each county, for State, county, road, and township purposes, and the amount returned delinquent on each account.— The taxes assessed for 1848 were as follows, viz:					
Amount of State Tax,	- \$493,518 34				
Amount of County Tax,	- 395,511 08				
Amount of Road Tax,	- 150,564 82				
Amount of School Tax,	- 20,675 56				
Amount of Township and other Taxes, -	- 21,106 88				
Total amount for 1848, Delinquencies of former years,	- \$1,081,376 68 - 143,510 25				
Total charged on duplicates of 1848, - \$1,224,886 93 Of this assessment the following amounts have been returned delinquent, viz:					
Amount of State Tax delinquent, - \$75,487	23				
Amount of County Tax delinquent, - 63,222					
Amount of Road Tax delinquent, - 22,504					
Amount of School Tax delinquent, - 4,005	56				
Amount of Township Tax delinquent, - 4,102	27				
169,322	23				
Amount of former delinquencies still de-					
Total amount returned delinquent, ————————————————————————————————————	223,447 37				
Amount collected for all purposes on the duplicates of					
1848,	- 1,001,439 56				
Amount collected in 1847 for all purposes, -	- 952,050 87				
Increase in last year's collections, \$49,388 69					

The rate of delinquency in the assessments of 1848 is \$15 65 on the hundred dollars, and on the entire amount charged on the duplicates of 1848 \$18 24. The average rate of delinquency is much increased by a very large delinquency in a few counties. One county shows a delinquency of \$15,597 72, another shows a delinquency of \$10,838 14, another of \$7,938 82, three others show each a delinquency exceeding \$5,000, and fifteen others show respectively a de-

linquency of over \$3,000. These large sums returned in a portion of the counties-much of which will in all probability never be collected, and therefore might better be struck off the duplicate—very much increase the average rate of delinquency, and, unexplained, do injustice to those counties whose delinquencies are very small. The average rate of delinquency in the counties of Union, Gibson, Warrick, Rush, Henry, Fayette, and Washington, is \$4 07 on the hundred; and in several other counties the delinquency is from \$5 to \$8 on the hundred.

Tabular Statement No. 3 will show the amount of taxes placed on the duplicates for 1849, in the several counties of the State, with the exception of Cass, Fountain, Jackson, Lake, Pulaski, Spencer, and Whitley, from which no returns have been received. Estimating those counties as they were last year, (which is no doubt considerably below the amount the returns of this year would have shown if they could have been obtained,) and the taxes assessed for 1849 and the delinquencies of former years placed on the dupli-

cates of the present year, would be as follows, viz:

Amount assessed for State purposes,	-	-	-	\$508,537	81
Amount assessed for County purposes,	-	-	-	433,520	
Amount assessed for Road purposes,	-	17	- '	121,461	
Amount assessed for School purposes,	-	-	-	52,516	
Amount assessed for Township and ot	her p	urpos	es,	23,072	12
-					
Total amount assessed for 1849,	-	-		\$1,139,108	71
To which add delinquencies of former	year	s pla	ced		
on the duplicates of 1849,	-		-	163,093	38
1.14					—
Total charge on duplicates of 184	9,	-	- ;	\$1,302,202	09
No. of the last of					

The amount of State revenue which will probably be paid into the State Treasury, on account of collections on the duplicates of 1849, may be estimated as follows:

Amount of assessments as a	bove,		-		\$508,537	81
Probable delinquency, -	- '	- "	-	\$85,000		
Treasurer's per centage,	-	-	-	20,000		
Treasurer's mileage, -	-	-	-	1,362		
Costs of printing, -	-	7-	-	_* 500		
Other deductions, -	-	-	-	2,000		
Della Control Control					\$108,862	00
C. Mariana						
Amount from Treasurers on	acc	ount o	of re	venue of		
1849,	-	-	-		\$399,675	
Amount of delinquencies wh	nich v	vill be	e coll	lected, -	40,000	00
Add tax on individual stock	in th	e Stat	e Ba	nk, -	5,000	00
10000						

\$444,675 81

Total estimated receipts from revenue of 1849,

Tabular Statement No. 4 shows the number of acres, the value of lands, improvements, town lots and buildings, corporation stock, personal property, the total value of all taxables, and the number of polls returned for 1849; with the increase and decrease on personal property, on the total value of taxables, and in the number of polls, in all the counties, except the seven previously mentioned, from which returns have not been received. Taking the counties not returned as they were last year, (which is much below what a return for this year would have shown,) and the taxables for 1849 compared with those of 1848 will be as follows, viz:

Acres of land assessed	in 1849,		-	-	-	16,883,570
Acres of land assessed		- '	-	-	-	16,623,091
	,					
	Increase,	-		-	•	260,479
Value of lands in 1849,		-	-	-	-	\$58,749,653
Value of lands in 1848,		-	-	-	-	58,290,434
	•					
•	Increase,	-	-	-	-	\$459,219
						Mat 70. 000
Value of improvements		-	-	-	-	\$24,599,300
Value of improvements	ın 1848,	-	-	-	-	24,088,074
	T					Ø5.1.1.000
	Increase,	-	•	-	-	\$511,226
W 1	huildings in	1940				\$1 5 040 700
Value of town lots and	buildings in	1049,		•	- '	\$15,242,728
Velue of town lots and	bullatings in	1040		-	-	14,392,136
	Increase,		1			\$850,592
	mcrease,		•	6	-	φ050,582
Value of corporation st	ook in 1840		_	_	_	\$122,364
Value of corporation sto	ock in 1848,					130,170
value of corporation sit	JCK III 1040,					
	Decrease,					\$7,806
	Decrease,				- - ;	\$7,806
Value of personal prope	Decrease, erty in 1849,				- - ;	\$7,806 \$34,705,016
	Decrease, erty in 1849,		-		- - -	\$7,806
Value of personal property Value of personal property	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848,		-		- :	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895
Value of personal property Value of personal property	Decrease, erty in 1849,		-		- :	\$7,806 \$34,705,016
Value of personal property Value of personal property	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase,				-	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121
Value of personal property Value of personal property Value of all taxables in	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, -				- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056
Value of personal property Value of personal property	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, -	-	-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121
Value of personal property value of personal property value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, -		-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056
Value of personal property value of personal property value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, - 1848, -	-	-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056 128,960,986 \$4,458,070
Value of personal property value of personal property value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, - 1848, -	-	-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056 128,960,986 \$4,458,070 \$143,720
Value of personal proper Value of personal proper Value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, - 1848, -	-	-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056 128,960,986 \$4,458,070
Value of personal proper Value of personal proper Value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in Polls returned in 1849, Polls returned in 1848,	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, - 1848, - Increase,		-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056 128,960,986 \$4,458,070 \$143,720 136,265
Value of personal proper Value of personal proper Value of all taxables in Value of all taxables in Polls returned in 1849, Polls returned in 1848,	Decrease, erty in 1849, erty in 1848, Increase, 1849, - 1848, -		-		- \$	\$7,806 \$34,705,016 32,072,895 \$2,632,121 133,419,056 128,960,986 \$4,458,070 \$143,720

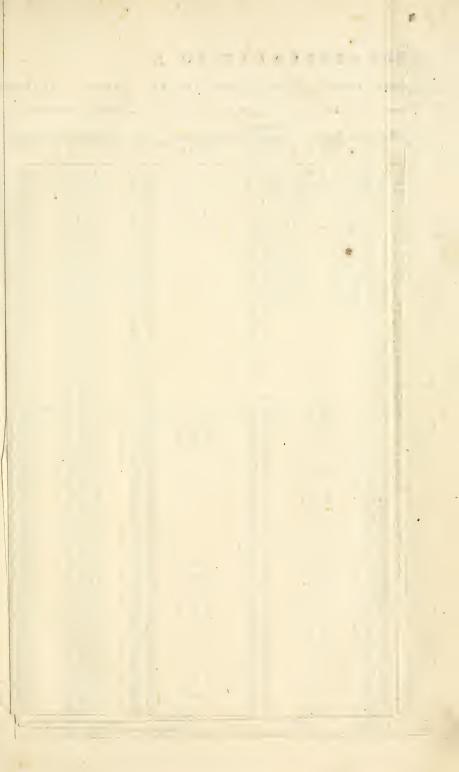
It will thus be seen that the increase in the taxable property, as well as in the number of polls, exceeds the most sanguine calcu-Could the returns have been received from the counties above mentioned—and the failure was not owing to a want of effort on the part of this Office to obtain them-a considerably larger increase would have been shown. The taxable property, at the present low valuation, amounts, as will be seen, to about \$134,000,-900, and the number of polls is about 144,000. By an estimate made in the annual report from this Office two years ago of the probable annual increase of taxables and polls for several years, the amount calculated for 1849 was 136,000 polls, and \$130,000,000 of taxable property. There is every reason to suppose that the increase will be still more rapid in coming years. In portions of the State where Rail Roads are completed, or are in rapid progress, the value of some kinds of property has, within a few years, increased fifty per cent. This additional value, however, is not assessed, for the reason that the taxable value of lands remains as it was fixed by the general valuation of real estate in 1846.

After the Statistical Tables were sent to press, the returns of the assessments were received from the counties of Fountain, Jackson, and Whitley. They show, collectively, an increase in the whole amount of taxable property of \$186,680, and in the number of taxable polls of 181, compared with 1848.

An act of Congress, approved January 26, 1847, authorizes the States admitted into the Union prior to the 24th day of April, 1820, "to impose a tax or taxes upon all lands hereafter sold in such States from and after the day of such sale." The State of Indiana, having been admitted into the Union prior to 1820, has of course a right, if she choose to exercise it, to tax, immediately, all the lands sold after the date of the act. To do this, however, it will be necessary that the Legislature pass an act repealing the provision in the Revised Statutes, Chapter 12, Section 5, which exempts from taxation "all lands sold by the United States until the term of five years from the day of sale shall have expired." Presuming that the provisions of the act of Congress referred tointended for the benefit of the States admitted into the Union since 1820—will be taken advantage of by the Legislature, and that the exemption above mentioned will be repealed, measures have been taken to procure from the Land Offices, and to forward to the several counties, lists of the lands sold since they were last furnished. It may be estimated that the amount of lands already sold, and not now placed on the tax list on account of the five years' exemption, would not fall short of a million of acres, which would probably be valued for taxation at two millions of dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOUGLASS MAGUIRE, Auditor of State. [Here insert Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.]



[Here insert Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.]

Harman Maria

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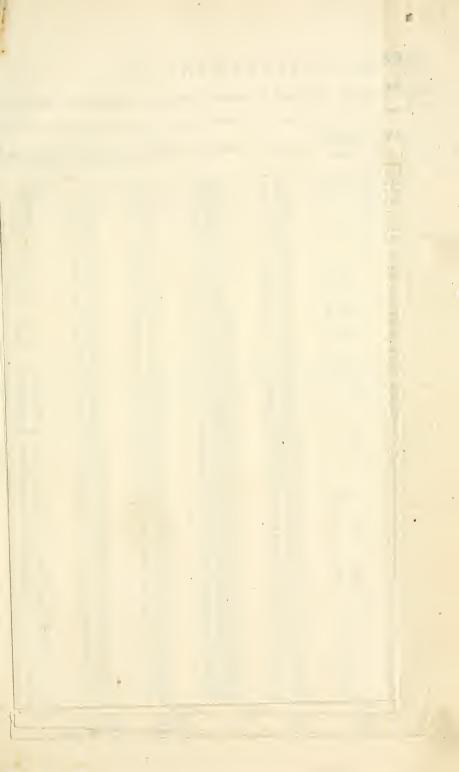
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TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 1.

Exhibiting the settlements with County Treasurers for the Revenue of 1848.

Number.	Counties.	Collected for 1848.	Collected for 1847.	Total collected.	Treasurers'	Treasurers' Mileage.	Costs of Printing.	Erroneaus Assess ments, &c.	Paid at State Treasury.	Total Deductions	Amount due the State.	Amount Peid.	Amount still due.	Amount overpaid.
1	Adams,	946 52	482 04	1,428 56	87 30	24 00	3 50	9 29		124 09	1,304 47	1,304 47		
2	Allen, Bartholomew,	5,723 80 5,972 99	1,659 59 396 33	7,383 39 6,369 32	·.254 94 259 90	24 00 6 72	10 00	162 69		441 63 276 62	6.941.76	6,941 76		
3	Benton,	572 87	51 59	624 46	45 38	14 40		5 81		65 59	6,092 70 558 87	6,092 70		
5	Blackford	974 06	209 67	1,183 93	63.00	16 00		22 91	8 23	110 14	1,073 79	558 87 1,073 79		
6	Boone, ·····	4,230 42 926 37	843 09 190 00	5,073 51 1,116 37	233 46 66 61	4 16 8 00		70 30 18 62	2 14 3 03	310 06	4,763 45	4,763 45		
7	Brown,	4,245 15	722 77	4.967 92	185 45	12 00		14 72	3 03	96 26 212 17	1,020 11 4,755 75	1,020 11		
9	Cass.	3,661 25	650 39 1	4,311 64	182 89	11 20	12 45	12 98		219 52	4,092 12	4.091 12	1 00	
10	Clarke, · · · · · ·	5,634 27	. 338 96	5,973 23 3,180 00	254 10 L 145 46	18 72 11 20		69 56 38 23		342 38	5,630 85	5,630 85		
11 1	Clay,	2,652 00 4,437 04 1,892 22	235 49	4.672 53	207 28	6 72		24 30	1 32	194 89 239 62	2,985 11 4,432 91	2,9 5 11		9 96
13	Crawford,	1,892 22	152 56	2,044 78	110 52	20 00		55 14	1 32	185 66	1,859 12	1,859 19		
14	Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn,	3,342 84 11,485 06	528 49 283 70	3,871 33 11,768 76	165 85 406 70	16 00 13 92		1 65 227 00		183 50	3,687 83	3,687 83		
15 16	Degroom,	7,315 13	372 64	7,687 77	310 47	7 52		35 86		647 62 353 85	11,121 14 7,333 92	7 333 00		
17	Decatur, DeKalb,	1.854.31	252 75	2,107 06	77 26	27 42		1 87		106 55	2 000 51	2,001:51		1 00
18		4,687 66 1,949 17	461 36 115 98	5,149 02 2,065 15	190 80 118 00	9 60 20 80	31 14	134 44 45 70		365 98 184 50	4,783 04	4,783 04		
19 20	Elkhart.	3,905 49	929 59	4,835 08	158 44	24 00			4 94	187 38	1,880 65 4,647 70	4,647,70		
21	Fayette,	8,018 26	62 27	8,080 53	311 96	9 96		37 53		359 45	7.72 08	7,721 08		
22	Floyd,	7,023 59 6,819 51	156 40 392 87	7,179 99 7,212 38	360 55 306 83	21 60 12 00	54 55	4 95		387 10 373 38	6,792 69	6,792 89		
23 24	Delawore, Dubois, Elkbert, Fayette, Flayd, Fountain, Franklin, Friton, Gibson, Grant, Greene.	11,082 13	163 95	11,246 05	434 23	11 20				445 43		10,800 65		
25	Fulton,	1.582 66	144 10	1.726 76	86 32	14 88	5 08	24 12		130 40	10,800 65 1,596 36	1,596 36		
26	Gibson,	5,718 06 2,923 53	43 49 513 60	5,761 55 3,437 13	265 34 172 23	24 80 12 00	47 23 13 25	36 29		233 77	5,424 18 2,203 36	5,424 18		
27 28	Greene,	3,215 42	922 26	4,137 68	150 74	12 80		96 10		259 64	3,878 04	3,878 04		
28 29 30	Flamilton.	4,442 96	775 84	5.218 80	199 29	3 88	20 57	120 61	21 93	366 28	4,852 52	4,852 52		
30	Harrison,	3,269 90 4,977 44	645 60 479 44	3,915 50 5,456 88	191 69 216 97	3 20 21 28		138 26 15 27	14 23	347 38 253 52	3,568 12 5,203 36	3,568 12		
32		6,772 77	502 02	7,274 79	269 71	3 20		29 88		302 79	6.972 00	6,972 00		
32	Honry	10,448 05	686 48 483 55	11,154 53	427 49	8 80	86 17	48 14		570 60	10,583 93	10,584 83		90
34	Howard,	787 21 3,535 81	361 29	1,270 76 3.897 10	51 98 149 98	10.00 19.20		25 68 21 66	5 40	87 66 196 24	1,183 10 3,700 86	1,183 10		
36	Jackson,	3.798 90	241 78	4,040 68	190 84	11 80	- 22 11	115 33		340 98	3,700 60	3,700 60		
35 36 37 38 39	Jackson, Jasper,	632 48	68 00 496 34	700 48 2,921 86	46 65 113 12	18 50 16 00		24 39		89 54	610 94	610 94		
38	Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox,	2,425 52 14,285 83	1,154 88	15,440 71	430 28	13 76		38 21 1,809 82		167 33 2.253 87 -	2,754 53	2,754 53		
40	Jennings,	3.210 01	427 55	3,637 56	172 65	10 24		19 69		202 58	13,186 84 3,434 98	3,434 98		
41	Johnson,	6,903 78 4,908 10	160 77	7,064 55 6,020 75	296 85 226 80	3 20	13 31	48 52 51 60		361 88 297 60	6,702 67 5,723 15	6,702 67		
42 43	Kosciusko,	3,056 38	1,112 65 544 41	3,600 79	130 69	, 19 20		, 31 60	9 00	158 89	3,441 90	3,441 90		
44	Lagrange,	2.845 44	480 31	3,325 75	111 15	32 00		11 79		154 94	3,170 81	3,170 81		
45	Lagrange, Lake, Laporte,	1,021 46 5,917 14	94 37 178 65	1,115 83 6,095 79	74 99 229 97	28 80 23 04		5 57 26 81		109 36 279 82	1,006 47 5,815 97	1,006 47		
46	Laporte,	6,052 72	450 93	6,503 65	302 24	12 00	57 63	3 17		279 82 375 04	6,128 61	6 128 61		
48	Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marsball,	4,510 48	677 88	5,188 36	190 23	7 04		109 58	59 97	365 82	4.822 54	4,822 54		
49	Marion,	12,190 40 1,599 02	884 26 225 45	13,074 66 1,824 47	443 30 82 76	17 76		19 18 29 70	16 55	462 48 146 77	12,612 18	12,612 18		
51		1,055 25	236 91	1,292 16	70 92	16 00	13 16	9.94	10 33	109 32	1,182 84	1,077 70		
52	Miami,	3,228 62	172 96	3,401 58	150 46	14 08	13 16	28 33 74 15	2 06	194 93	3,206 65	3,206 65		
47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	Montgomery,	5,098 57 10,437 07	379 28 275 15	5,477 85 10,712 22	234 51 411 14	· 8 32 7 20		74 15 110 44		316 98 523 78	5,160 87 10,183 44	5,160 87		
55	Morgan,	6,241 51	972 78	7,214 29	261 51	4 96		599 11	28	865 86	6,348 43	6,348 43		
56	Morgan, Noble,	2,324 86	271 18	2,596 04	102 06	25 00		81 55		208 61	2,387 43	2 387 43		
57	Orango	2,709 73 5,511 91	200 72 196 39	2,910 45 5,708 30	157 55 262 87	16 00 16 00		74 53 55 84		248 08 334 71	2,662 37 5,373 59	5 979 50		
56 57 58 59 60	Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott,	3,748 52 7,731 77	750 69	4.499 21	222 27 308 47	8 32	36 12	42 38		309 09	4,190 12	4,190 12		3 36
60	Parke,	2,070 93	291 00 12 26	8,022 77 2,083 19	308 47 123 89	10 40 24 64		262 64 31 54		581 51 185 07	7,441 26 1,898 12	7,441 26		
61 62	Pike,	2,200 89	127 70	2,328 59	146 43	22 40		1 71		170 54	1,158 05	2,158 05		
63	Porter,	1,972 69	143 44 631 22	2,116 13	. 97 25 209 06	25 92 32 00		4 87	23 18	151 22	1,961 91	1,964 91		
64 65	Polaski.	4,262 22 475 03	191 09	4,893 44 666 12	209 06 38 00	32 00 16 00		19 37		260 43 54 00	4,633 01 612 12	4,633 01		
66	Putnam,	8.684 18	221 45	8,905 63	333 27	6 40	25.70			365 37	8,540 26	8,540 26		
66 67 68 69	Randolph,	3,709 77 4,791 16	572 63 170 71	4,282 40 4,961 87	- 174 48 237 33	12 80 12 48	33 00 84 78			297 66	3,984 74 4,589 68	3,984 74		
69	Rush.	12,147 15	244 40 .	12,391 55	448 42	6 40	10.00	100 92		372 19 565 74	11.825 81	11.825.81		
70 71	Scott,	1,797 36	204 20	2.001 56	112 29	16 00		1 60	2 75	129 89	1 871 67	1.871 67		
71	Shelby, Spencer,	7,230 45 3,282 94	445 25 330 31	7,675 70 3,613 25	251, 30 158 35	4 16 26.40		27 30 98 16	2 75	285 51 282 91	7,39) 19 3,330 34	7,390 19		
72 73 74 75 76	Stenben	1,625 19	330 14	1,955 33	87 68	32 00	56 31	97 01		282 91 273 00 -	1,652 33	1,682 33		
74	St. Joseph, Sullivan,	4,487 72	491 03	4,978 75	178 99	23 20	5 38 1	3 69	10 93	222 19	4.756 56	4,756 56		
75	Sullivan, Swizerland,	3,035 95	732 77 126 76	3,769 72 4,475 70	186 36 204 31	17 60 16 00	30 00	35 50 127 46		269 46	3,499 26 4,127 93	3,499 26		
77	Tippecanoe	4,348 94 9,357 17 798 69	9 253 76	11,610 93	372 35	10 88		699 58		347 77 1,082 81	10,528 12	10,528 12		
77	Tipton,Union,	798 69 4,405 74	168 06	966 75	70 70 233 53	6 40		8 61		85 71	881 04	881 04		
79 80	Union, Vanderburgh,	4,405 74 6,332 93	33 96 245 61	4,439 70 6,578 54	233 53 249 67	11 20 30 24		1 69 80		246 62 280 71	4,193 06 6,297 83	4,193 08		
81	Vermillion	5,179 29	201 26	5.380 551	237 02	14 40				251 42	5,129 13	5,129 13		
82	Victo	9,408 35 4,747 29	225 04	9,633,39 4,977 29	361 60 219 69	11 20 16 00	8 50 12 00	24 66		406 05	9,227 34	9.227 34		
82 83 84 85	Wabash, Warren, Warrick,	3,503 01	182 20	3,685 21	163 24	12 00		26 76		274 36 175 24	4,702 93 3,509 97	4,702 93 3 509 97		
85	Warrick,	3,579 36	65 21	3.644 57	180 27	23 80		46 83		255 90	3,388 67	3.388 67		
86 87	Washington,	9,181 83 16,594 85	154 77 58× 22	9,336 60 17,183 07	362 48 576 54	16 00 10 08		49 48		427 96	8,908 64			
88	Wells,	1.953 23	607 20	2,560 43	123 14	16 16		79 74 61 50		666 66 220 80	2,339 63	2.339 63		
89 90	White,	1.498 92	161 65	1,660 57	88 10	15 20		8 76 5 70		112 06	1.548 51	1,548 51	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
90	Whitley,	1,972 95	180 73	2,153 68	89 37	23 25		5 70		118 32	2.035 36	2,035.76		
	1	\$423,127 57	\$36,956 67	\$460,081 24	\$18,663 81	\$1,360 21	\$691 94	\$6,898.56	\$185 94	\$27,800 46	\$432,283 78	\$432,2.8 40	\$1.00	85 26





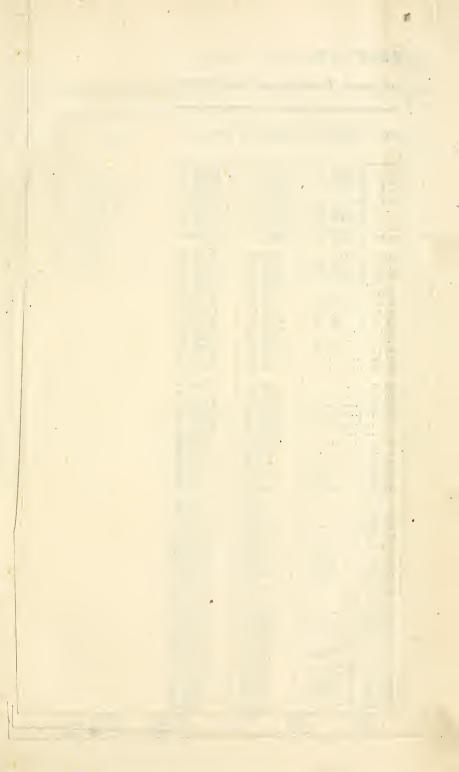


TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 2.

Showing the Taxes placed on the Duplicates for 1848, and the amount returned Delinquent, for State and all other purposes.

	<u> </u>														
Number.	Counties.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	School Tax.	Township and other Taxes.	Former De- linquencies.	Total Taxes.	State Delin- quency.	County De-	Road Delin- quency.	School De-	Township and other De linquencies,	Former De- linquencies still unpaid	Total Delin- quency.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Adams Adams Adams Adams Adams Benton Benton Benton Benton Bonce Brown Garroll Colreke Cloy Cloy Colreke Co	2,714 77 8,677 06 6,738 98 613 84 1,373 21 5,286 12	2,887 20 12,506 96 3,461 28 410 50 1,274 44 3,143 37	2,471 38 10,548 47 1,258 25 299 41 410 82 1,381 60	392 21 544 54 49 59 1,304 03 97 23	223 62 3,083 49	39 39 11,281 38 2,053 12 134 81 989 77 3,084 20	8,728 57 46,641 90 13,561 92 1,458 56 5,352 27 12,992 52	1,768 25 2,953 26 765 99 40 86 399 15 1,055 70	1,857 62 3,818 99 442 66 27 23 355 29 561 03	1,496 91 3,025 93 58 03 14 65 98 00 209 77	297 79 137 01 1 66 278 65 13 73		4,668 91 1,224 40 3 43 235 29 1,353 65	5,557 24 15,597 72 2,492 76 86 17 1,366 38 3,193 88
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clarko, Clioy, Clinton, Crawford,	1,190 92 5,390 15 5,126 96 6,664 57 3,236 32 5,1~1 47 2,229 91	1,199 89 3,873 80 7,058 02 3,854 75 1,816 47 2,126 11 2,736 61	1,384 64 1,037 68 94 44 774 64 1,328 42 513 59		56 50 665 06	812 30 3,789 87 3,115 86 924 22 1,544 07 473 97 796 21	3,223 71 14,772 44 16,750 75 11,537 98 7,428 00 10,222 18 6,276 32	264 55 1,145 00 - 1,464 91 1,030 30 584 32 1,089 71 337 69	300 23 659 65 1,631 95 457 32 295 36 535 53 375 38	179 97 221 21 18 72 100 75 201 25 37 28	2 81 17 37 65 84	27 00 - 135 49	374 20 1,862 35 274 10 455 81 353 48	3,193 88 941 79 3,864 34 3,383 91 1,780 44 1,463 24 1,961 98 1,103 83
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delsware, Dubois, Elkhert,	4,194 52 12,445 06 8,145 49 2,629 69 5,063 68 2,365 87 5,411 97	3,866 13 8,978 0s 3,963 68 2,296 58 4,924 42 2,875 54 4,463 73	3,701 66 189 23 7,623 09 3,248 64 12 68 4,316 59	1,494 74 75 96 175 54 929 35	1,025 43 1,446 64 772 48	1,637 82 879 00 507 19 2,458 33 2,445 79 994 47 2,738 38	9,698 47 28,523 97 12,781 55 16,454 33 15,858 07 6,248 56 18,632 50	1,071 97 960 00 730 36 775 38 588 58 416 70 1,506 48	926 31 664 24 315 52 508 33 528 28 524 42 983 32	227 24 30 35 1,370 60 278 09	121 16 2 41 423 57 17 65		491 01 51 80 111 10 648 39 998 11 537 85 598 21	2,489 29 2,062 08 1,189 74 3,726 27 2,410 71 1,478 97 4,437 45
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fralton, Gibson, Great	8,402 78 7,852 19 8,428 93 41,693 86 1,911 16 5,899 49 3,656 03	8,402 78 8,463 61 4,465 23 6,193 18 3,034 91 3,150 18 3,656 03	1,198 09 1,002 95 1,731 26 3,205 20 1,622 40	144 91 54 08	18 50	111 54 395 45 1,629 22 435 08 671 16 242 62 1,360 45	18,329 12 20,683 17 16,869 49 21,672 23 7,293 41 9,292 29 10,861 82	384 52 828 60 1,609 43 611 73 328 50 181 43 732 50	384 52 739 49 919 64 371 09 506 78 104 83 732 50	22 83 61 73 186 67 73 41 305 49	1 55 162 93 92 96 14 53 6 38	3 00	895 50 124 41 114 18 1 36	\$796839 1,792 75 4,704 19 1,195 17 1,261 33 287 62
28 29 30	Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry,	4,168 36 5,929 59 4,256 03 5,651 88 7,247 43 10,571 80	4,168 36 9,329 92 2,841 25 5,649 89 2,930 98 3,539 17 1,933 33	3,250 15 349 92 1,518 54 2,071 13 486 48	151 44 23 70 42 69 18 35		3,405 26 3,997 83 2,006 90 2,791 49 1,374 57 1,0.5 18 - 1,680 35	11,741 98 22,658 99 9,477 80 14,135 95 13,089 87 17,242 78 5,492 00	952 94 1,486 63 986 13 839 48 474 66 611 42 662 10	951 81 2,477 71 658 54 839 44 235 26 203 50	777 87 81 38 65 06 40 99	38 02 10 77		1,317 19 2,230 76 760 42 1,854 36 663 80 2 35	1,801 36 3,221 94 7,010 99 2,486 47 3,533 38 1,439 55 858 51
34 35 36 37 38 39 40	Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings,	1,391 84 4,214 51 4,486 04 861 97 2,985 83 16,553 92 3,939 97	4,314 06 4,105 27 1,309 03 2,710 73 19,812 14 1,785 99	2,904 10 557 27 66 46 2,951 76 3,811 77 721 06	194 77 563 95 609 04	799 22	2,260 01 2,884 90 375 68 2,137 49 5,384 47 1,064 87	14,686 67 12,033 48 2,633 26 11,379 76 46,171 31 7,615 92	749 66 687 14 229 49 613 90 2,518 96 820 16	879 41 749 70 599 21 312 36 543 69 2,250 38 330 31	181 92 531 62 71 18 13 51 507 07 376 20 41 73	27 29 105 97 60 61	228 66 	844 03 909 72 2,151 77 167 75 497. 75 2,733 67 355 67	2,567 46 3,096 65 3,509 30 723 11 2,268 38 7,938 82 1,563 45
41 42 43 44 45 46 47	Jahnson, Knox, Kosciuska, Lagrange, Lake, Leporte, Lawrence,	7,470 20 6,395 77 4,271 75 3,667 13 1,177 35 6,374 95 7,056 39	3,469 27 4,263 87 3,605 05 5,923 05 2,446 78 8,000 42 2,834 04	1,067 40 869 55 4,580 86 5,348 28 255 95 1,648 19	397 13 1,652 00 1,175 90	329 45 321 85	289 72 4,676 57 2,672 27 2,229 27 1,180 33 693 98	12,446 60 16,205 76 15,856 51 19,142 18 5,060 41 17,893 44 9,890 43	566 42 1,626 05 1,333 18 887 10 170 32 515 54 1,003 67	345 33 1,0-2 21 1,042 05 1,151 94 318 98 591 39 505 53	21 58 153 35 894 29 381 17 28 28 76 50	98 69 461 72 81 73	82 94 72 67	2,389 50 882 10 389 13 840 46 180 42	911 36 5,251 11 4,333 25 3,353 73 1,358 04 1,445 58 1,509 20
48 49 50 51 52 53 54	Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miani, Monroe, Montgomery	5,599 76 14,926 52 2,030 89 1,608 89 3,913 58 5,767 57 11,223 65	3,014 18 9,951 01 3,270 51 2,494 66 3,913 27 3,468 91 4,353 53	3,277 56 1,309 79 1,940 88 2,059 79 1,521 12	192 21 58 93	217 02	3,176 25 1,858 41 1,496 63 1,565 20 769 56 1,857 22 902 73	15,160 76 28,237 94 8,797 84 5,668 75 10,693 45 11,375 30 18,197 78	1,202 47 2,736 12 494 92 599 06 752 38 769 22 853 25	695 75 1,824 34 770 69 866 13 752 16 546 51 435 00	431 78 155 66 518 44 253 06 48 13	12 92 13 43 10 08 25 82 6 67 9 11	16 50	1,494 99 266 72 558 14 887 67 267 81 1,068 36 519 71	3,837 91 5,096 27 2,352 27 2,352 86 2,051 23 2,407 26 1,865 20
55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	Morgan, Nable, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry,	7,079 38 2,814 21 3,086 10 5,882 45 4,652 23 8,221 71 2,271 07	4,7.2 80 3,013 23 1,943 53 3,151 36 3,052 61 5,481 14 2,551 35	6,300 47 835 31 2,177 04	1,600 79	87 97 566 89 283 16	2,162 35 2,169 75 957 48 214 35 2,133 17 1,376 18 157 39	14,052 50 16,465 34 7,105 58 9,248 16 9,838 01 17,256 07 5,067 53	837 87 489 35 376 37 370 54 936 75 594 31 298 05	560 10 481 29 216 36 217 31 524 51 396 21 372 27	1,052 89 53 96	744 81	4 16 91 85 20 70	617 59 410 31 191 11 88 17 1,515 25 1,016 54	2,019 72 3,270 50 558 50 676 02 2,976 51 2,121 66 810 26
62 63 64 65 66 67 68	Pike, Porter, Poscy, Pulaski, Pulaski, Pulann, Randolph, Ripley	2,539 05 2,254 22 5,822 82 810 33 9,275 61 4,876 41 5,682 92	1,693 08 5,074 65 5,822 82 1,372 82 7,422 58 6,188 56 5,171 51	541 90 734 25 436 97 2,421 25 3,530 08 1,450 93	167 01 39 65 190 70		775 85 796 07 398 35 1,635 45 963 11 2,775 97 403 92	5,008 95 8,833 85 12,778 24 4,389 82 20,082 58 17,561 62 10,753 72	436 02 312 10 1,560 50 335 30 1,151 06 1,260 72 951 35	290 61 527 93 1,560 50 497 38 1,002 62 1,242 75 559 99	52 35 148 18 150 82 176 92 637 32	12 73 15 01 20 33	33 63	558 46 393 01 39 52 906 19 559 19 1,822 99	1,285 09 1,298 12 3,3(8 70 1,938 33 2,889 79 4,984 11
69 70 71 72 73 74 75	R d°h, Scott, Shelby, Spencet, Sullivan, Steuben, St. Joseph	12,622 81 2,333 55 8,456 47 3,797 19 3,922 72 2,134 95 5,443 86	8,420 72 1,676 90 4,177 55 4,272 11 3,105 83 2,190 25 4,602 86	193 84 575 83 - 2,245 56 144 38 491 16 4,253 99 3,442 24	59 34 114 04	574 17	393 28 890 60 930 41 1,347 81 1,500 13 2,302 91	21,689 99 5,914 13 15,925 03 9,561 49 9,019 84 13,119 30	475 66 536 19 1,485 01 681 35 904 46 573 87	317 09 491 47 670 73 739 46 687 11 455 24	859 10	1 53 12 67	91 53	73 56 30 66 436 54 593 95	1,732 77 845 50 1,575 09 2,458 76 2,030 29 1,675 70 2,699 98
72 73 74 75 76 77 78 89 80 81 82	ilendricks, Ilentry, Howard, Howard, Jackson, Ja	4,633 88 12,435 99 1,068 51 4,571 99 6,966 95 5,787 23 10,245 45	2,570 59 12,435 99 190 90 1,837 49 8,911 44 3,497 45 6,352 71	1,081 05 3,433 82 689 19 1,254 00 842 15 786 25 1,540 93	99 98 138 30	1,548 02 248 44 5,15) 51 253 96 44 00	1,813 04 373 55 8,386 63 -731 46 46 45 645 64 877 05	17,303 04 9,007 49 41,842 94 3,634 02 7,894 23 17,366 18 10,947 98	956 14 284 94 3,453 43 269 82 166 25 634 02 716 31	712 91 179 86 3,453 43 224 50 59 42 825 60 359 52	9 27 55 21 60 35	133 87 76	252 45 3 21 1,108 27 41 38 2 00	117 09 2,084 12 237 08 7 10	2,637 53 605 43 10,838 14 877 44 251 81 1,514 83 1,630 82
83 84 85 86 87 88 89	Wabash, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, Whire,	5,268 34 3,970 37 3,682 70 9,463 10 18,654 68 2,623 41 1,731 32	3,796 55 4,219 80 2,907 21 6,308 73 9,889 94 2,829 65 2,455 96	3,571·72 1,054 97 668 47 3,599 79 2,584 66 946 55	320 92 191 71 94 45 370 32	376 20 1 05	528 02 834 20 326 27 157 54 478 62 580 56 2,501 03	19,096 63 13,791 73 10,039 19 7,510 27 16,250 45 33,096 34 10,538 75	935 98 547 05 467 36 123 85 281 27 2,059 83 670 18	463 79 387 29 352 25 90 28 187 61 1,226 51 6-3 81	69 03 352 62 87 00 9 83 123 37 559 87 97 99	36 92 7 76 1 61 25 14	13 20	132 57 128 88 75 44 13 75 228 94 197 02 527 65	1,627 65 1,471 76 1,003 01 239 32 697 82 3,631 87 2,441 51
90	Whitley,	2,265 79	\$395,511 08	4,634 56		575 22 \$21,106 88	\$143,510 25	5,8×1 93 11,395 03 \$1,224,886 93	275 45 300 19 875,487 23	318 75 429 01		94,1 05 56	77 75 \$4,102 27	321 84 210 26 \$54,125 14	1,021 07 1,679 77 9223,447 37







TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 3.

Showing the assessment of Taxes for 1849, for State, County, Road, School, Township, and other purposes.

i i						Township	T 6	
Number	Counties.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	School Tax.	and other	Former De- linquences.	Total Tax
ž		1				Taxes.		
	Adams,	2,857 84	3,015 77	2,461 50	952 69	358 24	5,684 39	15,329 86 -
2		0.006.47	9,598 77	10,507 90	553 27	2,969 03	15,597 72	48,232 16 ·
3	Bartholomew,	6,580 19 886 19	3,522 21 839 94	326 12	97 62 295 39		602 41 57 59	11.12 55 55 2,079 11
1 2 3 4 5	Blackford,	1,344 89	900 38	1,253 32		542 77	1.300 38	5,341 74
6 7	Boone,	5,337 69 1,244 73	3,149 69 1,234 40	1,376 60		2,906 07	2,987 29 772 72	15,757 34 · 3,271 85 ·
8	Carroll,	5,688 16	4,805 46	1,454 76	452 90	1,724 31	3,494 41	17,610 00
9	Clarke	6,733 36	3,892 96	678 12	2,224 60		609 93	14,135 97
10	Clay,	3,208 15	2,249 70			97 75 799 38	883 14	6,438 74
12	Crawford	5,401 39 2,183 11	2,560 84 2,683 45	1,388 27	1,800 52	799 38	709 86 829 59	12,751 03 5,696 15
14	Daviess,	4,253 77	3,374 56		5 07	1,140 50	2,212 50	9,845 90
15 16	Dearborn,	12,400 08 8,250 95	6,569 25 · 4,495 45	3,523 48 163 17	5,899 57 38 16		574 24 648 04	30,107 62 13,595 77
17	Dekalb,	2,753 59	2,818 96	7,523 08	1,272 78 176 00	345 36	3,623 62	18,337 39
18	Delaware,	5,188 60 2,494 05	8,181 46 7,240 58	3,236 12			2,662 05 1,363 09	19,444 23 11,097 72
20 21	Elkhart,	5,516 79 9,242 41	4,807 56	1,709 65 1,343 28	1,126 63 323 38	797 46	4,007 72	17,965 81
21	Floyd	8,471 27	9,242 41 5,647 65	1,075 64	2,075 07		188 11 726 46	20,366 09 17,996 09
22 23	Fountain,	11,867 52	7,911 66	3,236 34	4,032 07		220 91	
24 25	Fulton,	2,017 35	2,724 08	1,628 01	110 32 1,993 81		1,138 27	27,268 50 7,618 01
26	Gibson,	5,983 51 3,919 08	3,208 00		1,993 81 1,307 21		146 42 1,419 76	11,331 74 11,089 89
27	Greene,	4,297 68	.5,343 84 4,297 70				2,869 79	11,465 17
29	Hamilton,	5,971 69 4,261 77	9,495 27 2,841 23	290 37	40 51		5,611 13 1,550 44	21,078 09 8,974 32
31	Harrison,	5,460 22	4,807 19	230 31			2,872 89	13,140 30
32	Hendricks,	7,297 26 10,893 99	4,095 67 3,631 90	3,025 68	86 05 3,623 18	61 50	877 70 196 12	11,478 98 21,432 37
34	Howard,	1,477 88	2,658 91	484 08	18 53		2,665 31	7,304 71 *
35 36	Huntington,	4,377 25	4,484 54	2,875 15	- 511 57	749 47	2,483 70	15,481 68
37	Jasper,	939 76	1,022 02	95 29			756 74	2,814 49
38	Jay,	3,067 72 18,485 68	2,794 47 22,333 82	2,954 68 1,681 71	864 62		2,201 16 6,489 60	11 082 65 49,080 18
40	Jennings,	4,121 89	2,630 96	769 89	89 37 263 70		1,147 03	8,933 47
41	Knov	7,851 33 6,488 18	5,676 35 4,334 96	857 98	51 65		151 67 3,591 19	13,736 96 15,271 61
43	Kosciusko, ·····	4,327 33	3,599 66	857 28 4,880 73 740 94	121 31	647 93 105 43	3,824 89	17,401 84
44	Lagrange,	3,752 39	5,019 41	740 94	757 92	105 43	3,320 66	13,696 75
46	Laporte,	6,640 87	8,349 49	1,862 75	1,265 76		973 42	19,092 29
47 48	Madison	7,160 28 5,813 79	2,546 08 6,102 05	639 76 3,314 45	38 51		3,279 28	10,346 12 18,548 08
49	Marion,	15,302 81	10,201 86			64 59	2,181 77	27,751 03
50 51	Marshall,	2,123 21 1,647 76	3,394 44 2,374 64	2,018 93	108 96	34 25	2,169 29 2,140 64	9,849 08 6,163 04
52	Miami,	3,909 62	5,677 76	2,098 43	. 16 75		1.695.02	13,397 58
53 54	Montgomery,	5,925 46 11,786 67	3,556 94 8,514 26	1,636 16	. 71 57	109 69	, 2,005 63 1,148 45	11,597 72 23,157 11
54	Morgan,	7,207 67	4,797 93 3,175 87		77 55 1,303 87		1,722 01. 2,353 98	13,505 15 10,953 38
56 57	Ohio,	3,045 46 3,081 72	3,135 95	515 29 836 01	1,026 19	593 27 317 94	660 38	9,058 09
58 59	Orange,	5,845 61	4,647 54 3,189 16	13 05			1,663 40	10,493 15 9,698 54
60	Parke,	4,832 93 8,375 56	7,845 80		196 68		933 48	17,356 52
61 62	Perry,	2,408 34 2,697 44	2,658 84 1,798 68	181 97	88 96 9 00		464 66 939 53	5 802 77
63	Porter,	2,344 12	5,995 56	2,776 54	781 57	159 45	890 93	5,444 65 12,948 17
64 65	Pulaski.	6,208 95	6,208 95	786 19			399 85	13,603 94
66	Putnam,	9.242 55	3,820 93	1.014.10	1.010.00		1,797 09	14,860 57
67 68	Ripley,	5,246 15 6,037 78	6,606,62 3,295,61	1,214 43 1,489 94	1,748 70 2,518 56 206 83	167 93	419 56	14,983 83 13,761 45
68 69	Rush,	12,902 28 2,384 12- 8,703 08	4,931 22 2,318 33	3,672 73 577 85	206 83		352 54 1,505 72	. 22,065 65 6,786 02
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80	Shelby,	8,703 08	2,318 33 4,059 92	2,300 24			1,505 72 852 79	15,916 24
72	Spencer,	2.293 44	2,222 50	2,174 27	1,212 55	339 48	0.400.50	10.710 94
74	St. Joseph,	5,625 06	4,745 80	3,297 98	1,463 23	2,024 11	2,468 70 1,847 22	19,003 40
75	Sullivan,	4,001 97 4,548 22	3,164 11 3,558 71	1.058 80	1,517 15	404 68	1,675 70 251 49	8,841 78 11,339 05
77	Tippecanoe,	12,707 93 1,157 80	10,967 52	3,479 49	1,511 15	5,218 42	10.829.37	43,202 73
78	Tipton,	1,157 80 4,592 79	1,297 57 3,061 87	8:9.55	142 51	46 00	825 40 34 90	4,090 32 9,152 26
80	Vanderburgh,	7,213 31	16,532 39	1,274 19 992 67	93 30		348 81	25.180 48
81 82	Vermillion,	5,799 35 10,797 79	4,278 16 6,643 54	782 00 1,605 29	90 11 596 75		1,056 70 454 03	12,006 32 20,097 37
83	Wabash,	5,673 49	4,735 59	1.425 30	2,226 05		1.173 88	15,234 21
84 85	Warrick,	3,948 45 4,413 81	3,131 61 3,837 16	499 34 1,163 77	1,316 15 1,471 27	42 75 322 33	88 29 408 94	9,026 59 11.616 28
85 86 87	Washington,	9,464 78	9,464 74		18 42		482 72	19.430 70
88	Wells,	18,786 12 2,721 80	9 931 94 2,905 05	3,622 99 2,5 8 69	522 52		1,072 31. 2,609 53	33,935 88 10,755 07
89 90	Aberholomew Berton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Brown, Brown, Carroll, Clarke, C	1,956 72	3,318 10	457 37			1,013 78	6,775 97
50								
		\$482,476 26	\$406,851 91	\$112,667 58	\$51.294 39	\$22,689 99	\$150,236 93	\$1,226,217 06





TABULAR STATEMENT, NO. 4,

Showing the number of Acres of Land assessed for 1849, the value of Lands, Improvements, Town Lots and Buildings, Corporation Stock, Personal Property, the total value of Taxables, and the number of Polls; with the increase and decrease in the Personal Property, the total value of Taxables, and the number of Polls.

													1	1	. 1	
Number.	Counties.	Acres.	Value of Lands.		Vslue of Fown lots & Buildings.	Value of Corporation Stock.	Value of p sonal Property	Incre	ease.	Decrease.	Value of all Taxables.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of Polis.	Increase.	Decrease.
		101.010	528,543	65,576	16,971		130,81	9 1			741,909	23,475 39,999		846 2.464	371	
1	Adams,	194.913	1,076,792	260,257	634,500		409,75	8 1	6,437		2,381,307	16,506		1,866		20
2	Allen,	357,390 217,768	833,572	353,306	105,016		433,24			34,357	1,725,435 249,151	76,800		185	50	
3	Bartholomew,	29.877	99.306	16,413			132,86	3 8	3 923		364,908	9.644		342	20	
4 .	Benton, Blackford,	99,066	254,731	43,276	11,633		55,26 310,66				1,371,857	52,568		1,624	99	
6	Boone	252,876	702,773	288,062	66,476	3,884	83,22		5,267		270,161	22.653		579	118	
7	Brown,	42,427	101,900	77,323	7,712 122,313		377,83	7 3	35,113		1,451,780	70,857		1,765	110	
8		225,781	655,518	299,112	140,010							22,948		2,383	95	
9	Cass,	209,851	695,118	159,094	- 390,448		404,07	7		7,563	1,648,737	27,654		1,130	103	
= 10	Carke	158,357	405,620	127.031	19,885		234,35		23,724		786,895 1,387,349	59,286	Y	1,651	56	
11	Clinton,	243,723	679,205	314,211	59,219		334,71				499,930	18,830		926	35	
13	Crawford	83,126	184,609	89,176	42,964		183,18 322,66	37	7,013	6,447	1.078 805	14,944		1,363	42 101	
14	Crawford, Daviess,	177,214	371,935	309,386 371,079	74.817 547,925	10,000	594,99	12		31,508	3,399,124	1,698		2,937	115	
15		194,993	1,875,128	625,170	146,235		594.43	50 6	66,945 319		2,203 204	85,050 24,714		1,228	117	
16	Decutur.	213,272 202,741	395,947	106,625	17,815		86,25 280,58	25	319		606,612 1,312,309	33,303		1.664	119	
17 18	Dearnorn, De Kalb,	249,703	626,076	329 206	76,445		280,58	32 1	19,405 8,880		563,108	37.924		1,073	129	
19	De Kalb,	108 521	239,300	152,865	31,933		139,03 288,96	50	3.645		1,377,434	18,066		1,844	66	30
20	Elkhart,	274,341	663,085	304,217	121,172		799,2				2,686,575	295,515		1,577	219	30
21	Favette,	135,295	1,382,320	289,621	215,389 1,024.338	70,000	517,48	80 10	06,254		2,315,548	192,782		2,033		
22		87,037	577,435	126,295		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						49.433		2,878	115	
23 24	Fountain,	244,245	1,627,053	517,914	268,168		823 20		41,986		3,236,338 458,054	34 799		844	83	
25	Franklin,	157,818	2-2,427	42,317	14,594		118,7	06	19,515		1,568,679	34,722 23,752		1,704	80	
26	Ciber	208,430	582,486	330,225	116,917		539,0	100	11,774 56,891		950,691	61,995		1,421	152 94	
27 28	Gibson,	152,943	472,686	152,281	66,291		258,43 276,4	60	6,643		1,028,587	61,995 27,943		1,616	87	
28	Greene,	177,885	506,858 747,914	210,814 367,143	34,465 75,664		336,6	57	10,842		1,527,378	21,273		1,839 1,305		2
29	Hamilton,	246,777	461,259	298,921	40.597		293.6	18	48,146		1,094,395	42,224	9,771	2,056	7	
30	Hancock,	188,763 264,472	719,519	261,575	40,597 77,521		263,3	79		1,417	1,306,074 1,922,917	25,968		2,038	18	
31	Harrison,	243,453	753.420	567,087	127,186		505,6		14,603		2,973,094	102,307		. 2,635	89	
32 33 34 35	Hendricks,	246,737	1,218,676	768,194	136,221		850,0 152,8	03	76,609	2,876	266,669		2,642	902	137	
34		37,009	79,535	17,907	16,405		169,5		30,400		1,204,116	52,896		1,082	170	
35	Hentington	. 217,232	827,500	114,540	90,526.		100,0							462	52	
36	Jackson, Jasper,	40.0.0	60,691	28,698	5,601		102,4	14	6,410		197,704	14,F82 21,821		874	85	,
37 36	Jasper,	43,8±3 233,502	523 266	132,300	22,302		125,4	19	19,347		803,287 5,390,643	653.855			105	
39	Jay, Jellerson,	223,642,	523,266 1,0,2,159	633,9:0	1.818.751		1,935,7	53 5	76,242		964,405	653,855 41,525		1,639	136	
40	lonnings	203,285	376,05	255,050	53,775		279,5 624,8	113	15,435 57,970		2,171,489	67,506		. 1,778	86 154	
41	Jennings, Johnson,	190,191	933,263	508,695	104,728	5.150	468,9	150	1,963		1.745,800	31,388		. 1,743 1,399	1:19	5
42		233,964	672,000	249,050 . 180,778	350,65°) 44,429	5,150	229,5	81		2,049	1,094,627	26,661			107	
43		28.1,942	639,839	218,302	50,460		174,9	199		12,099	912,862	1,438				
44 45	Lagrange, Lake, Laporte, Lawrence,	225,605	469,106								1,7(8,624	87,382		. 2,020	88	
46	Lake,	257,151	808,743	269.451	248,200	1,500	380,7		50,740 70,340		1,973,666	102,959		. 1,897	105 110	
47	Lawrence.	226,844	721,564	452,651	145,435		. 654,0		49,599		1.484.196	55;700		1.815	110	13
48	Madison,	258,779	757,780	260,803 642,706	73,777 1,229 522	5,000	845,2	53	46,290		4,277,435	140 555			79	
49	Marion,	245,439	1,551,954	40,180	29,440	3,000	. 142,7	190	12,293		494,740	19,516		089	27	
50	Martin,	190,958 62,556	282,330 112,232	74.664	15,547		. 126,8		2,992		329,358 884,503	17,315 13,6°5		1,668	14	
51 52	Marim,	137,236	353,995	142.382	121,081	3,000	264,0	M5	19.284	8,045	1 590 043	28,881		1,556	13	
53 54 55	Mianui, Monroe,	159,392	537,071	382,499	192.507		. 477.9 873,7		123,825		1,590,043 3,272,380	145,860		2,626	230	6
54	Montgomery,	315,925	1,269,495	967,895	161,255 98,991	.,%			47, 64		1,913,343	56,201		1,987 1,236	212	
55	Montgomery, Morgan,	212,458	870,412	407 101 92,483	18,618			101	35,072		706,085	50,306	16.189	775	31	
56 57	Noble,	239,060 53,344	472,883 382,749	82,475	183,940		. 181.3	388		11,003	819,902	16,049	10.103	1,643	2	
58	Ohio,	183,725	564,347	308,465	102,980		569,	720	1,520 38.757		1,542,512 1,213,978	60,378		1,588	28	69
59	Orange,	167,519	377,005	308,465 322,717	52,189			067	92,651		2,262,102	93,639		2,119	18	69
60	Parke	259,671	946,813	615,413	94,744			811	92,031	21,018	551 092	33,306		997	115	
61	Perry,	74,525	256,550	52,789	66,942 33,047			933	21,131		643,744	26,991			68	
62 63	Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter,	91,295 159,838	211,082 314,709	152,672 69,075	25.210		145,	572	5,597		554 566 1,574,141	16,7: 2 114,381		1 003	83	
64	Poent	201,541	601,136	251,304	190,817				89,668		1,5/4,141					32
65	Forer, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Supposer				106 006				15,890		2,478,090	15,520 79,526		2,411	211	32
66	Putnam,	285,959	1,147,255	590,305	135,735 50,229		1 906	989	34,016		1.214.479	79,526			149	,
67 68 69	Rundolph,	278,388	705 911	162,057 354,905	65,556		302,	784 "	15,769			61,791 141,193			71	
60	Ripley,	261,308 250,543	777,056 1,393,707	1,146,603	132.047		·· 555,		101.255		3,672,122 576,248	5,239		. 873	65	
70	Rush,	97,3-4	2 6,356	174,722	29.245	350	155,	575	5,189		2,310,445	66,615		. 2,360	174	
71	Shelly,	252,450	978,358	548,967	77,720			400	55,265		2,510,445		.		194	
72	Spencer, Stenlen,							827		1,702	502 626	10,525		1.050	84	
73	Stenlen,	169,390	321,824	86,965	288,700	17,480		045	20,150			38,785			96	
75	St. Joseph,	218,599	690,272 348,475	120,595 243,857	51.239		·- 348.	239 '	11,255		. 992.243	14 910	7,449	1,836	79	
76	Stenten, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton,	. 169,640 151,314	476,262	227,922	106,828		246.	958	01.770	10,283	1,057.970	59,601		3,026	180	
77	Tipocuanoe,	305,432	1,485,150	483,945	699,860			535 869	21,770 11,577		275,306	18,030		. 443	84	. 37
78	Tipton,	53.431	169,167	33 (56	6,214				11.813		1,274.182	20,778		1,627	139	
79	Union,	104,337	691,812	179,229 156,593	38.725 605,755			890	25,334		1,969,678	, 66,137	1,543	1,753 1,479	54	
80	Vanderburgh,	134,069	677,440 549,340	347,090	123.210		543.	730		13,114	1,563.370	145,823	1,545	.1 2.234	196	
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 62 83 84	Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo,	152.988	1,248,898	323,503	770,158		698.	880	74,180	2	3.041,439 1,425,657	76,683		1.862	359	
63	Wabash,	250,060	782,426	172,766	155,379			264	30,547			120,557	[1,234	202	
84	Warrick,	151,418	600,139		38,535			830	116,706 94,191		. 998,651	107,386		1.270	116	
85		146,034	442,234	171.136	68,451 180,976		747.	.931	4,353		. 2.547.677	11,000		4,068	84	
86 87		267,600	962,645	656,125	672,023		1,373.	.235	4,353 7,114		5,246 318	76,166 26,801		. 721	91	
88	Walls		620,903	3 20,705	23,195		62	,215.	4,335		727,018 487,097	58,980	ļ	. 659	85	
89	White,	86,944	249,014	56,296	14,320			,467	34,652				.			
90	Whitley,												£37,594	135,919	7,647	2,4
		15,794,163	\$55,067,060	\$23,746,962	\$14,667,368	\$116,364	g: 153	,391 \$3.	,085,481	\$163,481	\$127,051,165	\$4,748 742	1 \$51,554	,		



APPENDIX.

Names of Borrowers of University Fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1849.

Date of Mortgage. Names of Borrowers. Amount Loaned.	-	· ·	
November 29, 1848, Hugh J. Bradley, 300 00 December 4, 1848, Seth Keeler, 100 00 January 1, 1849, Godlove S. Orth, 350 00 January 3, 1849, Useph R. Nixon, 250 00 March 1, 1849, William A. Rifner, 250 00 March 6, 1849, A. D. Hamrick, 250 00 March 8, 1849, John Davis, 50 00 March 19, 1849, Thomas J. Hanna, 200 00 March 22, 1849, Archibald Johnston, 300 00 April 17, 1849, Joseph Price, 200 00 April 17, 1849, Archibald Johnston, 300 00 May 11, 1849, Royal Mayhew, 300 00 May 11, 1849, Royal Mayhew, 300 00 August 18, 1849, J. McLaughlin, 250 00 August 14, 1849, J. McLaughlin, 125 00 August 14, 1849, J. & J. Pritchett, 275 00 September 15, 1849, Miles Martindale, 275 00 Miles Martindale, 275 00 Miles Martindale, 275 00	Date of Mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount Loaned.
4,850 00	November 29, 1848, December 4, 1848, January 1, 1849, January 3, 1849, January 16, 1849, March 6, 1849, March 1, 1849, March 18, 1849, March 19, 1849, March 22, 1849, April 17, 1849, May 11, 1849, July 18, 1849, August 18, 1849, August 14, 1849, August 29, 1849, October 12, 1859, September 15, 1849,	Hugh J. Bradley, Seth Keeler, Godlove S. Orth, Joseph R. Nixon, William A. Rifner, S. D. Tomlinson, A. D. Hamrick, John Davis, Thomas J. Hanna, Daniel S. Loehr, Archibald Johnston, Joseph Price, Abraham Wood, Royal Mayhew, David Matchet, J. J. McLaughlin, J. & J. Pritchett, Wm. R. Deford, Sam'l Morrison, Miles Martindale,	300 00

Congressional Township Fund.

Date of Mortgage.	Names of Borrowers.	Amount Loaned.
November 25, 1848,	Samuel C. Sample,	200 00
May 2, 1849,	Francis King,	500 00

THE YEAR A

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE.

OF THE

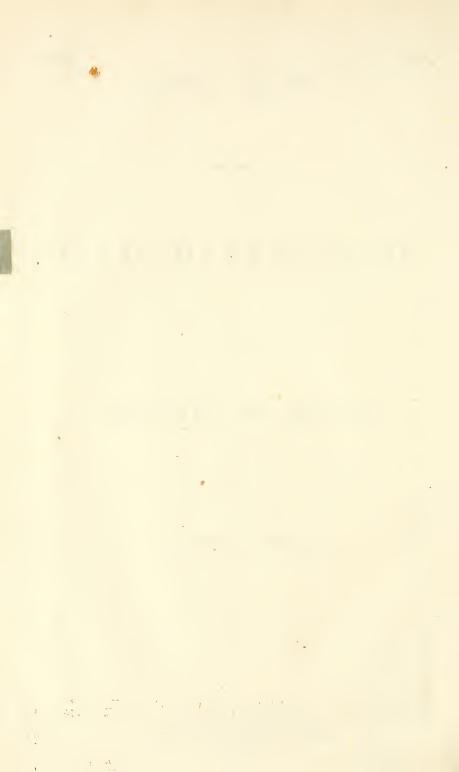
STATE OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.



REPORT.

Office of Secretary of State, Indianapolis, Nov. 10, 1849.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iudiana:

The undersigned respectfully reports that the laws and journals of the last session of the Legislature were printed and distributed

in good season, and within the time prescribed by law.

A change in the usual mode of printing the general statutes was adopted in the publication of the last acts, with a view to greater facility in finding any particular statute desired. The last volume of general laws contained running heads alphabetically arranged, in which all the acts relating to any one subject were consecutively published—the head denoting the purpose and object of the law. The undersigned hopes such arrangement may meet the approbation of the Legislature, as it is believed some plan was required affording greater ease in finding not only the new enactments, but the various changes of the Revised Code of 1843. In adopting this change, however, it should not be understood that the general index of the volume has been shortened, or in any way abbreviated. On the contrary, it is quite as full, if not more copious than usual.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest the propriety of revising the statutes on the subject of distributing the laws and journals in the different counties of the State. So many amendatory and special acts in regard to distribution have been adopted since the Revised Code of 1843, that it has become difficult to determine the number of copies to which each county is entitled. Besides which the number of copies authorized by law is inadequate to the demand consequent upon the increase, and growth of the State. At almost every session of the Legislature, by special enactment,

the Secretary of State is required to send an additional number of copies of the laws, not only of the then session, but of those preceding, to particular counties. These requisitions can no longer be supplied unless the Legislature authorize the printing of a larger number of the general statutes. One thousand additional copies it is thought would be sufficient to meet all reasonable demands. The form being already set up, the accumulating expense cannot amount to more than the mere excess of paper and press work required for the extra copies.

The general laws of the last session which were in force from and after their passage, were published in the "Indiana State Sentinel" and "Indiana State Journal," as provided in the act approved Jan. 17, 1849, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to require certain statutes to be published in some newspaper at Indianapolis, and for other purposes,'" approved Jan. 20, 1846, and upon

the terms prescribed in the original law.

The usual publication for proposals to furnish fuel for the ensuing session of the Legislature was made. No proposal, however, was handed in, and private contracts had to be made to procure the necessary supply. The Treasurer of State has been enabled to contract for a sufficient quantity of wood, to be delivered on the State House square at reasonable prices.

A contract has been entered into with William Sheets, Esq., to

furnish for the use of the State the following stationery, viz:

325 reams of printing paper at \$2 50 per ream,

20 reams of ruled cap paper at \$2 45 ger ream,

30 reams of fine post paper at \$3 20 per ream, 60 reams of fine post paper ot \$2 70 per ream,

10 reams of fine post paper at \$3 70 per ream,

10 reams of envelope paper at \$3 00 per ream.

Appended to this report is a full and complete abstract of the votes given at the last general election in the several counties of this State, for and against a convention, together with all the votes polled so far as the same have been returned this office: which list is prepared and submitted to the General Assembly in conformity with the 5th section of the "Act to provide for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State, in the calling of a convention to alter, amend, or revise the constitution of this State," approved January 15, 1849.

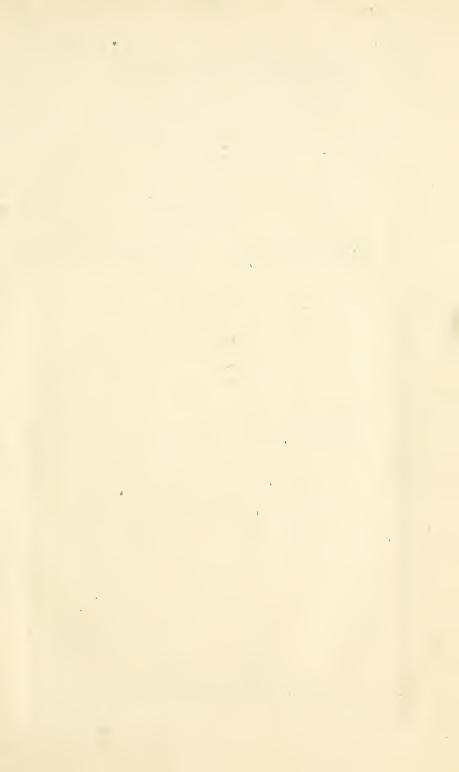
All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. TEST, Secretary of State. The following is an abstract of the votes given for and against a convention to alter, amend, or revise the Constitution of this State, also the total vote polled in the several counties of the State, at the general election held on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1849, as appears by the returns filed in the Secretary of State's Office:

Names of Counties. For Convention. Against Convention. Total Vot Adams, 438 296 Allen. 1130 483	e Polled
	783
Bartholomew,	2102
Benton, 102 61	
Blackford, 203 160	
Boone, 804 857	1747
Brown, 415 175	638
Carroll, 887 607	1588
Cass,	1889
Clarke,	2389
Clay,	1256
Clinton, 827 778	1742
Crawford, 573 440	1077
Daviess,	1579
Dearborn, 1087 1450	2763
Decatur, 1068	2536
DeKalb,	
Delaware,	1648
Dubois,	836
Elkhart,	2171
Fayette,	o return.
Floyd,	2265
Fountain,	2082
Franklin, 1363 928	2530
Fulton,	
Gibson, 1150 602	
Grant, 632 573	
Green, 976 952	
Iamilton,	
Iancock,	
farrison, 1022	
lendricks, 982 982	
lenry, 1517 1261	
loward, 504 379	
funtington,	
ackson, 917 652	
asper, 102 201	
ay,	
efferson, 1338 1804	
ennings, 532 988	
ohnson, 1155 635	
Anox, 901 490	
Cosciusko, 1097 404	
agrange,	
ake,	
paporte, 1686 196	
Addison 750 1076	
Madison, 759 1002	
Agricon,	
Marshall, 545 155	
Martin,	
114	
+ + 7	
	000
Jhio, 329	882

ABSTRACT OF VOTES .- Continued.

Names of Counties.	For Conven	tion	Against Con	nention	Total	Vote	Polled.
rumes of countries.	10, 00,000		11guinst Con	ochiton.	2000	, 000	
Orange,		1106		715			1864
Owen,		1222		539			1819
Parke,		1476		1117			2689
Perry,		316		661			990
Pike,		697		312			1088
Porter,		677		117			794
Posey,		1492		545			2156
Pulaski,		187		130			403
Putnam,		1577		1358			3148
Randolph,		1041		523			1645
Ripley,		596		1193			1921
Rush,		1656		1289			3088
Scott,		448		457			1041
Shelby		1360		889			2370
Spencer,		552		569			1163
Steuben,		590		178			874
St. Joseph,		1545		148 .			1812
Sullivan,		1114		555			1773
Switzerland,		1082		1057			2219
Tippecanoe,		1513		938			2582
Tipton,		215		179			401
Union,		804		361			1300
Vanderburg,		594		519			1289
Vermillion,		981		537			1553
Vigo,		1509		776			2356
Wabash,		971		579			1700
Warren,		538		526			1170
Warrick,		830		505			1453
Washington		1630		979			2691
Wayne,		2439		954			3629
Wells,		401		278			679
White,		292		265			596
Whitley,		411		234			658
Totals,	81	,500		7,418		1	47,851





GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

DRAIVERED TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

DECEMBER 4, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.
1849.

CHYRRADIA MINERALE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AND REPORT OF MALES

CHECK PROPERTY AND ASSESSED.

WEATHER AND A STREET

MESSAGE.

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Gentlemen of the Senate and of the

House of Representatives :

Having assembled as the Representatives of the people, in obedience to the requirements of the constitution, for the purpose of deliberating upon such measures of public policy as are best calculated to maintain and advance the political and social prosperity of the people of Indiana, the acknowledgment of our gratitude is due to Almighty God for the manifold blessings with which he has crowned the year.

This assembling of the people's Representatives, devolves upon me the performance of a constitutional duty, which I discharge with

cheerfulness, yet I trust with becoming diffidence.

A retrospective view of the affairs of our State, presents as many substantial causes for congratulation, as at any former period of her history. Agricultural industry—the great and reliable source of the prosperity of our people—has met with its merited reward, and the enterprising spirit of our citizens has been crowned with that success which it so richly deserves. The people of our own, in common with those of many of the other States of our beloved country, have been, during the past year, severely afflicted by the cholera, that desolating scourge of mankind; yet it is gratifying to know that the melancholy reminiscences of its fearful march through our midst, are being obliterated by the smiles of returning health.

The general prosperity of our beloved country, is a just source of pride and congratulation to every American citizen. Whilst some of the oldest governments of the world are tottering to their fall, by the revolutionary spirit of their citizens, our Republican institutions—simple, yet sublime in their structure—based in the affections—identified with the interests—incorporated with the feelings—and sustained by the will of a free and intelligent people—are diffusing over their citizens the benign influences of domestic quiet, wholesome laws, and the preservation of their civil and religious rights and privileges.

The permanent and continued prosperity of our country in every department of business, especially in the agricultural portion of it, upon which we must mainly rely for the great bulk of our national wealth, I can but think is mainly attributable to the healthful influence of the national revenue system adopted by the Congress of the United States in 1846.

It is a political axiom too obvious to be controverted, that the ability of the people of one nation to buy the produce of another, is limited by the ability to pay for the same by the surplus products of their own industry. The adoption of a low rate of tariff duties in 1846 at home, and a corresponding relaxation of the stringent restrictions upon commerce abroad, have not only had the effect to bring into the treasury of the United States a greater amount of revenue, but also to increase greatly the profits of the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial classes of community.

Should this benificent system, by which the millions engaged in agriculture are enabled to procure a wider and more favorable market for the surplus products of their labor, be suffered to continue, it is confidently believed that the permanent prosperity of the toiling millions of our population will be placed upon a durable

basis.

By a treaty of peace recently entered into between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, our Government has acquired alarge extent of territory which must, at no distant day, be erected into separate state governments, and provided with organic laws. The public mind has become too much agitated upon a question of vital importance connected with the character of those organic laws, to be passed over in silence upon the present occasion. but little diversity of sentiment amongst the people of Indiana upon the question of human slavery; yet, as decidedly as are the opinions of our people opposed to this institution, we have ever manifested an unwillingness to interfere with the constitutional rights of our brethren of the slave States upon this very delicate subject. The territory thus acquired has come to us free. The question is now presented to the American people, whether this territory shall remain free. It cannot be doubted that the response of the people of Indiana to this momentous question, will be in favor of freedom. Whilst we are in favor of freedom, let us exercise that forbearance towards our political brethren of the slave States of this-Union, which characterizes the conduct of the patriot and statesman. Nevertheless, it is our imperative duty to assert our rights as members of the same great family, and manfully resist, by all legaland constitutional means, the further advancement of slavery into territory belonging to the General Government. That Congresspossesses this power does not admit of a doubt, and the only remaining question to be determined is, whether it is expedient toexercise that right. To decide this question affirmatively, the reflecting mind need only glance over the history of our beloved country—the rise and progress in the arts and sciences—in manufactures, mechanics, internal improvements, and every other great element of social and political happiness in the States of this Union, but too plainly admonish us that bounds should be prescribed to the

baleful influence of human slavery. It may be said, however, that this territory was acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Nation, and consequently we should not agitate this subject. To this objection it may well be answered that this territory is common property—the people of the Union are the owners—they constitute one great confederacy of States, and that all questions involving common property and the common welfare, must ever be submitted to the wisdom and discretion of Congress. The propriety of expressing, by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, the voice of the people of Indiana upon this exciting question, is respectfully suggested.

It is a source of gratification to be enabled to state that our financial condition still continues to improve. It is the most uner-

ring evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country.

The ordinary expenditures of the State Government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, 1849, were \$74,469 89.

The ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year, are estima-

ted by the Auditor of State, at \$72,000.

The amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury, during the last year on all accounts, was \$441,650 22, which exceeds the

amount paid the previous year \$28,901 49.

The assessment for State purposes for 1849, (estimating the counties of Cass, Fountain, Jackson, Lake, Pulaski, Spencer, and Whitley, from which no returns have been received, as they were last year,) is \$508,537 81, and for county, road, school, and township purposes collectively, \$630,570 90. Adding to these sums the delinquencies of former years uncollected, amounting to \$163,-093 38, and the whole amount on the duplicates for 1849 will be \$1,302,202 09.

The number of polls returned for 1849, (estimating the seven counties above mentioned, from which no returns have been received, as they were last year,) is 143,720, being an increase over the returns of last year of 7,445. The value of the entire property of the State subject to taxation as returned for 1849, (estimating the counties not returned as they were last year,) is \$133,419,056,

which is an increase over last year of \$4,458,070.

The rate of delinquency in the collection of taxes for 1848 is about \$15 65 on the \$100, or a little less than one-sixth; the average delinquency is very much increased by a heavy delinquency, which has been continued from year to year on the duplicates, much of which will never be collected. The delinquency in a large majority of the counties is small, and the collections creditable to the people and to the Treasurers.

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement, that the increase on the number of polls, taxable property, and amount of taxes, has

been greater for the past year than for many previous years.

It is confidently believed that much improvement might be made in our revenue system, especially so as to embrace a species of property to a large amount, which too frequently escapes taxation,

(such as corporation and other stocks, money on hand or at interest, and many other articles of a valuable nature,) thereby lightening the burden of taxation, which now rests most heavily upon the agri-

cultural portion of the community.

I respectfully submit for your consideration, as a matter of justice to the Executive, and of sound economy to the public service, the propriety of re-establishing the office of Private Secretary to the Governor, with an annual salary sufficient to compensate him for his services. An officer of this character can very materially aid the Executive in the performance of many official duties. The incidental expenses which the Executive is bound to incur during the year, added to the amount very properly allowed at every session of the Legislature, to an Executive Messenger, would be sufficient to procure the services of a gentleman amply qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office, and in whom the necessary confidence could be reposed.

In 1847, when the arrangement of the State's indebtedness was made with her creditors, the debt, exclusive of interest, was \$11,-045,000. There has been surrendered and converted into new stock, to 1st July last,

- - - - \$9,530,000
Since July 1st, - - - - - 33,000

Making, - - - - - - \$9,563,000

Leaving yet to come into this arrangement, 1488 bonds or \$1,488,000. These bonds are held in Europe and in this country, and are coming in gradually. I am informed by the Agent of State, that he entertains but little doubt that all will be surrendered so soon as arrangements can be made by the holders to obtain the assent of the parties interested. I am induced to concur in opinion with this officer, for the additional reason that the holders must be satisfied that the State will not soon, if ever, make any different arrange-

ment for their liquidation.

The semi-annual interest due to our creditors under the two acts of the Legislature of 1846 and 1847, providing for the settlement of our State debt, was punctually paid at the Indiana Agency in the City of New York, on the 1st of July last, amounting to \$95,300. A portion of this sum, say \$79,000, was borrowed of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and of the Banks. The authority to make this loan is given by the 44th section of an act of the last Legislature, entitled "An act making general appropriations, &c., for the year 1849, and for other purposes," (approved January 16th, 1849,) to the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, to be exercised in their sound discretion. There was no diversity of opinion as to the expediency of exercising that authority. Many considerations prompted us to adopt the course indicated in the law referred to, some of the most prominent of which are—

1st. That the State stock was then at a price which placed it by the side of the stock of the regular dividend paying States—to

withhold or postpone a dividend, would inevitably have depreciated

it, and impaired the re-established credit of the State.

2d. The State was and is now deeply interested in the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and more particularly the citizens of that fertile and improving portion of it from Terre Haute to Evansville, which has never heretofore received the encouragement and Legislative attention which its importance has and now merits. The fund now available for that purpose, will hardly accomplish it. It our bondholders by our conduct are assured of the stability, integrity, and resources of the State, by having their interest regularly paid, they will not only be better prepared, but better disposed, to make up the necessary sum required of them by law, to bring that valuable work into complete connection with the Ohio river at an early day.

3d. There is scarcely any portion of our State that was not then, as now, directly or remotely interested in some line of railroad in process of construction, or in contemplation with a reasonable hope of ultimate completion. These roads are wanting aid, and seek it in many instances away from home. The most certain method of securing this aid, is to establish to the world that the State is not only rich in resources, but equally prompt in payment.

4th. In borrowing the money from our bank, we pay interest to an institution owned almost entirely within the State, and by the State herself, which makes all the profits accruing from the loan.

5th. By paying in money the State avoids the expense of issuing certificates for the unpaid interest as well as the payment of interest upon the certificates so issued, for an indefinite period of time, the expense of which, from a report heretofore made at a previous session of the Legislature, is shown to greatly exceed the interest on the simple loan, to say nothing of the confusion necessarily growing out of the issuing of the certificates (many of which are for ten and twenty dollars) and of the keeping of complex interest accounts.

The interest paid at the Indiana Agency in the City of New York on the 1st of July last, was, as before stated, \$95,300, being two per cent. on \$4,765,000, the debt at that time under the new ar-

rangement.

In January, 1850, we shall probably have to pay \$100,000, as two hundred and thirty bonds coming in from July to January will make up that amount. The State commenced paying interest with July, 1847, and to the present time has paid five semi-annual payments, amounting in the aggregate to nearly half a million of dollars. Meantime the State stock has been steadily and gradually advancing in value, till it now stands at seventy cents on the dollar, (its full value, taking six per cent. interest per annum, as the standard). This fact must be gratifying to the friends of the State, more especially to those who took so deep an interest in the honorable adjustment of the State's indebtedness, as it furnishes unmistakable evidence of an increasing confidence in her resources, as well as a firm reliance upon her integrity.

The large amount of treasury notes (commonly denominated scrip) which has heretofore been paid for taxes, has somewhat embarrassed the State Treasury, consequently we have, at times, been without the means to pay our interest as it becomes due. For the past dividends this deficiency has been supplied by making temporary loans from our banks, (none of which remain unpaid, except the one made to meet the interest due in July last). To avoid this embarrassment upon the Treasury, and to enable the State to make her regular semi-annual payments from the taxes annually paid by her citizens, the Legislature, by a joint-resolution passed at its last session, instructed the State Agent to negotiate an extension of the January payment of interest, until March each year. In June last, the Agent of State prepared and addressed a circular to our bondholders, (a copy of which was also transmitted to the Executive Department,) in which he proposed a postponement of the payment of the January instalment of interest, until the first Monday of the succeeding March; at which time it was further proposed, that the deferred dividend or interest should be paid, with six per cent. interest thereon.

Up to October last he had received answers from two hundred and eight of our bondholders, out of five hundred and forty-nine. A large proportion of those from whom answers have been received. accede to the terms of the circular. Some agree to the terms, upon condition, that all the others will accede; a number yield reluctantly, not wishing to oppose any reasonable request the State may make in relation to this question, and some refuse positively. remaining three hundred and forty-one have not, as yet, answered the Agent of State. In view of the critical position of the State upon this question, and the great complexity that may be produced in keeping the accounts of the Agency, do not the reasons which have heretofore influenced the proper officers to negotiate temporary loans to meet promptly the payment of interest due the bondholders, operate with the same force now as heretofore? I believe they do; it is, therefore, recommended that provisions be made by law to anticipate this contingency.

In conformity with the provisions of an act, entitled "An act for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State, on the calling of a convention, to alter, amend, or revise the Constitution of this State," approved January 15, 1849, a poll was opened at the annual election held in August last, at the places of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and from the returns made to the office of Secretary of State, as required by the act referred to, it appears that there were cast at said election, in favor of calling a Convention, 81,500 votes, and against it 57,418 votes. The total vote of the State for Governor is, 147,250; the total vote of the State, 149,774, (in this latter statement the vote of Fayette county for Governor is included, the total vote of that county not having been returned,) showing a majority of 6,612 votes in favor of a call for a convention, over all the votes cast at that election. The duty

of the present General Assembly is plain; it will become necessary to provide by law for districting the State, with a view to the election of delegates to that convention; to determine the number of delegates which shall compose that body, and the time of holding the same. It is most respectfully suggested that, in the discharge of this important duty, the members of the General Assembly should divest themselves of all party predilections, and make such an apportionment as will insure to the people of the State, irrespective of parties, a full and fair representation in that body. This being done, a great initiative step is taken, which will tend as much as any other to predispose the people of the State to adopt the new constitution which the convention may present to them for their ratification.

Whilst upon this subject it is proper to say, that it will be necessary to levy an additional tax, to defray the expenses of the Convention—the amount necessary will depend much upon the length of the present session of the General Assembly. In all probability the organic laws of the State will undergo, in the course of the ensuing year, many material alterations, which will at once suggest the propriety of passing but few general laws, inasmuch as they may become inconsistent or inoperative under the new organization

of the State government.

Special legislation is a growing evil which has attracted much attention amongst the masses of the people, and to which much well founded opposition exists in the public mind. Indeed, it has for years past engaged full three-fourths of the time of the General Assembly, to the exclusion (from their due consideration) of many other questions of great importance to the people of the State. It has also occasioned a corresponding proportion of the expenses of our legislation. To avoid this evil, I earnestly recommend to you the enactment of such general laws as will confer upon the proper subordinate tribunals of the country, the requisite power to adjust all such questions as are properly and exclusively the subjects of special enactments. If this course is deemed impolitic, I trust that such provision will be made in the contemplated new constitution, as will effectually prevent it.

Believing that the interest and welfare of our country demand greater security to the families of a large and respectable portion of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who are often over-reached by the superior knowledge and cunning of their fellow men, or become embarrassed in their pecuniary affairs by the vicissitudes of trade, it is respectfully recommended that such a change be made in our execution laws, (to operate prospectively) as will exempt from execution and sale, in favor of any resident defendant and his family, a specific number of acres of land, or a specific amount in value; in all cases to include the homestead, or so much thereof as it will embrace. The details of such a law are left to the better judgment of the General Assembly. Should a law embracing this humane principle not meet with favor at the present session of the General

Assembly, I trust that before the next assembling of the people's representatives, this principle will become a constitutional provision, thereby placing it beyond the power of unfavorable legislative action.

By this provision many an innocent wife and her unoffending children would be provided with a home sufficient, by industry and economy, to afford a comfortable support, thereby escaping a life of wretchedness and want. It may be said by those (if unfortunately there are any,) opposed to this humane principle, that it will encourage fraud and dishonesty—not so, the man who is industrious, but who has also been unfortunate, would feel grateful to the country whose laws have protected him from ruin, he would make much greater exertion to recuperate his broken fortunes, and to extricate himself from his embarrassments. Moreover it would tend as much as any other single measure to check the credit system which has been so often abused, and has brought so much distress upon the

country.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature a vacancy occurred (by the death of Basil Brown, the then incumbent,) in the office of Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Central Canal, including that portion lying between Broad Ripple and the Bluffs of White River. That vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry Nelson, who held the office but a short time when he tendered his resignation. He was succeeded by the appointment of Robert Greenfield, the present incumbent, who has faithfully discharged the duties of his office. There seems to be some difficulty between the Superintendent and the lessees of water power on the canal. They contend, as he informs me, that the State has forfeited her contract, much to their damage, by failing to furnish the necessary quantity of water power, and he, upon the contrary, contends that the State has performed all that she is bound to do. Without deciding upon the subject matter of controversy, it is confidently beheved that the interest of the State requires that the rights of the parties under their several contracts should be definitely settled before the judicial tribunals of the country, and that the State should, if she can by any honorable means, rid herself of the annual expense she incurs in keeping the canal in repair. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law, making it the imperative duty of the Superintendent to institute suit against one or more of the lessees, who may be in arrears for non-payment of water power rents to the State, with a view of testing the contracts heretofore alluded to. It is not right that the citizens of the State, living remote from the canal, and who cannot by any possible means be benefitted thereby, should be compelled to pay taxes annually to keep it in repair.

In conformity with the provisions of a Joint Resolution authorizing the Governor or Agent of State to make sale of all or any real estate owned by the State of Indiana in the State of Georgia, approved January 16, 1849, I sold in February last to Martin R. Green, Esqr., all the interest which the State had, either legally or

equitably, in and to what are commonly denominated the "Georgia lands"—the State simply quits all her claim to them. I conceive the sale an advantageous one to the State, although the price can scarcely be considered nominal, compared with the supposed quan-

tity of lands.

By the provisions of another Joint Resolution passed at the same session entitled, "A Joint Resolution in relation to the contract between the State and her Bond holders," (aproved January 16, 1849,) a suit has been instituted in the Montgomery Circuit Court against the Trustees of the Bond holders for an alleged violation of the contract on the part of the said Trustees; the case has not yet been Complaints have been made to the Executive Department of other alleged violations of the contract on the part of the Trustees, accompanied with urgent appeals to the Executive to authorize suits to be instituted. Without pretending to determine the question of alleged violation of the contract, I respectfully suggest as a matter of relief to the Executive, and of justice to the parties, that the Joint Resolution should be so amended as to require the complaining party to file a written specification of the alleged violation of the contract with the Board of Trustees when in session, and upon a refusal or failure of the Board to take immediate action on the same, that the complaining party may file a certified copy of such written specification, and the proceedings of the Board thereon, with the Executive, whose duty it shall be to cause suit to be instituted immediately, under the provisions of the original Joint Resolution.

It has been represented to me that the accounts subsisting between the State and the General Government in reference to the "Three per cent. Fund," have not been finally and correctly adjusted, and that an account ranging from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars is yet due from the United States to this State. cation was made to me during the present year for authority to examine into the accounts with a view to their final and satisfactory That authority was delegated, so far as I possessed the power, and a conditional arrangement entered into, which was to be entirely under the control of a subsequent Legislature, and by which the State incurs no expense or liability, unless a balance is found due to the State and allowed by the proper authority.-This conditional arrangement was made with gentlemen worthy of confidence, and entirely competent to the performance of the task they have assumed. A letter of recent date received by me expresses entire confidence in a favorable result of their investi-

The report of the Visitor to the State Prison has not yet been received. This delay has been occasioned by the recent death of the gentleman first appointed to perform that duty. I can however state from my own personal knowledge, that general good order is preserved by the present worthy and efficient Warden, and that the convicts are well supplied with suitable food and clothing. Steps

have been taken under the advice of a respectable physician, and upon the recommendation of the officers of the Prison, to improve the means of comfort to the sick, by the creation of a suitable Hospital for their use, and also to preserve the health of those convicts who occupy the proper prison cells, by providing additional means of ventilation.

When the report is received it will doubtless be laid before you, accompanied with such suggestions as its importance may merit.

The reports of the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals present nothing which seems to require any legislative action. The business in the respective departments has been regularly and

promptly attended to during the year.

The public mind seems to be awakened to the necessity of improving the channels of intercommunication in our State, and no public improvement seems to commend itself to the public with more favor than that of plank roads. So far as experience teaches any thing upon this subject, it is in favor of that character of improvements, from the cheapness of construction, and the ability of the agricultural portion of the community to furnish within themselves the means of construction. They are doubtless in a few years to become the channels through which the surplus products of the country will find an outlet to the great thoroughfares of the State, such as railroads, canals, and navigable rivers. The propriety of granting liberal, yet safe charters to companies desiring to construct this character of public improvement is respectfully suggested.

Some of the States of the Union have expressed an opinion favorable to the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau in the "Department of the Interior" at Washington, whose province it shall be to superintend and promote the great interest of agricultural improvement in the nation. If this Department is continued at Washington, would it not be proper for the General Assembly to express

an opinion favorable to the creation of this Bureau?

The propriety of furnishing the Washington National Monument Society with a block of Indiana marble to aid in the erection of a monument in that city to the memory of the Father of his Country, is respectfully submitted to the patriotic consideration of the mem-

bers of the General Assembly.

The Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind still continues to increase in usefulness, under the superintendence of its present able head, Mr. W. H. Churchman. The number of pupils now in attendance is thirty-eight, showing an increase of ten since last year's report. It is truly gratifying to learn that the excess of the receipts for work performed by the pupils, over the cost of the raw material for the present year is three hundred and fifteen dollars. The present buildings are insufficient to accommodate to advantage the present increased and increasing numbers. I earnestly recommend to your favorable action the suggestions contained in the third annual report of the Trustees of this Institution upon this particular subject.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum has continued to increase in prosperity and usefulness, and the same retrenchment in current expenditures so favorably noticed in the last executive message of my predecessor has continued. The number of pupils has reached one hundred and twenty-five. The new buildings are so far progressed that the walls are completed, and secured from injury by roofs.

Owing to the careful management of current expenditures it will not be necessary to increase the rate of taxation for this purpose, as it is supposed that the revenue of 1849 and 1850 will be amply sufficient. It will merely be desirable to provide some means by which the Trustees may anticipate a part of the revenue of 1850. After that time it is believed that a material reduction can be made in the assessment. Considering the crowded state of the present inconvenient rented buildings, the amount paid for their use, (which is not less than eleven hundred dollars per annum,) and the fact that the labor of the pupils can now be rendered but slightly profitable, there can be no doubt of the propriety of providing for the completion of the new Asylum during the approaching season.

Under the superintendence of R. J. Patterson, M. D., an able and experienced physician, a portion of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, was opened for the reception of patients in December last. Since that period, more than one hundred patients have been admitted to its wards and enjoyed the blessings of sanitary treat-

ment.

By the careful and skillful treatment adopted in this Institution, twenty of this unfortunate class of our race have already been restored to health, and have gone forth to again fill stations of usefulness in society. Among the inmates of this Institution, are to be found citizens from the various classes in society, afflicted with a disease the severest to which the human family is subject, and which seems to be no respecter of persons. That portion of the Hospital buildings now completed, is crowded with inmates, and many are still seeking admittance, but are for the present denied a place for the want of room.

Doubtless it was the intention of the last General Assembly, to provide ample means for the completion of the Hospital buildings during the present year. A bill for that purpose was reported, which passed without objection, (as is believed,) through both branches of the Legislature, but, by accident, was lost or mislaid, and consequently did not become a law.

By reason of the failure of realizing the benefit of this bill, the work has been mostly suspended, and only such additional apartments completed as were absolutely demanded for the relief of

some of the most pressing applicants for admission.

It is very desirable that early provisions be made for the speedy completion of the Hospital buildings entire. It is believed that no State in the Union has done as much in so short a period of time, to ameliorate the condition of her own unfortunate fellow-citizens, as the State of Indiana; nor has the same success attended the Be-

nevolent Institutions of any other, that has blessed those of our own State. The promptitude and cheerfulness with which the people have responded to the calls of their representatives, for the means necessary to support these public Institutions, will redound,

in all coming time, to their honor and prosperity.

A proposition to found an Asylum for the poor and destitute orphans of the State, is respectfully yet earnestly recommended to your favorable consideration. No enterprise can reflect more credit and glory upon the people and their representatives, than that which tends to the elevation of the poor and destitute orphan—nothing has so great a tendency to attach the poor man to his country and her glorious institutions, as a knowledge that his rights are protected whilst he is living, and that his destitute children will be cared for when he is dead. Certainly no true christian or philanthropist can or will be found in opposition to such a measure.

The subject of education is one at all times of paramount importance, and should engage the most vigilant attention of our legislators. I cannot close this communication without leaving my hum-

ble testimony in its favor.

Accurate information has been received from the principal Universities and Colleges of the State, from which I am enabled to inform you, that at no former period have they enjoyed so great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. Indiana Asbury University presents a catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five students; Indiana University numbers one hundred and ninety-seven; Hanover College, one hundred and eighty-three; Wabash College, one hundred and forty-eight, with a library of six thousand volumes, and a rich Geological Cabinet; Franklin College numbers one hundred and forty five, making an aggregate of nine hundred and sixtyeight, of the youth of our country who have been receiving collegiate instruction within the past year. Indiana Asbury University has organized a Medical Department at this city, (Indianapolis,) with an able faculty. The first session of this Department commenced in November last, with a fair prospect of success. There is a Law Department attached to the State University at Bloomington, under the charge of two able Professors, (Judges McDonnald and Otto,) which promises great usefulness to those who desire instruction in that learned profession. Franklin College has succeeded in extinguishing a heavy debt which has hitherto crippled her energies and impaired her usefulness-it is now supposed that she will realize the brightest hopes of her friends.

It is believed that this unparallelled prosperity is doubtless attributable in a very great degree, to two prominent causes: the ability of our Presidents and Professors to impart a thorough and profound course of collegiate instruction to the students, and to the healthfulness of the locations, the economy of living, and the moral asso-

ciations.

It is a source of unmingled pleasure to be enabled to state that the important subject of female education is rapidly gaining a

strong hold upon the feelings of our people. There are already many flourishing female institutions in our State, such as the Greencastle Female Seminary, under the charge of Mrs. Larrabce and other accomplished assistants, numbering for the past year, one hundred and fifty students, of which number, about ninety were in constant attendance. The Bloomington Female Institution, under the superintendence of Mrs. McPherson, assisted by competent and accomplished young ladies, which also presents a catalogue of eighty or ninety in regular attendance. The Fort Wayne Female College, the Centreville Female Seminary, the St. Mary's Seminary, Indianapolis, and St. Mary of the Woods, Vigo County, all of which are in successful operation, besides the Princeton and New Albany Female Seminaries, with others that are in process of organization. The time will soon arrive when the fair daughters of Indiana will be enabled to acquire, within the borders of their own native State, an education which will place them in favorable comparison with those of the most highly favored portions of our country. However gratifying it may be to witness the rapid advancement of a portion of our population in the higher branches of the Arts and Sciences, there is yet another subject which attracts our attention by its greater importance. I allude to the subject of Free Common Schools, in which the masses of the people are more immediately and vitally interested; it is upon them that our country mainly relies for her permanent peace and prosperity, and it is to their advancement and improvement in knowledge that our legislative action should be mainly directed.

It is a favorite axiom of our republican creed, that all our citizens are politically equal. To enable the citizen to enjoy the rights and privileges granted to him by our constitution, it is necessary that he should receive at least a good elementary English education; if he has this, he is capable of understanding the tendency and bearing of all political questions which are brought forward for public discussion—he is capable of appreciating his rights and maintaining them—he can analyze public measures, examine into the conduct of

public men, and hold them to strict accountability.

An act was passed at the last General Assembly, the object of which was to increase and extend the benefits of Free Common Schools to the children of the State. Many of the counties, by a vote of the people, adopted this law, and it is to be hoped that in a very short time, there will not be a county in the State, whose citizens will refuse to avail themselves of the benefits of this measure. Doubtless there are many imperfections in the law which will have to be remedied by time and experience, yet it answers as a basis upon which to rear a noble superstructure which will shed its benign influences over all the children of this great and growing young State. When we contemplate the magnitude of this subject in all its varied bearings upon the welfare of the rising generation and upon the perpetuity of that republican form of government, which cost the richest and best blood of the conscript fathers of the

revolution, it seems to me that no representative of the people in this enlightened age will assume upon himself the solemn and fearful responsibility of refusing the means of support to a well digested system of *Free Common Schools*, thereby closing the door

to the diffusion of light and knowledge.

The Temperance cause is one which is deeply agitating the public mind. Whilst I cannot subscribe to all the ultra views advanced by some of the advocates of this great and glorious cause—a cause which ultimately every good man in the community is bound to sustain—yet I earnestly invite your attention to the subject and recommend that you enact such stringent laws, for the prevention of the sale of ardent spirits, as will arrest the vice of drunkenness, which stalks over the fairest portion of our country with a worse than pestilential march.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, permit me to recommend a cordial cooperation between my worthy successor and the legislative department of the government, in the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to promote the public welfare and especially the great and important measures of temperance, morality, and education.

Trusting that your deliberations will be characterized by moderation and wisdom, I commend you to the guidance of an all wise Providence, with my fervent wishes for the success of the great and vitally important measures, upon which you are called to deliberate.

PARIS C. DUNNING.

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DECEMBER 4, 1849.

WASHINGTON'S

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1796.

(APPENDED TO THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ACCORDING TO A LAW OF 1846.)

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest—no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full con-

viction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and a continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from

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which I have been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determi-

nation to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence to myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary for me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed, of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mi-lead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging in situations in which, not unfrequently, want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong excitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may, be sacredly maintained; that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or con-

firm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity, at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken, in your minds, the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independ-

ence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and

joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding

and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing in-The South, in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated: and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is equally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations: and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to

endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflect-

ing and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of that union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations -Northern and Southern-Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite the belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is, to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the executive, and by the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propogated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests, in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties; that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers,

uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is, the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government: but, the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community: and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government destroying, afterwards, the very engines which have

lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember, that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion: and remember especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find

in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful ef-

fects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed: but in those of the popular form it is seen in

its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. The disorder and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and pronencss to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the. truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit, which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indespensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both, forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the struc-

ture of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential

that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense, by cultivating peace, but also remembering that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much great disbursements to repel it, avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that, towards the payments of debts, there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseperable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is also a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motivefor a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining the revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered im-

possible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them, just and amiable feellings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute-

coccur. Hence frequent collisions; obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to the projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes

perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim. So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation. facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concession; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliance of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable wars, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public Council? Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be a satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake: since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is

in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connexion as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let

us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance: when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when |belligerant nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest,

humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments in a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary

alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another;

that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which ex-

perience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels, of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course, which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at

least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses in Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and in interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perseverence, and firmness.

The considerations, which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerant Powers, has been vir-

tually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency; which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man, who views it in the native soil of himself and progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, September 17th, 1796.







REPORT

OF THE

STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER 1849.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, (Indianapolis, Dec. 8, 1849.

Hon. James H. Lane,

President of the Senate:

Six—Please lay before the Senate the accompanying report of the State Bank and Branches.

Respectfully,
J. MORRISON, President.

On motion,

Ordered, That 500 copies of the Report of the State Bank be printed for the use of the Senate.

In Senate, Dec. 10, 1849.

F. EMERSON, Sec'y. Senate.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec. 8, 1849.

HON. GEORGE W. CARR.

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sin — Please lay before the House of Representatives the accompanying report of the State Bank and Branches.

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON, President.

House of Representatives, ?
December 10, 1849.

On motion,

Ordered, That 500 copies of the Report of the State Bank be printed for the use of the members of this House.

JOHN M. LORD, Clerk H. R.

REPORT.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec. 8th, 1849.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Conformably with the provisions of the "Act establishing a State Bank," I herewith transmit to the General Assembly a report of the condition of the Bank, and each Branch thereof, on the 3d Saturday of November last.

It will be gratifying to the General Assembly, as the stock of the State in the Bank is so large, exceeding a million of dollars, to observe its abundantly strong condition, and the efficiency and pros-

perity of its business operations.

Beside the profits of the past year, divided by the State and the other stockholders, which have been liberal, the surplus means reserved in Bank have continued to increase, thus contributing both to the security of the Institution against the vicissitudes of moneyed affairs, and to an enlargement of its business, corresponding with such surplus.

The aggregate profits of the year have been 9 8-10ths per cent. on the capital stock, while upwards of \$80,000 have been added to

the surplus fund.

The Branches at Indianapolis, Richmond, Madison, and Michigan

City, have each divided eleven per cent.

The Branches at Lawrenceburgh, New Albany, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, and Fort Wayne, each 10 per cent.

The Branches at Vincennes and South Bend, each 8½ per cent.

The Branch at Bedford, 6½ per cent.

In addition to which an extra dividend of 10 per cent. has been made to the Branch at Terre Haute, and of 20 per cent. payable in Sinking Fund Scrip to the Lafayette Branch.

It is gratifying that the Directory have been enabled to succeed in the regular reduction of the suspended debt, which had accumulated rapidly after the inflation of the business of the country

generally, several years since; and this satisfaction is enhanced by the reflection, that such reduction has generally been accomplished without ruinous sacrifice to the debtors of the Bank.

The amount of the suspended debt has been reduced during the past year, The capital stock of the State in the Bank has been increased, by the purchase of individual stock, with	\$88,818 22
part of the accumulations of the profits on the State stock,	24,200 00
of the last annual report, While the circulation is less by	

The Board of Directors of the State Bank assented to the law of the last session for the establishment of additional Branches, and urged the assent of the Branches; but the law is thus far inoperative, some of the Branches having not yet assented.

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON, President.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, NOVEMBER 17, 1849.

. RESOURCES.

Notes discounted,	\$1,677,088		
Bills of exchange,	1,911,924	50	\$3,589,013 30
Suspended debt,	323,783	69	фо,осо,ото ос
Banking Houses,	170,573		
Other real estate,	199,287		
Furniture,	4,929	56	
00		10	698,574 29
Eastern Funds,	475,362		
Due from Banks other than Eastern,	$274,501 \\ 12,020$		
Branch balances, Due from remittances, deposites, and	12,020	20	
other items,	205,586	01	
United States and Indiana bonds, -	71,000		
Treasury notes of the State of Indi-			
ana, (five per cent.),	131,410	00	
Treasury notes of the State of Indi-			
ana, (six per cent.),	34,805	00	1004605 11
Notes of other hands	101,970	00	1,204,685 11
Notes of other banks, Gold and silver,	1,285,406		
Gold and silver,			1,387,376 93
			\$6,879,649 63
			\$6,879,649 63
, TANK IN	70		\$6,879,649 63
LIABILITI	es.		\$6,879,649 63
	es.		\$6,879,649 63
Capital Štock of the State, under the charter,	es. \$880,000	00	\$6,879,649 63
Capital Štock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sink-	\$880,000		\$6,879,649 63
Capital Štock of the State, under the charter,			\$6,879,649 63
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter,	\$880,000 120,888	00	\$6,879,649 63
Capital Štock of the State, under the charter,	\$880,000	00	\$6,879,649 63
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716	00 27	\$6,879,649 63
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sinking Fund Investments, Capital stock of the State from Bank tax and Saline Fund,	\$880,000 120,888	$00 \ 27 \ \hline 27$	\$6,879,649 63
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716 \$1,006,604 1,076,306	00 27 27 32	\$6,879,649 63 \$2,082,910 59
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sinking Fund Investments, Capital stock of the State from Bank tax and Saline Fund, Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, Capital stock of individuals,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716 \$1,006,604 1,076,306 607,992	$ \begin{array}{r} 00 \\ \hline 27 \\ \hline 27 \\ 32 \\ \hline 71 \end{array} $	
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sinking Fund Investments, Capital stock of the State from Bank tax and Saline Fund, Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, Capital stock of individuals,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716 \$1,006,604 1,076,306 607,992 83,352	$ \begin{array}{r} 00 \\ \hline 27 \\ \hline 27 \\ 32 \\ \hline 71 \\ 36 \\ \end{array} $	
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sinking Fund Investments, Capital stock of the State from Bank tax and Saline Fund, Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, - Surplus Fund, Surplus Fund, Surplus Fund, Suspended interest and other items,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716 \$1,006,604 1,076,306 607,992 83,352 30,327	00 27 27 32 71 36 07	
Capital Stock of the State, under the charter, Capital stock of the State from Sinking Fund Investments, Capital stock of the State from Bank tax and Saline Fund, Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, - Capital stock of individuals, Capital stock of individuals,	\$880,000 120,888 5,716 \$1,006,604 1,076,306 607,992 83,352	00 27 27 32 71 36 07	

Due to Banks,	107,242 87	
Due Commissioners of the Sinking		
Fund,	61,171 05	
Due Trustees of the Wabash and		
Erie Canal,	90,365 25	
Due School Fund for taxes,	1,764 29	200 5 40 46
		260,543 46
Due depositors,		475,579 81
Notes in circulation, under five doll's.,	610,201 00	
Notes in circulation, fives and up-		
wards,	3,007,294 00	
· ·		
	3,617,495 00	
Less notes on hand,	313,235 00	
		3,304,260 00
/		
		\$6,879,649 63

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier,

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec., 6, 1849.

[Here insert Table.]

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PROPERTY.

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F-10			A STATE OF		OWNERS THE

[Friderick in Section 5]

Due to Banks,		-1	-	107,242	87		
Due Commissione	ers of the	Sinkin	ng				
Fund, -		-	-	61,171	05		
Due Trustees of	the Wab	ash ai	nd	0000	0=		
Erie Canal,		-	-	90,365			
Due School Fund	for taxes,	-	-	1,764	29		
			-			260,543	
Due depositors,		-	-		-	475,579	81
Notes in circulation	n, under fiv	re doll'	s.,	610,201	00		
Notes in circulati							
wards, -	- ´ -	-	-	3,007,294	00		
•							
				3,617,495	00		
Less notes on han	d	-	-	313,235	00		
	,					3,304,260	00
/						Ur	
						\$6,879,649	63

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier,

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis, Dec., 6, 1849.

[Here insert Table.]

STATEMENT of the condition of each Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, on Saturday, two o'clock, P. M., November 17, 1849. RESOURCES.

BRANCH.	Notes dis- counted.	Bills of Ex- change.	Suspended Debt.	Banking Houses.	Other real Estate.	U. Stetee and Indiana Bonda.	Treasury Notes— five per ceata	Treesury Notes— six per cents.	Eastern Funde	Due from other Banks than Eestera.	Branch Balances.	Remittancea and other Resources.	Furniture.	Notes of other Branches.	Notes of other Banks.	Specie.
Indianapolis,	203,484 18	153,257 71	26,370 61	13,841 81					64,101 60	51,507 14	3,509 01	29.852 87	702 39	19,019 00	4,141 00	172,776 63
Lawrenceburgh, · · · · ·	79,038 60	278,363 85	53,201 17	12,911 86				16.000.00	34,988 27	15,723 93	28,852 05	42,124 33		35,391 00	4,625 00	118,335 81
Richmond,	111,224 13	246,015 29	8,548 63			36,000 00	1.445 00	16,030 00	10,043 05 15,999 28	45,535 58	1,600 02	391 89	378 16	3,777 00	6,541 00	81,720 29
Madison,	218,122 13	235,455 64	34,503 98	16,360 47	4 233 63			1,370 00	12,228 67	70,746 86	21,887 81	2,697 80	720 19	2,896 00	12,305 00	109,345 87
New Albany, · · · · · ·	207,430 51	164,787 55	13,818 51	16,841 80		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				16,133 94	1,394 38		••••		2,720 00	70,659 45
Evanaville,	163,097 22	61,733 40	6,599 69	21,841 80					31,177 74	2,994 60	3,560 18	405 26	************	17,320 00	1,180 00	95,668 91
Vincennes,	161,523 05	25,952 78	17,850 46	16,841 80				10,000 00	34,480 65	33,276 74	3,301 93	10,350 00	1.061 56	19,745 00	13,300 00	126,007 67
Bedford,	60,940 82	47,484 35	37,728 41	3,767 35					41,111 37	4,046 93	14.106 75	5,318 60	243 34	1,979 00	2,140 00	63,264 91
Terre Haute,	195,848 01	49,749 98	16,940 28	9,841 80	5,580 10	4,000 00			27,861 63	21,698 05	749 79	10,103 00	550 00	155,200 00	6,711 00	92,873 50
Lafayette, · · · · · · · · · ·	112,859 10	219,519 69	31,568 76	15,741 10					41,468 14	8,234 22	1,944 17		•• •• •• •• ••	48,999 00	16,583 48	112,104 30
Fort Weyns,	110,384 93	154,010 99	36,803 01	15,429 30			••••		97,793 33		1,489 96			1,467 00	11,911,00	103,430 37
South Bend,	19,014 12	66,554 00	29,673 63	14,128 16	43,368 19		••••				38,633 37	22,371 51	581 00	5,264 OC	9,941 00	61,193 73
Michigan City,	34,122 00	204,039 27	10,176 52	7,745 94	11,790 63				33,116 18	1,625 13	4,271 05	57,121 52	692 92	2,050 00	9,872 00	78,025 49
	\$1.677,088 80	\$1,911,924 50	\$323,783 69	\$170.573 86	\$199,287 18	\$71,000 00	\$131,410 00	\$34,805 00	\$475,362 14	\$274,501 73	\$125,300 47	\$205,586 01	\$4,929 56	\$313,235 00	\$101,970 00	\$1,285,406 93

LIABILITIES.

BRANCH.		STOCK OF	1 Bank Tax	Individual Stock.	CIRCU Under V's.	LATION. Via and upwards.	School Fund Tax.	Branch Balances.	Other Bank Balances.	Undrawn Dividends.	Commissioners Sinking Fund	Suspended Items.	Surplus Fund-	Individuel Deposites.	Profit and Less.	Trustees of Wabash and Eric Canal.
Indianapolis, Lawrenceburgh, Ruchmond, Medison, New Albany, Evansville, Vincennes, Bedford, Terre Haute, Lofayette, Fort Weyne, South Bend, Miebigae City,	16,229 36 27,937 00 110,422 91 48,298 43 29,564 33 17,776 29 11,341 76 41,363 36 56,805 10 38,651 26 2,918 67 11,801 81	36,250 00 1,250 00 4,600 00 6,450 00 4,500 00 33,088 00 7,000 00	5,716 27	98,750 00 108,750 00 126,550 00 87,100 00 79,266 27 75,750 00 51,762 50 85,610 00 107,750 00 48,553 15 32,340 67 63,000 00	77,220 50 66,087 00 71,125,00 37,595 00 90,628 00 18,618 00 26,035 00 21,840 00 36,132 00 42,985 00 42,985 00 28,897 50 50,202 00		271 87 316 37 183 87 165 00 213 92 121 14 200 00	19,872 94	7,809 44 1,379 93 95 71 29,287 73 21,254 65 4,885 38 14,150 95 21,598 30 3,791 23 2,385 80 600 00	4,312 65 4,591 34 5,158 21 2,883 73 1,461 79 1,900 00 2,372 39 579 66 9,728 78 911 89 783 20	4,263 11 3,364 50 929 21 12,778 58 1,007 65 63 00 992 21	10,553 85 1,292 55 444 69 7,607 39 625 00 406 11 530 79 641 59 1,401 68 6,823 42		62,469 53 16,229 36 27,937 00 110,422 91 48,298 43 29,564 33 17,776 29 11,341 76 41,363 36 56,805 10 38,651 26 2,918 67 11,801 81	2,202 08 2,900 03 889 58 15,385 68 2,237 17 4,810 11 219 69 17,476 33 12,786 31 7,826 95 15,207 08	83,524 27 2,140 32 4,700 66
	\$880,000 00	\$120,888 00	\$5,716 27	\$1,076,306 32	\$610,201 00	\$3,007,294 00 l	\$1,764 29	\$113,280 24	\$107,242 87	\$34,683 63	\$61,171 05	\$30,327 07	€607,992 71	\$475,579 81	\$83,352 36	\$90,365 25

[To follow page 122 Documentary]



OFFICERS AND COMPENSATION.

STATE BANK.

STA	TE BA	NK.				
James Morrison, President,		_	-	_	_	\$1,500 00
James M. Ray, Cashier, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
	-					
BR A	NCH	ES				
Dita	LIVOII	JLIO.				
INDI	ANAPO	LIS.				
Calvin Fletcher, President,	-	-	_	_	_	800 00
Thomas H. Sharpe, Cashier,	-	-	-	-	-	1,400 00
James P. Southard, Clerk, -	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
James Gore, Messenger, -	-	-	-	-	-	275 00 250 00
Stephen Major, Attorney, -	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
LAWR	ENCEBU	JRGH.				
Elzey G. Burkam, President,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Henry K. Hobbs, Cashier, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,100 00 900 00
Columbus S. Stevenson, Teller, Philip L. Spooner, Attorney,	-	-	_	-	-	250 00
imp 12. Spooner, morney,						200 00
, RIC	HMONI).		`		
Albert C. Blanchard, President,				_		500 00
Elijah Coffin, Cashier, -		_		_		1,000 00
Charles F. Coffin, Teller and C	lerk,	-	_	-	_	700 00
•						
М.	ADISON	•				
James F. D. Lanier, President,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Joseph M. Moore, Cashier,	-	-	- /	-	-	1,500 00
Mark Tilton, Teller,	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
George D. Fitzhugh, Book-keep William B. Thurston, Discount	er, Clark		-	_	_	800 00 750 00
william B. Indiston, Discount	Oleik	• •	_	_	_	7.50 00
NEW	ALBA	NY.				
James R. Shields, President,						1 200 00
Victor A. Pepin, Cashier, -	_	_	-	-	_	1,200 00 1,100 00
Timothy D. Dow, Clerk,	-	_	_	-	-	600 00
, -,					,	

EVANSVILLE.

John Mitchell, President, George W. Rathbone, Cashi Robert R. Roberts, Clerk,	er,	- (3)	_	. I	-		\$1,200 650		
	VINC	ENNE	š.						
William Burtch, President, John Ross, Cashier, Benjamin P. Wheeler, Clerk	,	-	-		-	_!	1,200 500		
BEDFORD.									
John Vestal, President, Isaac Rector, Cashier, James D. Farmer, Clerk,		<u>-</u>	-		-	-	800 400		
T	ERR	E HAU	TE.						
Curtis Gilbert, President, Joseph S. Jenckes, Cashier, William R. McKee, Teller,	,	- - -	-	-	-		700 1,000 400	00	
	LAF	AYETT	E.						
Joseph S. Hanna, President, Cyrus Ball, Cashier, Austin P. Linn, Teller, - William W. Dovault, Clerk,		-	-	-	-		1,000 1,000 300	00	
Ŧ	FORT	WAY	NE.						
Allen Hamilton, President, Hugh McCulloch, Cashier, - Melancthon W. Hubbell, Te Stephen B. Bond, Porter, -	eller	and	Clerk	- - , -			300 1,200 1,000 250	00	
	SOUT	H BEN	D.						
Samuel C. Sample, Presiden Horatio Chapin, Cashier, Samuel C. Sample, Attorney		-	-	-	-	-	600 1,000 200	00	
AI	ICIII	GAN C	HTY.						
Edmund D. Taylor, Presider David Kriegh, Cashier Edmund D. Woodson, Teller John B. Niles, Attorney, -	r an	d Bo	ok-ke	eper,	-	-	600	00	

REPORT

OF THE

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THT TO

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.

1D11

1849.

THE PARTITION

HORSELF TORY DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Year a service of the service of the

WALLBOAT BY WALLAND

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Indianapolis, December 8, 1849.

HON. JAMES H. LANE,

President of the Senate:

Sir:—Please lay before the Senate the accompanying Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON, Prest.

Senate Chamber, December 7, 1849.

Attest:

F. EMERSON, Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, \ Indianapolis, December 8, 1848.

HON. GEORGE W. CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—Please lay before the House of Representatives the accompanying report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Respectfully,

J. MORRISON, Prest.

Hall of House of Representatives, December 10, 1849.

On motion, Ordered, That five hundred copies of the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be printed for the use of the members of this House.

Attest:

JOHN M. LORD, Clerk.

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REPORT

Sinking Fund Office, Indianapolis, 7th December, 1849.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund herewith present their

annual report to the General Assembly.

Statement A, contains an exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the Fund within the past year, up to, and including the 3d day of the present month.

Statement B, shows the whole condition of the Fund on said day. Since the last report, the State has under the act of 13th January, 1845, acquired additional stock in the following Branches of the State Bank, to-wit:

In the Lawrenceburgh Branch	i,	-	-	_	-	-	\$19,000
In the Evansville Branch,	-	1.170		-	-	-	1,600
In the Vincennes Branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
							
							\$21,900

And by virtue of the same act six bonds of the State for \$1,000 each, issued for the Bank capital, have been purchased.

Respectfully,

J. MORISON, Prest.
JOHN F. CARR
WILLIAM K. ROCHESTER,
WILLIAM DAILY,
GEORGE HENRY.

[A]

EXHIBIT

Of the Income and Appropriation of the Sinking Fund, for the year commencing on December 5, 1848, and ending December 3, 1849.

INCOME.

\$23,571 58

27,565 06

\$51,136 64

39,063 67

349 25

40 00

122,669 55

Payments of principal of stockholder's mortgages, - - - -

Payments of principal of other loans, -

Interest on loans, - - - -

Damages on sales of forfeited lands,

Rent of forfeited lands, - -

Dividends on stock of the State in the State Bank, -

Excess of bids on sales of forfeited lands, Gain in purchase of State bonds issued for Bank loan, Gain in purchase of Bank stock, Current expense for advertisements, &c., refunded, -	45 52 900 00 78 00 408 62	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$214,691 25) =
APPROPRIATIONS.		
Investment in stock of the State Bank, Investment in State bonds issued for Bank loan, 6,000 00		
-	27,900 00)
Applied for interest, exchange and commission on Bank loan bonds of the State,	67,648 79	}
tutions Loss on sales of forfeited lands,	27,586 02 100 00	
Redemption of State treasury notes, redeemable in this office, 42,260 00 Interest on the same, 41,878 40		
Commissioners services and expenses,	57,138 40 1,033 70)
Clerk's and assistant Clerk's services, Attorney's fees,	$\begin{array}{c} 1,275 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \end{array}$	
Rent of office, rooms and vault, with fuel	478 30)

Printing.

		400	10
Incidental expenses, stationery, postage, &c, -	-	213	14
Advances on accounts,	-	125	21
Treasury notes on hand, received from dividend,	-	16,000	00
Amount in Branches of State Bank, above the balance	e		,
at last report, including deposite,	~	14,796	53
		\$214,691	25

JAMES M. RAY, Clerk.

296 16

[B.]

CONDITION OF THE SINKING FUND ON DECEMBER 3d, 1849.

MEANS.

Bank Stock:

Stock in the State Bank of		iana, un-	\$880,000	00		
der the charter, Stock in the State Bank			φοσο,σσσ	00		
from investments of Sin	king	Fund, -	120,888	00		
Stock in the State Bank	cof	Indiana				
from Saline Fund, -	-		4,924	20		
Stock in the State Bank	c of	Indiana	*00	0 =		
from Bank Tax Fund,	-		792	07	1 000 004	O.T.
	,	•			1,006,604	21
Loans on Mortgage for po	nan a	Bank Ste	ncle ·		,	
Loans on Morigage for pa	iging	Dann Bu	m.			
In Indianapolis Branch,	-		8,401	83		
In Lawrenceburgh Branch	, -		11,941	98		
In Richmond Branch, -	-		2,961	97		
In Madison Branch, -	-		10,746			
In Evansville Branch, -	-		8,898			
In Vincennes Branch, -	-		5,779			
In Bedford Branch, -			5,023			
In Terre Haute Branch,	-		3,994			
In Lafayette Branch, -	-		12,771			
In Fort Wayne Branch,	-		8,276	93		
					78,795	57
Loans on other Mortgages	:					
I A Damas man on mo	ntero	mog _	363,428	07		
Loans to borrowers on mo Loans by sales on credi	t of	forfeited		0,		
mortgaged property,	-		118,349	00		
Loans on notes,	_		500			
Loans on notes,					482,277	07
Temporary loan to State,				_	42,586	-
Temporary four to istate,					,	
Balances in Branches of	the S	state Bank	of Indiana	z :		
Datances in Dictione of			J			
Indianapolis Branch, -			5,728	88		
Lawrenceburgh Branch,	-		6,843	91		
,						

Richmond Branch,	3,981 20	
Madison Branch,	12,339 06	
Madison Branch for Coupon Fund, -	6,180 00	
New Albany Branch,	0.000	
Evansville Branch,	4,263 10	
Bedford Branch,	1,336 83	
Vincennes Branch,	3,370 75	
Terre Haute Branch,	12,658 58	
Lafayette Branch,	5,383 37	
Fort Wayne Branch,	6,833 55	
South Bend Branch,	2,859 71	
Michigan City Branch,	2,955 19	
intolligan only branch,	2,000 10	78,667 82
Merchant's Bank, New York, *	2,671 24	10,501 02
Winslow, Lanier, & Co, New York,	1,262 85	
James Morrison, President and Acting	1,202 60	
Treasurer, deposited in Bank	4 460 14	
rieasurer, deposited in Dank	4,460 14	S 201 02
State Rands for Rank Loan (numbered)		8,394 23
State Bonds for Bank Loan, (purchased,)		47,000 00
Sinking Fund Treasury Notes, -		16,000 00
Disbursements:		
For Interest on State Bonds, issued for		
Bank capital under the charter, -	946,055 17	
For Interest on State Bonds of 1839,	589 05	
For Premium on the purchase of Ex-		
change and Interest,	28,591 14	
		975,235 36
To Treasurer of State, Act of January		0
29, 1841,	16,773 63	
To Treasnrer of State, Act of February		
6, 1841,	59,626 60	
To Fund Commissioners on account of		
Surplus Revenue, '	164,465 21	
To Fund Commissioners on account of		
Loan of 1849,	2,959 00	
The state of the s	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	243,824 44
For advances on accounts,	125 21	,
For commission to Merchants' Bank, N.	1.00 .01	
York, on payment of interest,	4,213 49	
For expenses of State Loan for Bank-	1,410 10	
ing purposes,	4,799 14	
For transportation of specie for State	2,	
Bank capital,	3,391 15	
For current expense, including rent, ad-	0,001 10	
vertisements, salaries, commissions on		
Loans, &c., from the commencement,	43,114 17	
For engraving, filling, and all expense	20,114 17	
1D12		
11014		`

of issue of Sinking Fund Treasury Notes,	3,338	47	58,931 63
For application of dividends of Surplus			g = 1 1 1 1 1 1
Fund, of Surp's Revenue Bank Stock,			
to creation of Surplus Revenue Bank		1	
Stock,	11,302	27	
For application by the Branches of divi-			
dends to the liquidation of Surplus	21.040	120	
Revenue Bonds,	24,963	00	
For application of Interest and dividends to State Bank Stock,	6,700	00	
For contribution to Surplus Fund in			
Branches, in investment of Sinking	950	0.0	
Fund Bank capital,	350	00	19 915 97
The state of the s	lands		43,315 87 $2,798$ 00
For loss on sales of forfeited mortgaged	lanus, -	-	2,750 00
For redemption of Sinking Fund Trea-	470,395	വ	
sury Notes, For Interest allowed on Sinking Fund		00	
	79,947	73	
Treasury Notes,	. 0,0 1.		550,332 73
2		_	
		É	\$3,634,813 01

LIABILITIES.

For Bonds of the State, issued for Bank Capital, un-	
der the Charter, \$1,5	390,000 00
For excess of bids on sales of forfeited lands over	
balance due on Loans,	689 27
To State of Indiana, on account of Sur-	
plus Revenue, 108,532 87	
To State of Indiana, on account of Sur-	
plus Revenue Bank Stock, applied to	
liquidation of Surplus Revenue bonds, 6,000 00	
To State of Indiana, for Saline Fund,	
invested in Bank capital, 4,924 20	
To State of Indiana, for Bank Tax Fund,	
invested in Bank capital, 792 07	
	120,249 14

Other sources of Receipts:

Dividends on Bank Stock, (under the Charter,) - - - - 1,155,188 72

Dividends on Surplus Revenue Bank			
Stock, 129,444	30		
Dividends on Bank Stock of 1839, - 7,503	66		
Dividends on Bank Stock of 1841, - 508			
Dividends in Sinking Fund Treasury	00		
	00		
Notes, 29,000		1 9 3 1 0 4 5	0.1
T 0 TO 1		1,321,645	01
Interest on mortgage Loans for Bank			
Stock, 159,043			
Interest on other Loans, 560,203	83		
Interest on State Loans of forfeited lands, 37,926	79		
Interest from State Bonds, 150			
Management of Ma		757,324	30
Premium on State Bonds sold,	_	29,496	
Damages on forfeited lands on sales,	_	5,743	
Rents from forfeited lands,		352	
	-		
Blank forms of mortgages,	-	116	14
Interest on Coupon Fund on deposite in Madis			
Branch,		928	90
Gain in purchase of Sinking Fund Bank Stock,	-	671	34
Gain in purchase of Bank Bonds,	_	7,595	77
	_		
	9	3.634.813	01

JAMES M. RAY, Clerk.

ADDRESS

OF

GOVERNOR JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

DELIVERED AT

HIS INAUGURATION,

DECEMBER 6, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER, 1849.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

April 19 and the second

Senators, Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

Having taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, suffer me to return to you, and through you to our fellow-citizens generally, my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence they have generously bestowed upon me. While I do this, I desire in this public manner to asseverate that my time and ability shall be employed in endeavoring to promote the happiness of all. Custom sanctions and enjoins that I shall briefly declare to you the views which are entertained by me, upon some of the topics which engage

the attention of the people at the present period.

It is gratifying that our State during the past year, by a decisive vote, has shown a desire to favor the constitutional reforms of the age. Thirty-three years have passed away since our fathers framed for us our present excellent constitution. Under this constitution we have lived in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. Our prosperity has been great-our growth rapid-and the march of improvement onward. Time has not only proved the correctness of the republican principles contained in the constitution, but it has had a tendency to show that they may be much further extended and more generally applied. The elective principle was highly valued by our fathers, and, it may be justly said, they were far in advance of our sister States of that day; but a still further advance is practicable. In order to more effectually guard against improper appointments to office, and against such as may be made with selfish motives, without reference to the welfare of the public in general, or the will of the people, the elective power may be safely substituted for the appointing power.

Another subject of primary importance is that of Common Schools. Men of intelligence can best and most safely exercise the sovereign prerogative of the elective franchise; and to secure general intelligence among men, they must begin to learn while they are children. It seems to me therefore that we should concentrate every legitimate effort to accomplish this end, bestowing all the means at our command to the promotion of this common good in the most expansive form,—that we should first endeavor to extend common

schools to every neighborhood, so far as may be done without the infliction of burdensome taxes upon the people, while we leave the County Seminaries and the higher institutions of learning to individual or associated enterprise, by which it is believed they will be best sustained. Other measures will doubtless receive the consideration of the convention, among which might be named the necessary checks upon improvident legislation—suitable restraints against special or partial legislation; and a positive requirement that the titles of all bills shall fully describe the subject matter of the same—biennial sessions of the legislature—the homestead exemption—a prohibition against the borrowing of money for any purpose, beyond a given sum, unless authorized by a direct vote of the people.

We are now in the prosecution of a new system of internal improvements much preferable to the past, because it is founded upon individual capital and enterprise, and will consequently be conducted with economy and prudence. It is to be feared, however, that there is too great a disposition to carry on works of this character by the subscriptions of cities and counties. The appropriation of their revenues to such purposes, is foreign to the primary objects for which municipal corporations are organized, for which the power of taxation is granted to them; and besides may lead not only to individual but local embarrassments and difficulties similar to those in which

in State became involved a few years since.

That policy is of doubtful expediency which demands the aid of the State Treasury for the revenue of cities and counties in its prosecution. It will be found that by leaving the enterprise and capital of our people free to seek investment, aided by a liberal legislation in the grants of charters, we shall be able to commence and finish those public works that will repay the capital invested, and will, in their prosecution be characterized with economy, and in due time greatly increase the resources of the State.

The legislature will, no doubt, thus aid the companies, which now are, or may hereafter be engaged in the prosecution of such works, exhibiting alike the enterprise and energy of our people, while it will be also careful to impose all needful checks and re-

strictions.

Intimately connected with the prosecution of these works is the faithfully keeping, on our part, inviolate, past contracts and engagements with our creditors. It will require the utmost economy and prudence to preserve the credit and contracts of the State unimpaired.

I take this occasion, in the commencement of my duties, to express to you this day, and through you to our fellow-citizens, the assurance, that no effort of mine shall be spared to keep fair the credit of the State, and faithfully to keep all our past contracts.

We should now, mutually covenant and agree with each other, as the representatives of our people, that we will maintain at any and every sacrifice, the credit of Indiana upon our past engagements; and that we will not hereafter pledge her faith for another

dollar of public money. It is not only our duty to take this position and keep it firmly, but to go one step further. By increased property subject to taxation, as well as new objects of revenue, to be reached by judicious enactments, we may, so soon as the small amount of 6 per cent. treasury notes now outstanding is provided for, command means to create a Sinking Fund whereby the extinguishment of our State debt may be immediately thereafter commenced. And as it must require much deliberation, and perhaps the labor of more than one session, to perfect such a system, it might be well that its consideration be speedily entered upon.— With prudence and economy in our expenditures, and a proper application of what has been saved from the wreck of the past, with the increasing objects of taxation, our State can, under such a system, commence the extinguishment of a portion of our public liabilities, and thereby soon lessen the burthens of taxation for that object, and open the way for a more enlarged system of free schools and other enterprises, that will demand the resources of our growing State. And we may be fully assured that our common constituants look with intense anxiety to the commencement of such a system, as will ultimately consummate the extinguishment of our

Within the last few years, several bills have received the sanction of the Legislature, referring claims against the State to commissioners, or other specially constituted tribunals, for adjustment or adjudication. I think the policy of such references very questionable, especially when accompanied by preambles or recitations, assuming as established, matters which should be left to be proved by evidence, thus forestalling the action of the tribunal proposedly established to investigate the merits of the case, and depriving the State of her legal defence. Ordinarily, the Legislature with its appropriate committees, possessing the power to send for persons and papers, can sufficiently investigate all claims presented by citizens against the State. If such claims are just, they should be paid, and it is much better to appropriate money directly from the Treasury for that purpose, than in this indirect mode, to cripple the Treasury by subjecting it to demands uncertain in amount, and frequently unjust in their character.

It would be much better to remove at once the privilege of the State, and allow all persons to bring suit against her in the courts, as in other cases, than thus to open the door to only a privileged few, who may by management and influence succeed in procuring

a reference by this species of special legislation.

The practical effect of the reference of these supposed claims against the State, is to send them to some tribunal, not to ascertain the rights of the parties in the controversy, but usually to determine how much the State is able to bear. It would be much better for the State that the representatives should directly vote the money out of the treasury, as past experience indicates that the State has greatly suffered, when the Legislature has been persuaded to create special tribunals to settle rejected claims.

The success attending our benevolent institutions is a subject that we should be proud of; and it is your duty to sustain them by liberal appropriations. No part of the burdens upon our people are paid with more cheerfulness than those laid for sustaining the benevolent institutions of the State. While this is your duty, it is alike, indispensable that suitable checks should be provided for all expenditures of money for this or any other purpose authorized by law.

While principles of economy in all public expenditures should never be lost sight of, it is equally important that we should be careful to guard ourselves against extremes. It is just and right that all the officers in the employ of the people should receive an adequate compensation for their services—such compensation as will enlist

the capable and trust-worthy.

The most wholesome laws may fail to meet the object for which they were passed, in consequence of their improper administration or incorrect interpretation. It is the part of sound policy in the administration of our laws to employ integrity and talent. We should make the compensation of those who administer justice and execute trusts sufficient, at least, for their support. Entertaining these views, it would meet my hearty approval to see the salaries of our public officers so regulated as not to confer wealth on the

one hand, or poverty on the other.

A thorough geological examination of our State is alike demanded by the interest of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce. We learn from the hurried and incomplete reconnoissance made by Dr. David Dale Owen, many years since, that we are rich in mineral as well as agricultural resources; that about seven thousand square miles of the great Illinois coal fields are embraced within the limits of Indiana. It is to be regretted that he was not permitted to complete his survey, which promised such rich results. That we have coal, iron, and other minerals in abundance is already known, for we have enterprizes in different quarters of the State laying hold of these elements of power and wealth. A full and practical report from an able and scientific source would disclose fully our vast agricultural and manufacturing resources; and would doubtless facilitate the companies of the State, in procuring aid to carry on the works they are so energetically pressing forward. I cannot forbear to say that it would gratify me to see this subject attracting your early and favorable attention.

There is no subject of more general complaint than the delay attending the settlements of estates in our Probate Courts; and the expense connected therewith. It is most respectfully suggested that no change which can be adopted, will bring about the reform so much required, so well as one which would make the pay of the officer administering the law, dependent somewhat on the settlement of estates; and which should operate as a mutual check upon the rep-

resentative of the decedent and the court.

It is a source of complaint on the part of our fellow-citizens, that

too frequently time is spent in our State legislature in the discussion of questions of a national character, that more appropriately belong to another tribunal. That these questions bring with them into your discussions angry and violent denunciations, harsh and bitter epithets, and are calculated to create party spirit and feuds, will not be denied: While the right to express the sentiments of the people of the State through their representatives on questions of a national character, will not be controverted, yet as citizens and representatives of the people, we shall find the most of our time well employed, if we will carefully and watchfully attend to the increasing and growing interests of the State. We can most profitably employ ourselves in devising means to develope her resources—to make her municipal regulations firm and stable-and to avoid special and partial legislation. By such means we may be able gradually to reduce the principal and interest of our public debt and give an education to every child of the State. When we shall have attended to these things we shall have but little time to spend in bitter party debates. We should at least endeavor to maintain in all our discussions and intercourse with one another, a spirit of harmony, concession and compromise, not forgetting that high conservative position, as a State, that we have always occupied, avoiding alike the extremes of the north as well as the south, remembering that we are one member of this great confederacy, and that is our high mission to allay the excitement of one portion of this Union against the other, by avoiding all appeals to sectional interest.

The Wabash and Erie Canal is accomplishing, as it progresses, all that its friends predicted by the arrangements made by the State with our creditors. Its progress equals the expectation of its warmest friends. Due credit should be given to the board of trustees for the energy they have displayed in pressing forward this great work. It is your plain duty in good faith to carry out all the stipulations and agreements entered into with our creditors in connection with this work, and in no manner whatever throw any obstacles in the way of its advancement. If this work progresses the next two years as it has the past, we shall have, by that time, the waters of the lakes united with the Mississippi. We then shall have in actual operation the longest canal in the United States, carrying upon its bosom the productions of the most fertile part of the Mississippi valley. While we are thus fondly anticipating the future, the mention of this great work to-day brings to our mind the painful reflection, that one who was officially connected with its progress, and who took so deep an interest in its speedy completion, has lately Thomas H. Blake died in the midst of his usefulness, having filled a prominent place in the history of his country; he was a man of honor and integrity; he had the confidence of all who knew him,

and his loss is a public one.

I repair to the station, which my fellow-citizens have assigned to me, with great diffidence acknowledging my inexperience, distrusting my own ability to accomplish the work before me. Were it not that

I shall have the aid of your councils, and that of other departments of the government, and that of my fellow-citizens generally, I should shrink from its responsibilities. But trusting that we all shall devoutly look to that Being, who is alone able to impart wisdom and knowledge, that all of our acts may be done in his fear, and with a firm reliance on His blessings, I undertake the discharge of the duties, determined to make the interest of Indiana the first object of my care, and to devote all my time to her welfare.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA,

IN RELATION TO THE

CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD,

TO THE

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

SHARRING MADERS

T.

THRUSH A BRUSHE,

GOVERNOR OF EXPLOSE

THE RESIDENCE TO

BARRIER PRODUCT OF BUILDINGS OF BRIDGE

....

IN THE TANK

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SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Bill of the Senate No. 121, an act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company," approved January 19th, 1846, and an act amendatory thereto, approved February 15, 1848, having been presented for approval, I have determined to withhold my signature from the bill, leaving it to become a law, under the constitution, without the Executive approval.

It is the constitutional duty of the Executive, from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient; and I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity to present for the consideration of your body, certain measures of modification, which in my judgment would be salutary, by way of limiting the powers which the bill above referred

to, and others of a similar character, will confer.

I should have returned the bill to the Senate, with a statement of my objections, if it had been an original proposition, for a work not commenced; but the work having been entered upon, and large investments having been made in its stock by individual and corporate subscription, I feel disinclined to do any thing which might have the effect to imperil the important interests already embarked in the enterprise. This disinclination is enhanced by a diffidence naturally growing out of my very recent investments with the executive functions, and the proper period not having arrived for me to present to the legislature the usual annual communication, embodying views of State policy in general, which require time for maturing.

I desire to call your attention strongly to the general fact connected with the prosecution of Internal Improvement in our State, and to invoke your deliberate and mature consideration of the whole subject as connected with the general principles of this bill. The impression is strong upon my own mind that we may find in such

a view of facts matter for caution, and hints for our guidance, which a proper zeal for the public welfare will not permit us to disregard.

Irrespective of the question as to the propriety of counties and cities in their corporate capacity subscribing to the stock of such works, it is clear that when such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most unquestionable security. From this consideration alone, it is submitted that it would be improper to invest the directory of any company with unlimited power, to sell bonds at any rate of discount they may please to make, and to cause them to bear any rate of interest, however exhorbitant. Is it not the duty of the law-making power to protect the tax payers of the subscribing counties from encroachment, especially when the irrevocable character of such bonds is considered?

But this objection to the unlimited rate of interest and discount, is greatly strengthened by a consideration of the vast number of enterprises of this character in this and the adjoining States, and the probable effect of their prosecution upon our financial condition. Facts of recent occurrence are full of instruction on this subject. The lesson that a similar state of things taught the people of the old world, I trust are not forgotten. There, these enterprises have already received a severe check, and it would seem that the spirit of speculation has been transferred from that field of operation, in

a great measure, to this country.

Here, similar scenes are now being enacted, not to the same extent, it may be; but unless a prudent foresight interposes its salutory checks, there is ground for the apprehension that results equally:

disastrous will here ensue.

We are advised that one of the first moneyed houses of the old world has lately established a branch in our great commercial metropolis—thus preparing for action, regarding this as the peculiar field for such operation; and, from the very fact that it becomes necessary, now in view of the interest of certain companies in the prosecution of these works, to ask leave to pay a higher rate of interest than usual, and to sell their bonds at whatever amount they may agree to receive, is evidence of a strong pressure, or otherwise, of an overaction in this branch of enterprise.

Indiana has had such a lesson on the subject of the prosecution of works of a similar character, that we shall be justly chargeable with a want of prudence if we fall again into a like difficulty, with-

out having made some exertion to avoid the disaster.

If the moneyed operations of these companies are confined to the ordinary and safe methods of conducting business—if large debts are not contracted at heavy rates of interest, or at a ruinous discount—then, in case of a general pressure, the worst that could happen would be a suspension of the work.

But consider what would be the effect if, by a general monetary revulsion, such a work should be arrested, while in the midst of its active operations, if burthened with the obligation to pay heavy

rates of interest, and at the same time, with no part of the work so

far finished as to be susceptible of producing revenue.

Extend this example over the whole State, and what would we see but the materials of these works brought under the hammer, the lands pledged to them disposed of at forced sales, to the consternation of the too confiding occupants, and the tax payers of a subscribing county groaning under a burdensome imposition for the purpose of paying the interest on a stock which pays no dividends.

.When a rate of interest is established by law, and when, as with us, the rate is high, as compared with commercial rates, it is good policy not to permit exceptions to the rule, except in extreme cases,

and then there should be a limit.

In the case under consideration, it seems to me that public policy points plainly to the enforcement of the rule within a given limit.

It might be safe, and even desirable, to permit the sale of bonds at somewhat less than the par of State bonds, of the same rate of interest, but the experience of the State admonishes us that the dis-

cretion in such cases should have its limits defined.

It is a remarkable fact, that in every instance that has come under my observation, where this power is sought to be given to the directors of companies to borrow money or make sales of bonds, without limit or restriction, that in the first instance, acts of incorporation have been passed by the legislature, in which no such power is given, and that counties in good faith have taken stock in said companies; that subsequently amendments have been made from time to time, until now this unlimited power is asked.

It is suggested with great deference, whether the adding of this power would not be a violation of the faith upon which the people of the several counties, in their corporate name, have heretofore taken

stock in the various companies of the State.

It is said that the bill referred to, does not authorize the selling of the bonds of the counties, or the hypothecating of them at any rate of interest that may be agreed upon. While this is, perhaps, true, it is difficult for me to perceive the difference between giving the power expressly in relation to the bonds of the counties, or making the same unlimited power applicable alone to the stock of the company, or the borrowing of money. If you affect the stock by exorbitant interest, or sell the bonds of the company at a ruinous sacrifice, it must affect the county stock as well as that of the citizen. All are connected together for the wellfare of the work, and the adoption of a principle that is calculated to injure the one, will the other. The objection to this want of limit in the rate of interest to be paid for money borrowed, and in the sale of stocks, is, that it gives a power which is liable to great abuse, and may involve the most ruinous consequences; and I cannot but think that the legislature in conferring such a power, have failed to consider, with the requisite maturity, all the abuses to which it is liable. We know not who are to hold the places of directors of these corporations, with the right thus to offer in market the stock of companies and to

Mesendy 31, 1960

borrow money. Prudence requires that we should guard against

every possible state of things that may arise.

Is private credit exhausted in this State, that it is now asked to exhaust the public credit as far as possible, by offering in our public and deliberate acts of legislation to pay any rate of interest, however large, and to sell in market our credit for any price to raise money?

Does the public pulse throb with such feverish anxiety as to make us capable of all this? If so, it is time that at least all considerate men should pause and ask themselves the question—what will be the consequence and end if these things are permitted thus to go on?

But upon what principle and for what purpose is it proposed to issue bonds or other obligations of the denomination of fifty dollars? If for the purpose of borrowing money, that object could be better accomplished by issuing them of the denomination of one, two, or five hundred dollars. If they are issued for the purpose of paying for work and labor, as a matter of convenience it would seem that that could be accomplished by one share of stock in said company being taken, in place of the bond or other obligation of the same amount.

It occurs to me that the effect of putting into circulation these bonds, and other obligations of the denomination of fifty dollars, by the various companies of the State, will be to make them a kind of circulating medium. Thus they would pass from hand to hand as a currency, and when a depreciation should occur, it would fall as all depreciations of currency do, upon the labor of the country. It is very rare that such a loss is felt by the more opulent portions of the community. They are watchful and prepared for the event, but the unsuspecting laborer is too frequently found, with the fruits of his labor in such a currency, while the more vigilant has passed the same away on the first approach of alarm. If we shall hold a a firm and steady hand—exhibit to the speculator of our own State, and to the capitalists abroad, that we are determined to keep all our past engagements faithfully—that we regard our State, county, and individual credit, not as mere empty sound and promises, but that which is real and substantial, and worthy preserving--Indiana will be able to obtain all the funds she may need to prosecute her works at a proper rate of interest—will move forward with increasing energy—her resources will be developed—and, in a short time, by her canals, rail and plank roads, will present the greatest chain of improvements of any State of the Union.

But if in this hour—the turning point in her second history of improvements—we over-leap the proper bounds, trifle with our credit, place in men's hands that power, *unlimited*, that they, in a moment of excitement and phrenzy, may employ, to the prostration of our whole credit, through a laudable zeal to advance their peculiar work, we shall repent for years that we had part or lot in the

matter.





REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JANUARY, 1850.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

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COMMETS ARE OF WAYS AND DURING

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

TOO STREET,

ALLOTOPOTHAL PROPERTY SALES

HULL

REPORT:

mayor but after motor

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee of Ways and Means, have, in the discharge of their duty, examined the offices of the Treasurer and Auditor of

State, and ask leave to make the following report:

It is just that the committee should state that their labors in the examination of those offices have been rendered less arduous, and the accomplishment of their duties facilitated by the gentlemanly deportment and prompt assistance given by the heads of those departments. It is also proper to state, that the neat and correct manner in which the books are kept, and also the strict fidelity in the discharge of the official duties of those functionaries, is not only honorable to themselves, but creditable to the State. The examination by the committee has been vigilant and thorough, with an eye to the interest of the State, and that the present incumbents as well as their successors may be placed right.

The committee have counted and destroyed the following amounts of various kinds of scrip which had been redeemed and cancelled

at the State Treasury, viz:

(I was at a constant

Of six per cent. Treasury Notes, Interest allowed thereon,	\$86,000 43,067	00 35
م افتال جاربران کی بیشن بیش اور در در داشت کی در در ۱۳۵۰ می و گرو بختا باید میرود و میرود بیشن می در میرود و در	\$129,067	35
Of five per cent. Bank Scrip,	\$46,410 16,150	00 68
ا منظم المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراج		
Of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Treasury Notes, Interest allowed thereon,	\$12,165 202	00

the Marine sale of himliff only

Of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip, noe,		\$25,453 01 6,056 70
	,	\$31,509 71
Of Wabash and Eric Canal Scrip,		\$15,845 00
Of Coupons 3, \$25 each, -	L. L	75 00

Making in all, the sum of \$251,425 49, principal and interest, which may be more fully understood by reference to a detailed state-

ment hereto appended, marked (A.)

The committee find, after examination of the condition of the treasury, that there was on hand on the 1st day of November, 1849, the sum of \$694,096 09. This large apparent balance in favor of the treasury might lead to erroneous impressions as to the true condition of the treasury, without the following explanation as given by the Auditor: "A large portion of it (the balance referred to) consists of treasury notes and Wabash and Erie Canal scrip, which have been redeemed and ready for cancellation; and over \$200,000 is a balance to the credit of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, whose accounts the law requires to be kept in the office (Auditor's office) although no money is ever received or paid out here. The available means actually on hand is very small." There has been received in the treasury since the 31st day of October, 1849, to the 1st day of January, 1850, the sum of \$51,825 04, from which deduct expenditures for same time, \$19,351 80, leaves of the receipts since the 31st of October, 1849, to the 1st day of January, 1850, a balance of \$32,473 24, which makes the total amount in the treasury on the 1st day of January inst. \$284,298 28. The items of receipts and expenditures from which said balances were struck, will be found appended hereto and marked B. & C.

The reports of the State officers show satisfactorily that the State has promptly met her liabilities, and that her increasing resources will be, and is competent, to discharge all the requirements of pru-

dent legislation.

In the revenue bill, which has already been reported to the House, the committee adopted the same rate of taxation for State purposes, as last year, with the addition of three and a half cents on the hundred dollars valuation of taxable property, to meet the expenses of the Convention to revise and amend the Constitution; which additional three and a half cents on \$134,000,000 of taxable property, will amount to \$46,900. It is estimated that the delinquencies will reduce the amount to near \$40,000, which is the anticipated cost of the Convention.

The assessment for the deaf and dumb and lunatic asylums, and for the education of the blind is the same as last year. It is with

much pleasure and pride that the committee can, in justice, bear testimony to the successful operation of those institutions, and that the deplorable condition of the many inmates is greatly ameliorated and improved. It is a source of pleasure to every Indianian, that among the many improvements, and the rapid advance of the State to an enviable rivalry with her sisters of the republic, stands conspicuous her benevolent care of her afflicted citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. S. MICKLE, S. A. RUSSELL, W. J. ROBINSON, JAMES ELDER. A. A. MORRISON, SAMUEL T. WELLS, JAMES K. O'HAVER.

STATEMENT A.

The Committee of Ways and Means have cancelled of the funds in the office of the State Treasurer, during the session of the General Assembly, beginning in December, 1849, the following amounts and descriptions, to-

Memorandum of Six Per Cent. Treasury Notes.

- Automore		00	00	00	00	60	25	84	84	50	31	20	75	88	20	78
Total.	7560	7560	7560	7560	7560	7257	9473	1734	292	1319	701	5119	1322	704	866	1088
Interest.						2457 60										
Principal.	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	4800	6375	1185	390	910	485	3555	925	495	610	170
No. of Bills.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	096	1275	237	78	182	97	711	185	66	122	154
Interest on each.						2 56										
Denomi- nation.	\$2	2	ı	ro	2	ro	2	23	G	G	10	73	20	2	ıo	2
	,	1	1	1	1	,		,	,	1	,		'	,	ı	1
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Date.	'	1	1	٠	1	,	٠,		1	•	1	1	1	1	•	1
T P	20, 1840,	0, 1840,	20, 1840, -	0, 1840,	20, 1840,	0, 1840,	September 20, 1840	ury 19, 1841,	il 1, 1841,	1, 1841,	1, 1841,	1841,	September 1, 1841,	October 1, 1841, -	ber 1, 1841,	ber 1, 1841,
	April 2	April 2	April 2	April 2	April 2	April 2	Septen	Februa	April 1	May 1,	June 1,	July 1,	Septen	Octobe	November	December
No. Bun-	=	જ	ಣ	4	20	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

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00	65	94	34	1	35
1128 00	58,498 92	1337	146		\$129,067
00	66	94	46 34	1	35
928	19,798	437	46		\$43,067 35
- 800		006		-	\$86,000
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22	20	20	20		
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842	40,	20.1	, 18		
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January	April 20	Septem	Februai		-
_	~		7		

Memorandum of Quarter of One Per Cent. Treasury Notes.

	75
Total.	\$12,367,75
Interest.	\$202 75
Principal.	\$12,165
Interest 8\frac{1}{2} cts.	ől .
Notal No.	2433
No. of Bills.	1433
No. Pack.	- 63
	, , ,)
000	3 1
Date.	1 1
	Tebruary 2, 1842, Tebruary 2, 1842,

Memorandum of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip East.

	Denom- ination.		$egin{aligned} No. & of \ Bills. \end{aligned}$	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	5 00	1,22	1000	5000 00	1220 00	6220 00
2	5 00	1,22	1000	5000 00	1220 00	6220 00
3	5 00	1,22	1000	5000.00	1220 00	6220 00
4	5 00	1,22	1000	5000 00	1220 00	6220 00
5	5 00	1,23	563	2815 00	692 49	3507 49
6	10 00	2,60	54	540 00	140 40	680 40
6	38 61	5,01	1	38 61	5 01	43 62
6	9 40	2,60	1	9 40	2 60	12 00
7	5 00	82	410	2050 00	362 20	2386 20
				25,453 01	6,056 70	31,509 71

Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip West.

No. of Package.	Number of Bills.	Principal.
1 2 3	1000 1000 1169	5000 5000 5845 \$15,845

Memorandum of Bank Scrip, 5 Per Cent.

No. of Pack.	Interest on each bill.	No. of Bills.	·Principal.	Interest.	Total.)
9 11 1	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
2	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
3	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
4	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
5	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
6	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
7	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
8	1,74	1000	5000	1740 00	6740 00
9	1,74	1282	6410	2230 68	8640-68
	10.00	Open form	\$46,410	\$16,150 68	\$62,560 68

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STATEMENT B.

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J. Agricon

There was remaining in the Treasury at the close of	of mill on
the last fiscal year, ending October 31, 1848, the	**************************************
	\$694,096 09
During the financial year, ending October 31, 1849,	On account
the following amounts were received, to-wit:	f. Breni
A company of the comp	COLUMN AND
On account of Revenue of 1847, the sum of	1,456 10
On account of Revenue of 1848, the sum of	402,797 77
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1847,	39,188 59
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1848,	207 76
On account of Revised Statutes,	188 85
On account of Estates without heirs,	119 00
On account of Common School Fund (five per cent.	
scrip,) derived from Bank profits,	58,489 13
On account of Bank Tax Fund, derived from the seve-	tott keen
ral branches of the State Bank,	2,845 00
On account of incidental receipts,	3 00
On account of Loans of Treasury Fund refunded, -	755 80
On account of interest on Loans of Treasury Fund, -	71 42
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	
to Treasury Fund,	22 50

On account of costs of advertising sales of lands mort-		
gaged to Treasury Fund,	2	00
On account of loans of Congressional Township Fund		
refunded,	660	00
On account of interest on loans of Congressional	- 17	
Township Fund,	96	66
On account of Congressional Township Fund, from		
Trustees of town. 10, range 13, Ripley county,		00
On account of University Fund, refunded,	4,884	
On account of interest on loan of University Fund, -	5,221	81
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	105	0.0
to University Fund,	165	00
On account of costs of advertising University Fund,	-0.40	00
refunded,	40	00
On account of sales of University lands in Gibson	1,000	25
and Monroe counties,	1,290	
On account of interest on sales of University lands, - On account of loans of Bank Tax Fund, refunded, -	610	
On account of loans of Bank Tax Fund, refunded, -	1,234	
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	140	07
to Bank Tax Fund,	41	70
On account of costs of advertising Bank Tax Fund,	41	40
refunded	19	00
On account of sales of Saline lands in Orange and	1.5	00
Washington counties,	826	74
On account of interest on sales of Saline lands, -	414	
On account of loans of Saline Fund, refunded,	2,225	-
On account of interest on loans of Saline Fund,	1,308	
On account of damages on sales of lands mortgaged	2,000	
to the Saline Fund,	23	25
On account of costs of advertising Saline Fund, re-	100	
funded,	. 8	00
On account of loans of Surplus Revenue Fund, re-	C SUIDIO	
funded,	150	00
On account of interest on loans of Surplus Revenue		
Fund,	192	02
On account of Dividends on Saline Fund Bank stock,	1,994	28
On account of Dividends on Bank Tax Fund Bank		5
stock,	320	
On account of rents from State Prison,	24,620	14
On account of sales of stock in Madison and Indian-	- 0	X
apolis Rail Road Company,	10,792	00
On account of Dividends on State's stock in Madison		0.0
and Indianapolis Rail Road Company,	3,097	00
On account of sales of lots in the town of Indianapo-	0 000	0.00
	4 0	000
On account of interest on sales of lots in Indiana-	Ø101	OF
polis, -	\$161	20

On account of interest on six per cent. treasury notes		
refunded,	10	00
On account of Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail-	mor 0.0,	1
road company,	795	56
On account of water rents on Northern Division of		1
Central Canal,	522	95
On account of tolls on New Albany and Vincennes		
Road, -	10,516	01
On account of Tippecanoe Battle Ground Monument,	1	69
On account of tolls and water rents on Wabash and		1
Erie Canal,	149,232	76
On account of sales of lands E. and W. of Tippecanoe		
by trustees,	14,747	75
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal lands in Vin-		ñ.
cennes district,	77,328	02
On account of interest on deposites in bank by trus-		1
tees,	7,070	07
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip west by	1 110 7 0 10	7
trustees,	11,600	00
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal scrip east by	Wildham A	
trustees,	23,983	01
On account of interest on Wabash and Eric Canal	MUVIE NOVA	1
scrip east by trustees,	5,774	
On account of premium and exchange by trustees,	2,132	
On account of subscription by bondholders,	f _a , 800	00
Total receipts from November 1st, 1848, to October	3111112 11	0
31st, 1849, (including balance on hand November	August, of	3
	\$1,566,339	11
	71,000,000	11

EXPENDITURES.—(C.)

There were audited during the financial year ending October 31, 1849, the following sums, viz:

On coccumt of much state in I	A- 000	0.0
On account of probate judges,	\$5,066	00
On account of State prison,	2,475	04
On account of new State prison,	25,318	14
On account of salaries of judges,	16,662	67
On account of State House,	329	73
On account of General Assembly,	28,465	86
On account of special appropriations,	1,202	
On account of public printing and binding,	7,471	22
On account of prosecuting attorneys,	570	00
On account of Adjutant and Quarter Master General,	1,226	74
On account of transporting public arms,	217	60
On account of salaries of executive officers,	4,496	66

On account of international exchanges,	250	55
On account of State Library	751	
On account of stationery and fuel,	3,416	
On account of contingent fund,	842	
On account of presidential election,	588	
On account of Governor's House,	154	28
On account of distribution of laws and journals of	money in	
1849,	532	58
On account of revenue of 1839 refunded,	28	
On account of revenue of 1841 refunded,		84
On account of revenue of 1843 refunded,	4	18
On account of revenue of 1844 refunded,	21	57
On account of revenue of 1845 refunded,	4	71
On account of revenue of 1846 refunded,	33	40
On account of revenue of 1847 refunded,	77	21
On account of revenue of 1848 refunded, -	2,548	62
On account of delinquent revenue of 1847 refunded,	92	
On account of salaries of Professors in State Uni-		
versity,	3,750	00
On account of interest on public debt,	188,344	00
On account of salary of State Agent,	1,000	00
On account of incidental expenses of State Agent,		
including interest on bank loans and exchange, -	11,602	67
On account of stock in Madison and Indianapolis	OH THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 1
Railroad,	5,363	35
On account of six per cent. treasury notes,	62,740	
On account of interest on six per cent. treasury notes,	27,661	
On account of quarter per cent. treasury notes,	31,565	00
On account of interest on quarter per cent. treasury		
notes,	369	
On account of five per cent. treasury notes,	56,350	
On account interest on five per cent. treasury notes,	16,679	
On account of Hospital for the Insane,	20,331	
On account of education of the Blind,	15,146	
On account of Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	26,370	
On account of three per cent. fund,	193	
On account of expenses of treasury notes,	279	
On account of saline fund distributed,	5,005	
On account of sales of saline lands refunded, -	252	
On account of interest on saline fund refunded,		75
On account of saline fund bank stock,	200	
On account of expenses of saline fund,	20	
On account of loans of University fund, -	4,850	
On account of expenses of University fund,	128	
On account of bank tax fund distributed, -	4,486	
On account of bank tax fund from banks refunded,	295	
On account of large of sevenue distributed,	1,113	
On account of loans of congressional township fund,	700	00

On account of interest on congressional township	les remness	- 4/3
fund distributed,	132	
On account of repairs of Central Canal,	2,060	
On account of incidental expenses of Central Canal,	295	
On account of construction of New Albany Road, -	451	
On account of repairs of New Albany Road,	6,854	
On account of damages of New Albany Road,	10	
On account of expenses of New Albany Road,	3,199	48
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip, west,	W	
cancelled,	36,985	00
On account of expenses of Wabash and Erie Canal,	1 1/1 00	4.11\}
west,	63	00
On account of Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip, east,	الممام اماما	
cancelled,	41,667	06
On account of interest on Wabash and Eric Canal	2000	0.0
Scrip, east, -	6,838	26
On account of expenses (incidental) of Wabash and	all ab	00 1
Erie Canal Scrip, east,	72	00.
On account of expenses of Land Office of Vincennes	000	10
Land District, by Trustees,	969	16
On account of expenses of Land Office for lands east	o waw	20
and west of Tippecanoe at Logansport, by Trustees,	3,767	32
On account of ordinary repairs of Wabash and Erie	00 202	0.1
Canal, by Trustees,	30,597	94
On account of extraordinary repairs of Wabash and	0.011	00
Erie Canal, by trustees,	9,311	30
On account of expenses of survey and locating Wa-	19 701	04
bash and Eric Canal, by trustees,	13,591	84
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-		
nal, between Coal Creek and Terre Haute, by	9.47 099	00
trustees, On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-	247,082	22
nal, between Terre Haute and Point Commerce, by		
trustees,	103,982	96
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-	100,954	30
nal, between Point Commerce and Newberry, by		
trustees,	2,443	75
On account of construction of Wabash and Erie Ca-	2,110	1 9
nal, on Patoka summit, by trustees,	3,969	57
On account of expenses of superintending Wabash		
and Erie Canal, by trustees,	6,585	99
On account of salaries and office expenses of toll col-	0,000	
lectors of Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees,	4,221	35
On account of interest to subscribers of \$800,000, to	10 J77 17 1	ALC: N
Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees,	9,441	94
Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees, On account of repairs to Wabash and Erie Canal,	dis distributed to	(), (
above Evansville, by trustees,	1,536	75
On account of moneys refunded to purchasers of Wa-	Lin Almara	11 11 13
bash and Erie Canal lands, by trustees,	480	00

On account of general expenses of Wabash and Erie Canal, by trustees,	13,134	00
Whole amount audited from Nov. 1, 1848, to October 31, 1849, inclusive,	1,137,398	25
The second secon		
Receipts from November 1, 1849, to January 1,	1850.	
On account of University Fund interest, On account of interest on loans of Saline Fund, - On account of interest on loans of Congressional	\$727 356	
Township Fund refunded, On account of interest on loans of Surplus Revenue	31	50
Fund,	210	3 9
funded,	250	
On account of Revenue of 1849,	$\frac{100}{33,529}$	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1846,	557	
On account of Delinquent Revenue of 1847, -	100	
On account of Incidental Receipts, On account of Interest on loans of Bank Tax Fund,	20 89	00
On account of loans of Bank tax Fund, on account of loans of Bank tax Fund, refunded, -	125	
On account of loans of College Fund, refunded, -	773	
On account of water rents on N. D. Central Canal, -	323	
On account of common school fund, derived from Bank		
profits,	13,636	80
On account of sales of University lands in Gibson and		
Monroe counties,	67	
On account of Interest on sales of University lands, - On account of estates without heirs,	78 138	
On account of sale of old State Prison,	709	
on account of successing the succession of the s		
'Total,	\$51,825	04
at 1 and 1 day 1 and 1 day		
Franco ditamen from Neurophen 1 of 1940 to June	1 1000.	0 0
Expenditures from November 1st, 1849, to Jaunuary	1, 1850:	
On account of the judiciary,	\$875	00
On account of State Prison,	[*] 300	
On account of Probate Judges,	60	
On account of Saline fund distributed, On account of Bank Tax fund distributed,	92 71	
On account of repairs of Central Canal	298	
On account of Incidental expenses of Central Canal,	274	
to and	AND THE PARTY OF	

On account of construction of Jeffersonville and Craw-			
fordsville Road, 16	,000	00	
On account of loans of University fund,	350	00	
On account of expenses of University fund,	252	25	
On account of Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals,	25		
	447		
On account of Estates without heirs,	292		
On account of General Assembly,		_	
On account of General Assembly,	12	00	
		_	
Total amount audited from the 31st day of Oc-			
tober, 1849, to the 1st day of January, 1850, \$19	,351	80	
Balance in the Treasury October 31st, 1849, \$428	.941	19	
Add receipts from November 1st, 1849, to January 1st,	,		
	,825	04	
	,0.0	O.I.	
Total, \$180	700	99	
	,700	23	
Deduct expenditures from November 1st, 1849, to Jar-			
uary 1st, 1850, 19	351	80	
	-		
Balance in the Treasury January 1st, 1850, provided all warrants to that date have been paid, \$461			

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No. of	Street Land Continues De-
	anger of the state
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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

ΑT

THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION,

COMMENCING

DECEMBER 3, 1849.

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PART SECOND.

15

BY AUTHORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER, 1850.

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AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE

INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849. JI out I 10 61 • 610

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE W. MEARS, Chairman. SETON W. NORRIS, Treasurer. JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT:

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

MISS E. M. CURTIS, MISS E. M. HAMILTON, Assistant Teachers.

L. S. NEWELL, Teacher of Music.

SAMUEL McGIFFIN, Teacher of Handicraft.

MRS. M. G. DEMOSS, Matron.

DRS. MEARS & BULLARD, Visiting Physicians.

TELEPOPERS OF THE SECTION

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CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When admit-ted.	Cause of Blind- ness.
	110	- в	1847	
1	Aaron Gyger,	Lawrence Co.	Oct. 1	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richhart,	Kosciusko "	. " 1	Congenital.
2 3	Susanna E. Richhart,	" "	" 1	"
4	John M. Richhart,	" "	" 1	"
	Albertus Taylor,	Fountain "	" 1	"
5 6	Daniel Byrkit,	Henry "	" 1	"
7	John Byrkit,	ű "	" 1	"
8	George O. Work,	Allen "	" 5	"
9	Isaac M. Easley,	Montg'm'ry "	" 5	Accident.
10	Lorenzo T. Tucker,	Jackson "	" 6	Congenital.
11	Eliza Kinnear,	Jefferson "	" 6	
12	William E. Read,	Ohio "	" 7	Congenital.
13	Wm. H. McQuerry,	Hancock "	" 7	
14	Lawrence D. Taylor,	Marshall "	" 7	Inflammation.
15	Wm. T. Fleming,	Howard "	" 16	Fever.
16	Michael Courtney,	Decatur "	Nov. 3	Congenital.
17	Geo. W. Culbertson,	Wayne "	" 23	
18	Margaret Belches,	Jefferson "	" 25	Amaurosis.
	,		1848	
19	Benjamin Morrow,	Montg'm'ry "	Jan. 8	Cataract.
20	Geo. W. Hibbits,	Dearborn "	" 31	Congenital.
21	J. S. R. Bergin,	Marion "	Feb. 16	Accident.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS .- Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When admitted.	Cause of Blind- ness.
22	Eli Denny,	Hamilton Co	Apr. 1	Congenital.
23	John Leonard,	Owen "	June 1	
24	Garey Stafford,	Union "		Inflammation.
25	Sarah S. Morgan,	" "	" 18	
	3 ,		1849	
26	Altha A. Paxton,	Henry "	Feb.13	Accident.
27	Louisa Helton,	Morgan "	June 1	Congenital.
28	Silas Helton,	" "	. " 1	"
29	Mark Maudlin,	Washingt'n "	Oct. 1	Accident.
30	Mary Boileau,	Harrison "	" 1	Inflammation.
31	Isaac Cook,	Wayne "	" 1	Congenital.
32	James O. Johnson,	" "	, " 1	"
33	Phebe A. Robinett,	Hancock "	" 1	Scrofula.
34	Margaret E. Barnes,	Decatur "	" 11	Congenital.
35	Sarah C. Barnes,	" "	" 11	
36	John W. Record,	Marion "	" 19	Accident.
37	Rachel Martin,	Randolph "	" 19	
38	Caroline Groff,	Fayette "	" 23	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	CO III IO E

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In presenting their third annual Report of the Institute of the State for the Education and Training of the Blind, the Trustees with pleasure refer to its continued prosperity and success in accomplishing the objects of its establishment, under the faithful and efficient management of its officers.

The present number of pupils is thirty-eight, being an increase

of ten over the number in our last annual report.

Although we are indebted for the aid of benevolent individuals in their efforts to induce the friends of the blind in their vicinities to send them to the Institute, it is to the public exhibitions which, in parts of the State, have been recently made by the Superintendent with some of the pupils, that the increase of pupils is principally attributable.

It is contemplated to extend the sphere of such exhibitions to the other parts of the State, as the time of the officers may allow, that, so far as is practicable, the people generally may personally ascertain how much, by their generous liberality, is being done for the improvement, usefulness, and happiness of the blind of Indiana.

The recent results have manifested that if similar exhibitions had been also made in the remaining parts of the Sate, during the past vacation, the increase of pupils would have entirely exceeded our means for their accommodation, or at least would have prevented our connecting, with their literary culture, their needful training in industrial employment. Thus the necessity of the principal building for the Institute being soon commenced becomes apparent, that equal facilities for the instruction of the unfortunate blind may be extended to all parts of the State.

The object is so noble and grateful, to rescue the blind child from a life of ignorance and helplessness, often accompanied with penury, to the prospect of procuring an independent livelihood, with a cultivated mind, and correct principles, that it need not be apprehended that any needful aid for its judicious accomplishment will

be withheld by the people of the State.

The remarkable improvement of the mind, of which the blind are constantly proved to be capable, gives assurance to the faithful and intelligent pupil, that their reliance for support need not rest solely upon their mechanical acquirements.

In the department of teaching even the seeing, we have abundant reason to expect that many of our pupils will be found in

future life to be fully competent.

It is manifest, even to a casual observer, that the thoroughness of instruction and acquisition of the blind, although given mostly orally, is surpassed in few institutions of learning among the seeing.

But it would be a matter of deep regret, if either by an over estimate of the value of mental cultivation, or from any sympathy with the ruinous indulgence of many, who permit the young of the present day to grow up in neglect if not contempt of bodily labor, the acquisition of the habit and tact of handicraft and mechanism by the blind pupil, should be overlooked by the managers of such institutions.

By the accompanying report of the Superintendent, it will be gratifying to the General Assembly to learn, that the success of the work department of the Institute, during the past year, has been

very encouraging.

Although the competition of the blind with the seeing, in any department of manual labor, must necessarily be in some degree unequal, yet the thoroughness of the instruction given in the physical as well as the mental department of teaching, and the unwearied assiduity of the blind pupil in feeling after skill, with their patience, temperance, and industry, give us strong assurances that the graduates of the Institute will have secured for themselves the capability of an independent and comfortable support.

The following summary exhibits the expenditures of the year,

classed under appropriate heads:

Salaries of Super'dent, Teachers, Steward, and Matron,	\$2,259	10
Groceries, Provision, and Provender,	1,586	58
Personal property for use of household department, -	480	28
Domestic hire,	649	60
Raw material for work department,	803	50
Tools and fixtures for same,	104	94
Labor in workshops,	82	17
School apparatus,	267	55
Books, stationery, and printing,	211	43
Repairs on musical instruments,	5	68
Fuel,	297	67
Drugs, medicines, and medical attendance two years,	77	57
Advanced for clothing of pupils,	50	00
Postage and Telegraphage,	13	77
Insurance on personal property of the Institute, -	23	00
Miscellaneous expenses,	35	18
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Improvements and repairs,	456	65
Balance due on Institute block,	1,099	60
Payment of loan from Bedford Branch Bank, the dis-		
bursement of which was reported last year,	4,013	33
	\$12,565	20
Add amount unexpended in hands of Superintendent	Φ12,505	02
Nov. 1, 1849, above the amount of last report,	47	36
Amount of allowances as stated in the report of the		
Amount of allowances, as stated in the report of the Treasurer,	\$12,612	68

The office of Steward has, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, not been continued, with a view to economy, and in conformity with the present arrangement in the principal similar institutions.

Miss Sarah T. Marsh resigned her situation as a teacher of

Handicraft during the past year.

The appointment of Miss Editha M. Curtis and Miss Eliza M. Hamilton as assistant teachers, has been made, at a salary each of \$150 a year, with boarding, and their success thus far gives us assurance of their usefulness.

For the detailed operations of the Institute, in its respective departments, we respectfully refur to the full report of the acting Su-

perintendent.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MEARS,
S. W. NORRIS,
JAMES M. RAY.

Trustees.

Indianapolis, November 1, 1849.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: -- In laying before your board an account of the condition and progress of the Institute during the past year, it affords me unfeigned satisfaction to be able, as heretofore, to report most favorably of its advancement in all respects. The teachers and others engaged in the several departments, have continued to merit your approbation and confidence, as well on account of their zealous devotion to the welfare of the pupils as the skill and efficiency displayed in the discharge of their respective duties. Miss Editha M. Curtis, whom you appointed in the early part of the last session as an assistant teacher, entered upon her duties on the first of January, and, though without previous experience in the instruction of the blind, she has thus far given entire satisfaction, and bids fair to realize your highest expectations in her selection. Miss Sarah T. Marsh, who was formerly engaged as teacher of handicraft to the female pupils, resigned her situation on the fifteenth of May last, and her department has been confided to the charge of Miss Curtis, in connection with her school-room duties. The latter has also been entrusted with the immediate oversight of the girls during their hours of recess, the Matron having been relieved of this duty in our late change of organization. From her success thus far in this new relation, we have reason to hope that Miss C. will be found competent to the discharge of its responsible duties. Our recently appointed assistant in the literary department, Miss Eliza M. Hamilton, commenced her labors on the first day of October, and so far as the limited time since elapsed will enable us to judge, she also gives promise of much usefulness in her newly adopted

Of the health of our household, we are still permitted, through the mercy of Divine Providence, to make favorable report. Indeed we have enjoyed almost entire immunity from disease of all kinds. This fact is the more gratifying as it indicates not only the healthfulness of the location of the Institute, but also the increasing salu-

brity of our city.

Concerning the industry and general deportment of the pupils entrusted to our charge, we are happy in being able to bear gratifying testimony. We believe it would be difficult to find any where a class of persons more ambitious to advance in the acquisition of knowledge, and who possess a more grateful appreciation of their educational privileges. Cheerfulness and contentment reigning amongst them, their intercourse with each other is marked by kindness and affection, and their demeanor towards their teachers by courtesy and respect. The discipline of the school while it is necessarily firm, is always mild and persuasive in its character, and its results must be deemed favorable, inasmuch as we are unable to recount a single instance of wilful disobedience during the past year.

The number of pupils in the Institute, at the date of our last report, was twenty-eight. Since that time thirteen have been received and three discharged, making our present number thirty-eight. One of those discharged, Joshua Skidmore, of Vermillion county, left with the prospect of commencing the business of basket making; and on account of his correct deportment and industrious habits, carries with him the best wishes of his teachers and schoolmates for his success. A second failed to return during the last session, and the third was the person alluded to in our last report as having been expelled and re-admitted on promise of amendment. The second trial with him resulted no more satisfactorily

than the first.

The tour through the eastern part of our State, authorized by your Board, was made with two of the advanced pupils in the early part of last session. In the course of our route we passed through the counties of Shelby, Decatur, Franklin, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph, Delaware, Grant, and Hancock, giving public exhibitions of the attainments of the pupils in most of the county seats, besides visiting at their homes a number of blind youths, to confer with them and their friends upon the subject of their coming The trip resulted in the obtaining of a number of to the Institute. scholars who would probably have remained at home in ignorance without such efforts on our part. Besides the increase of our shool, we have reason to hope that much good was effected in the way of enhancing the interest of the community in the support of the Institute, as there were doubtless many persons in attendance at these exhibitions who would otherwise have had no opportunity of witnessing the beneficial effects of its establishment.

In the school department, the same order of exercises as heretofore reported, has in the main been pursued, and with similar results. Some few books have been added to our library, and an embossed globe to our geographical apparatus. The latter, in connection with a set of excellent raised maps previously procured, embracing those of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the United States, and the State of Indiana, afford valuable facilities for imparting to our pupils a knowledge of a subject of the highest importance to them. The foregoing were, with the exception of the map of Indiana, all prepared at the Perkin's Insti-

tution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.

In the abstract of the operations of the manufacturing department, given below, a result is exhibited which will be highly gratifying to the friends of the Institute, viz: a net profit of three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-seven cents, after deducting from the receipts and value of stock on hands, the outlay for material, labor, and instruction. It is true this is no very large sum; but when we consider that in other similar institutions, the department is thought to be doing very well if it bears its own expenses, we can but regard it as an evidence of prosperity.

We have continued the manufacture of brushes and willow work, and have the satisfaction of finding a steadily increasing demand in the market for these wares, leaving no present prospect of their accumulation upon our hands. We have also, since our last report, made a commencement in weaving and broom making, having procured for the prosecution of the latter branch an ingenious though simple machine, which enables the blind workman to make brooms of a better quality and with greater dexterity than in the ordinary

manner.

On account of the universal demand for brooms, the readiness of their sale, and the comparative ease with which their material may be procured in any section of our country, we can but feel, as intimated on a former occasion, that it is one of the most reliable trades we can furnish to our pupils, and it is hoped that you will authorize the employment of every facility for its being carried on as one of the permanent branches in this department.

The usual varieties of Bead-work, Knitting, Netting, Braiding, etc., have been pursued by the female pupils, and a commendable im-

provement is observable in them all.

LIST OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,

From December 1st, 1848, to November 1st, 1849.

		BRUSE	IES.				NU	IMBER.
Horse Brushes, -	-	_	-	_	~	-	-	439
Cloth Brushes, -	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	367
Hair Brushes,	-	-		-	-	-	-	359
Hat Brushes,	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	1
Hat and Cloth Brushes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30
Flesh Brushes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	14
Shoe Brushes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	622
Hand Scrubs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Clamp Scrubs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Dusting Brushes, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

							NUMBER.
D							
Paint Brushes, -	-		70	-	-	- 11	- 24
White-wash Brushes		-	-	_	-	-	- 2
Sweeping Brushes, Lamp Brush, -		-	-	-	-	-	- 3 - 1
		•		_		_	- 6
Diusies repaired,							
							2195
							2200
	W	TLLOW	work.				
Manhat Daulastu							100
Market Baskets,		-	-	-	-	-	- 133 - 19
Clothes Baskets, Sewing Baskets,		-	_	_	_	_	- 19
		-	_	_	_	_	73
Band Baskets, -		_	-	-	1	_	- 2
Reticules, -		_	_	_	_	_	- 8
Wagons,		_	_	_	_	_	- 65
		_	-	-	_	_	- 2
Chairs,		, -	-	-	-	-	- 25
Doll Chairs, -		-	-	-	-	-	- 2
Doll Cradles, -		-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Articles of Willow v	vork rej	paired,	-	-	-	-	- 8
							369
Ducoma							- 368
Brooms,		-	-	-	-	-	- 506
		MATS	٩.				
				į.			
				•			
Manilla Hemp,		-	-	-	-	-	- 17
		2012 27					
		BEAD W	ORK.				
Baskets,	_	_		_	_		- 372
Necklaces, -		_	_		_	_	- 58
Toy Cradles, -		-	_	_	_	_	- 1
Doll Bonnets,		-	_	-	-	-	- 1
							432

	KNITTING.	NUMBER -
Tidies, Pairs of Socks, Comforts, - Yards of Lace,		11 4 3 3
		21
	BRAIDING.	
Watch Guards,		13
	ZEPHYR WORK.	
Lamp Stands, -		2
	PLAIN SEWING.	
Aprons, Towels, Childrens' Dresses,		7 2 1
	1 1	10
Statement of the Busi	ness of the Work Departme	nt from December 1st.
_	1848, to November 1st, 1849	•
	terial for Boys' work, on h	
1st, 1849, - To value of raw ma	terial for Girls' work, on h	\$269 47 and Dec.
1st, 1849, -		59 18
	ctured articles, on hand De v material for Boys' work d	
year,		767 24
To cash paid for rav	v material for Girls' work d	uring the - 36 26
To eash paid for lab	or in shop, - -	82 17
articles,	truction in handicraft,	131 87
To cash paid for ins	ruction in nandierait, -	246 60
To holow	00	\$1,791 22
To balan	GG,	315 57
		\$0.100 MO

Cr.	
	680 63
By cash received for Girls' work sold,	168 75
By value of Boys' work on hand,	313 15
By value of Girls' work on hand,	11 70
By value of articles in hands of agents,	133 90
By amount due for articles sold on credit,	78 54
By value of manufactured articles received by pupils	
for over-work,	131 87
By value of raw material for Boys' work on hand,	531 30
By value of raw material for Girls' work on hand,	56 95
The state of the s	A Line
\$2.	,106 79

Balance in favor of the Work Department, - - \$315 57

Before dismissing the subject of the Manufacturing Department, allow me to call your attention to the inadequacy of our present amount of shop room. We already begin to experience some inconvenience from this source, and it is feared that in the further increase of our pupils, we will find ourselves unable to accommodate them all in the shops. In view of this fact, it is hoped that you will deem it expedient to represent to the next General Assembly the importance of providing for an early commencement in the erection of our main building, in order that the one we now occupy may be devoted to the use of the Work Department, the ultimate object of its construction. Indeed the wants of the other departments, no less than those of the one in question, also urge the necessity of the earliest practicable completion of our improvements. We have now nearly as many pupils as we have room for; and long ere we shall be able to occupy the main building, even should it be commenced next season, we must become excessively crowded, or perhaps be obliged to refuse admittance to numerous applicants. Not the least of our wants at this time, is an examination room of sufficient capacity to accommodate the members of the Legislature and of the numerous other associations which meet in our city from time to time, and which are composed of prominent citizens from all parts of the State. Knowing it to be of the highest importance to the welfare of the Institute, and the advancement of its benevolent objects, to interest the members of such bodies in our behalf, it is a continual source of regret that we are unable to invite them to visit us. It is true that many individual members do call and pass through the establishment; but the number is comparatively small to what it would be if we could receive the whole of each body at one time. We would, moreover, be better able to interest them, than when they come in small companies.

Our thanks are due to the proprietors of the following newspapers, viz: The Indiana State Journal, Western Christian Advocate, Richmond Palladium, Madison Weekly Courier, Family Visitor, New Albany Weekly Ledger, and the Indiana State Sentinel, for the gratuitous receipt of their respective publications. These papers embrace a variety of useful and entertaining matter, to which the pupils have access through the reading of the teachers; and we would, therefore, respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors, as well as an increase of them from other sources. We presume that many others would be sent, were it understood that the inmates of the Institute, though blind, are enabled to become acquainted with their contents through the eyes of others.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1849.

2D2

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITION BY A FEMALE PUPIL.

AUTUMN.

I come, I come o'er valley and hill, Casting a shade o'er the sparkling rill, Stripping the leaves from each quivering bough, Strewing my pathway as onward I go.

The tree of the forest, the grass of the plain, Submissively bow to my despotic reign; The flow'rets that bloom in the garden and heath, All wither and droop at the touch of my breath.

I come not as spring with its gifts profuse, Decking the earth with its gorgeous hues, Scattering blossoms like glittering gems, More precious than those of earth's diadems.

The hum of the insect, the song of the bird, No more in the glades of the forest are heard; Tho' silent I tread yet my foot prints are seen In the withering herbage wherever I've been.

I come not as Spring with its long sunny hours, Decking the earth with its verdure and flowers, I come to forewarn the mortal who clings To the perishing phantoms of temporal things.

I come to admonish the children of clay, To turn from a world of death and decay; To seek for a portion more lasting and sure, In the land of the blessed, the just, and the pure.

Where the smile of the Lord is his people's delight, Where the soul is untouched by a canker or blight; Where the heart's best affections forever shall bloom, Beyond the dark valley of death and the tomb.

THE FOREST TREE.

Tree of the forest gigantic and old,
What ages unrecked of have over thee rolled;
Oh! could'st thou but tell us each varying scene,
That long since has passed 'neath thy branches of green.

Thou hast seen the glad Summer in beauty approach, And the woods wake in smiles at her magical touch, When the soft wind swept over the delicate flowers, Fresh laden with sweets from the tropical bowers.

Thou hast shivered and tossed in the whirlwind's blast, And seen thy companions uptorn as it passed; And still thou art rearing thy old rugged form, To smile on the summer and frown on the storm.

The King of the forest, long, long thou hast stood, The pride of the desert and vast solitude, Ere the step of the white man the wilderness stirred, Or his sharp ringing axe in the forest was heard.

In days long gone by how often perchance, Hast thou looked on the Indian's wild native dance; Or mark'd the deep scowl of his red gleaming eye, As he glared on his victim and doomed him to die.

Thou hast seen the pale captive, and heard his wild shriek, Which told of an anguish that words might not speak, As he saw through the darkness, the red glaring fire, And knew while he gazed 'twas his funeral pyre.

But away with those scenes of darkness and blood— Sweet sounds are now heard in thy once solitude; The laughter of childhood in innocent glee, Blends sweet with the husbandman's song on the lea:

Purchance thou hast seen on bright summer eves, When the zephyr was stirring thy dark glossy leaves, A maiden steal forth with a timorous eye, And a blush on her cheek; for her lover was nigh.

And there she has listened to love's magic tone, Believing his heart was as true as her own; But alas! she was seeking an undying love, Which only is found in the regions above. The way worn traveler hails with delight,
The mantling shade as you rise on his sight;
And sinks to repose on the green mossy bed,
Which oft in his childhood has pillowed his head.

How solemn to think of the thousands of earth,
That are sleeping in death since first thou hadst birth;
And still thou art waving, majestic and free,
The monarch of ages, the old Forest Tree.

MARGARET BELCHES.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, shall address either the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or the Superintendent, giving definite and accurate information upon the following points, viz:

1. The name of the applicant and that of his parent or guardian, together with the Post Office address of the latter.

2. The date of the birth of the applicant.

- 3. The cause of his Blindness, and the age at which it occurred.
- 4. Whether he is of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture.
 - 5. Whether he is free from bodily deformity and infectious disease.6. Whether his personal habits and moral character are good.

Upon the receipt of such application, it will be acted upon by the Trustees, and the applicant informed of the result.

No pupil should be sent to the Institute until the above prelim-

inary step shall have been taken.

To residents of the State no charge is made for the boarding and instruction of their children; but pupils are in all cases expected to come provided with a change of good comfortable clothing, which must be replenished by their friends from time to time, as it becomes necessary. Where parents or guardians are unable through indigence to provide the necessary clothing, the commissioners of the counties in which they reside are authorized by law to furnish the same in their stead.

All traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the Institute

must be borne by their friends.

All books, musical instruments and other apparatus required for the use of the pupils during their term of instruction, are furnished

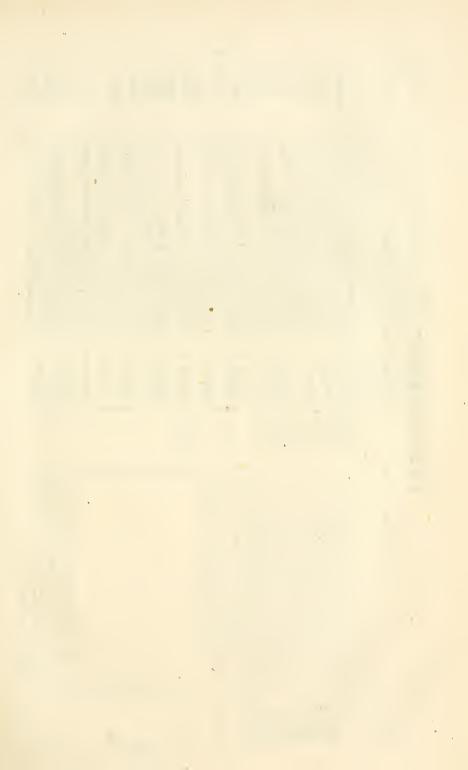
by the Institute free of charge.

The school commences its sessions on the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July, leaving a vacation of more than two months during the warm season, which is spent by the pupils at their homes.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their terms of

instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all the others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes on the last day of the session.

As a general rule applicants are not admitted who are over twenty-one years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made in favor of persons who are of undoubted ability, and free from all objectionable habits.



TREASURER'S REPORT,

. . . S. W. Norris, Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind. . .

\$175 60	20 00	250 00	40 00	8 00	9 00	200 00	112 50	77 25	20 00	37 50	18 75 57 17	93 00	20 00	64 20	5 50	200 000	,	2 20	30 00
Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	Faid W H Churchman, advanced for pupils'	Faid W II Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	Vaid John Elder, for drafting and making out specifications of building,	Paid W Parker, for brick work,	tingale, Paid M Byrkit for carpenter work	Paid W II Churchman 1 qr. salary,	Paid C Scudder 1 qr. salary, (less \$12 50, for daughter's board,)	faid L. S. Newell 1 qr. salary, (less \$22 75, for wife's board.)	Paid S McGiffin I qr. salary,	for daughter's board,)	Paid S. I. Marsh 1 qr. salary,	Paid J W Hamilton for insurance on property	Paid R Underhill for stoves and castings	for furnace,	bills, Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current	expenses of Institute,	Paid J D Pheister for repairing cistern and	Paid Drs Mears & Bullard for medical at-	tendance one year,
1848. December 15	December 15 1849.	January 4,	January 11,	January 15, January 15,	January 15.	January 15,	January 15,	January 15,	January 15,		January 15, January 16,	January 23,	January 26,	February 3,	February 22,	February 23.	February 23,	February 23,	
\$530 33	200 00	1,000 00	00 00,1	333 96 500 00	200 00		1,954 00	849 38	13.880 60										
*To balance on hand at last annual report, To cash received of Treasurer of State,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,				To cash received of Treasurer of State		To cash received at Institute for manufac-	tured articles and disbursed by Superinten-dent,								*The balance on hand was incorrectly re	ported last year as \$430 33, in consequence	the proceeds of the loan from the Bedford	branch, which was actually \$38 78, instead of \$37 78, as reported.
Jan. 11,	Feb. 22, March 8,	April 9,	May 8, July 10,	July 30, Sept. 3,	October 15, October 15,		October 31,												

			29			
225 00 43 42	4,013 33 200 00	112 50 77 25 50 00	37 50 37 50 18 75 72 50	67 64 57 20 13 43	47 00 400 00 122 62 17 35 29 06	7 10 22 72 77 25 250 00
Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,		: ::	for daughter's board, Paid E M Curtis 1 qr. salary, Paid S T Marsh 1 qr. salary, Paid Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for wood.	Paid Thompson, Churchman, & Co., for willows, Paid William Mansur for bristles,		wheels, Paid A, Harrison for freight on tools and materials, Paid L S Newell 1 qr salary in advance, Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current
March 7, F March 10, F March 10, F	March 10, I		April 9. I April 9, I April 9, I	April 9, I April 9, April 9, April 9, I April 9, I April 9, I I		
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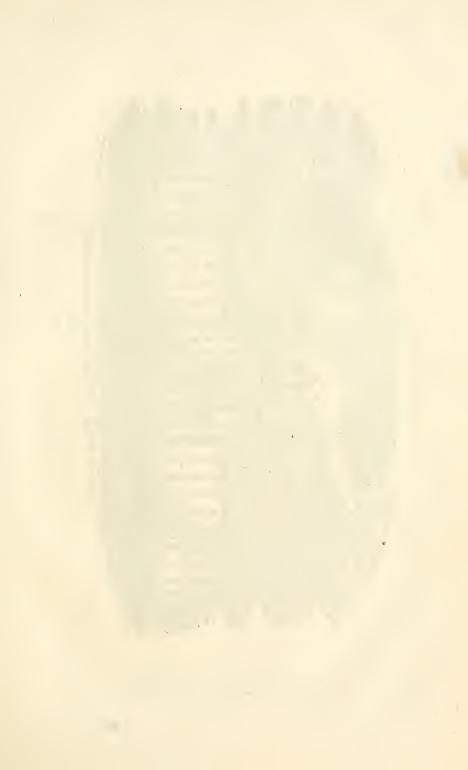
TREASURER'S REPORT.

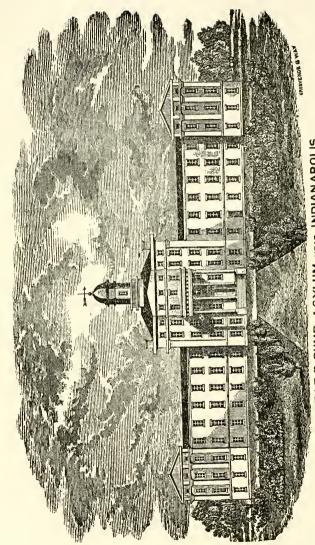
..... S. W. Norris, Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind...

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Paid Engine & Hose Company, subscribed by	Paid W II Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute.	Paid J F Chamberlain for willow carriage	Paid J Spratt for lightening rods,	Faid J Landis for lumber for brushes,	maps, globes, and books,	Paid C. Reynolds for broom corn,	Paid C Scudder 1 qr. salary, (less \$12 50, for	Paid S McGiffin 1 qr. salary,	daughter's board	Paid E M Curtis I qr. salary,	Faid L'S Ivewell balance of qr. salary,	Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current	expenses of Institute,	Paid L S Newell 1 qr. salary, (less \$14 50, for wife's board.	Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current	Paid W II Churchman I qr. salary,	Faid B S Woods for wagon springs and black-	Paid H Munsell for work on wagon, Paid E M Curtis 1 or. salary	Paid P Byrkit for machine for seeding broom	COTIT.
1849. May 9,	June 5,	June 5,	June 5,	June 5, July 10,	July 10,	July 10, Tuly 10	July 10,	July 10,		July 10,	July 10, July 10,	July 10,	July 20,	July 26,	August 14,	August 14,	August 14,	August 14,	August 14,	
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Paid A Swords for wood, Paid W H Churchman traveling expenses, Paid W A Holliday for wood, Paid Lingenfelter & Tutewiler for plastering. Paid John Coen for painting and glazing, Paid Espy & Sloan for furniture, Paid W A Holliday for wood, Paid M G Demoss I ar. salary (\$12.50, for	daughter's board, Paid J Crawford for broom handles, Paid M & V Byrkit for carpenter work, Paid T Domedlan for firmiture, Paid H J & B C Horn for carpeting, queens- ware etc.	and O Schaffer 1 qt. sanary, these spires, and daughter's board, Paid C Wilbin for willow wagon wheels, Paid Kellogg & Yandes for platform scale and hardware, Paid J I Stretcher for furniture, Paid Morris & Bro. freight on wagon wheels, Paid W H Churchman, advanced for current	expenses of Institute, Paid C & J Cox for sheetinen work and tinware, Paid J Guion for broom corn, Paid J Little & Co. for dry goods, feathers, & c., Paid H J & B C Horn for dry goods, Paid A Swords for wood, Paid M Snider for tools and work material, Paid Drs. Mears & Bullard for medical services for one year, So horeceived at Institute for manufactured B cash received at Institute for manufactured a grainfels, and applied by Superintendent for current expenses,	By balance on hand carried down, S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer. Indianarolis, November 1st, 1849.
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DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

INDIANA STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1849.

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PHYSICIAN:

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, M. D.

MATRON:

MRS. ELLEN BIGGER.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

In accordance with the previous custom, we hasten to lay before you, the sixth annual report of the "Indiana Asylum for the Educa-

tion of the Deaf and Dumb:"

We have, gentlemen, abundant reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings which he has so kindly vouchsafed to the Institution under our care during the past year. With the exception of measles, of which a majority of the pupils had an attack during the latter part of the winter and first part of the spring, we are able to report that they have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. And, notwithstanding the many inconveniences which they have had to encounter in the narrow premises which they occupy, they have doubtless made as great proficiency in their educational pursuits, as could have been expected by the most interested patrons of the Asylum.

One pupil, a young man from Lagrange county, died during the session. He was a youth of considerable promise, and in his death the Asylum has sustained a considerable loss. The complaint which caused his death, was pulmonary consumption, hastened to its fatal termination by the measles of which he had an attack in the Spring.

It is with profound regret that we report to you the death of William Breg, jr., the third assistant teacher. Mr. B. had been connected with the school a year and a half, and in that brief period had given satisfactory evidences of his good qualifications for the discharge of the important duties assigned to him. Beside this, he had secured the affections of those committed to his charge, and, though dead, he will continue to live in their hearts. Nor will he soon be forgotten by his fellow teachers and other officers of the Asylum. He was a graduate of the "New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." And if, in the providence of God, he could have continued with us, he would certainly have been, in a few years more, a noble co-worker in the the cause of Mute Education.

We are sorry that we are under the necessity of informing you that circumstances have made it necessary for the Rev. P. D. Gurley

to remove from our city and State. By this removal the Asylum is deprived of one of its most efficient friends. Mr. G. was one of the nine trustees named in the act of incorporation, and since the organization of the Board in April 1843, he has devoted himself, as far as possible, to the advancement of the interests of the Institution, of whose Board of Trustees, for nearly seven years, he has been the presiding officer. If to be loved and respected are objects worthy of our solicitude, Mr. G. for his unrequited services, by him so willingly afforded, in behalf of the education of one of the most unfortunate classes of our fellow-beings, has certainly gained an enviable place in the affections of the Deaf and Dumb, and a high position in the esteem of those with whom he has been associated in this noble enterprise.

The Board, upon the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Breg, appointed Mr. Johnson to fill his place. One object had in view by the Board, in making appointments to the educational department has been, if possible, to secure young men of promise, who will be pleased to engage in Deaf and Dumb education as a profession.— Indeed the habits and feelings of the mutes are such as to make it necessary for there to be as few changes as possible in the corps of those to whom the management of their affairs is committed. It requires time and effort to secure their acquaintance and attachment, and when these are secured by an individual, then, and not till then, will that individual be able to serve them efficiently. We need scarcely to intimate to you that it requires also some time and exertion, to be able to converse with them so as to be able in any degree, to direct their energies to those objects had in view by those to whom their education and training are committed.

The Board also filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Gurley, by the appointment of James S. Brown, the Superintendent. If we had been influenced by no other reasons, the fact of his having identified himself as closely as possible with the improvement, moral and intellectual, of that portion of our fellow-citizens, would have been sufficent. But for other reasons good and valid the Board was influenced to make the appointment, one among the rest, and paramount to all others, he has satisfied those with whom he is associated of his competency and fidelity in the performance of the various duties which have been assigned him by the Board from time to time. It may be well to mention also that the Board was influenced somewhat by the suggestions of the previous incumbent, as well as a practice common in other Institu-

tions.

So far as the internal economy of the Institution is concerned, ours has been an experiment, or series of experiments from the commencement. When we entered upon the discharge of the important duties assigned us in the act of incorporation, we all felt that we were entering upon a new field of labor. The consequence was that among the first acts of the Board of Trustees was to appoint a committee to correspond with Institutions in the east, for the purpose of gaining any information, by which we might

be assisted in carrying out the designs of the Legislature. But it was our fortune to obtain nothing that would serve to any great extent, the purposes we had in view. The result was, that we were under the necessity of striking out our own course, and it is certainly with no small degree of pleasure that we report that every step we have taken has been an improvement upon the past.

The number of pupils in the school during the past year has been one hundred and twenty-two-quite as many as we are able to take care of with our present limited accommodations. Indeed, we should feel almost discouraged, were it not for the fact that through the great liberality of our State, we are able to look forward to the end of the present year, as the terminus of the thousand troubles and vexations necessarily suffered by those, occupying rented and inconvenient property. When we get into the new buildings, we shall certainly be able to do for the Deaf and Dumb, as much in the way of educating them, as is done for them in any establish-

ment of the kind in the United States.

The buildings, as you will perceive by a reference to the report of our building committee, herewith transmitted, are in a fine state of forwardness. Our mechanics have certainly acquitted themselves well-equal to our most sanguine expectations. During the last fall the foundations of the main building were laid, and the cellars walled with stone. The Board were of the opinion, and subsequent developments have proved that they were not mistaken, that the additional expense of a stone foundation would be so little, when compared with the stability and durability of the buildings, that they did not hesitate to incur it. The buildings are now up and enclosed, and not a crack can be found in the massive walls. It is said by disinterested mechanics, to be one of the best buildings in the State, and in point of appearance, it will certainly compare with any in the State, or perhaps in the western country. The buildings will be left in the best possible condition for completion during the next spring and summer; and it is to be hoped that nothing will be permitted to hinder the speedy completion of the work. The means now at the command of the Board, it is confidently believed, will be amply sufficient for the accomplishment of this desirable object, provided they are not diminished.

The Board, during the last spring, set out an orchard of selected fruit, and in the course of a few years, will certainly have a sufficiency of fruit to fully supply the wants of the Asylum. The trees are doing well. We shall also be able in a little while to furnish from our own premises, a good supply of garden stuffs; all the fruit

of the labor of the pupils.

We have selected a proper place, and laid off a cemetery upon the premises for the Deaf and Dumb. It occurred to us that it would be more convenient to the Institution, as well as more agreeable to the parents and guardians of the pupils, to bury any that might chance to die in the Asylum, in what may be called their own burying place.

The ordinary expenses of the school, for the year ending Septem-

ber 30th, 1849, amount to \$9,369 09.

By ordinary expenses, we mean the salaries of officers, rents, repairs, and other outlays for the accommodation of the pupils and others necessarily connected with the establishment. The single item of rents amounts to \$840 00, by which you will perceive that we have very strong reasons for desiring to get into our own buildings.

The moneys expended by the building committee, for materials and improvements on the premises belonging to the Asylum, will be found in the report of said committee, in detail; and we think it will appear upon examination, that the Board has avoided any thing that might be construed into prodigality of the means

committed to their trust.

It has been necessary for us, to anticipate our revenue to some extent, and we hope that we shall be permitted to do so during the coming year; and we have reason to believe that as it is the first, it may be the last time we shall be under the necessity

of asking such a favor from the Legislature.

The approach of cholera, in the early part of the present year, induced the Board to dismiss the school about the first of July, a month sconer than usual. We had reason to believe, that if we should be visited by that plague during the summer, it would be most likely to break out in the Asylum, among the first places in the city; and owing to the crowded condition of the school, could not be otherwise than disastrous in its results. That we acted judiciously, we think there can be no doubt; for nothing we are sure, would have been more unfortunate for our Institution, than for a number of its inmates to have been taken off by any pestilential disease. In the good providence of God, however, we were spared. Although, but five hours from Madison, at which place it raged with considerable fatality; and persons were constantly passing and repasing; contrary to all our expectations, we escaped.

In conclusion, we are happy to be able to assure your honorable body that notwithstanding the losses which the Institution has sustained, in the resignation of Mr. G. and the death of Mr. B., its prospects were never brighter than at the present juncture. It stands high in the esteem of our fellow citizens throughout the State; and it is regarded by citizens of other States, as a noble example of State liberality—as a practical exemplification of the benevoleuce of our people; and we think goes far to show the advances which we have made, and are making in civilized life. The benevolent Institutions of Indiana, are the standing monuments of her greatness—Monuments that will endure when the pyramids will be forgotten—Monuments npon whose summits

the light of the divine approbation will rest forever.

In behalf of the Board,

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees :

Gentlemen: -In compliance with your request, I present my

Annual Report:

The operations of this Asylum, during the past year, have been attended with that success which has so signally marked its progress in former years. We have the satisfaction also of believing that the foundations of its future prosperity are being laid wide and deep in the affections of our pupils, their parents' confidence, and the good will of the people at large. So much depends on the proper commencement of an institution like this, such small causes may work it early and permanent injury, that we have abundant occasion for satisfaction in the fact, that no more serious obstacles have risen to oppose its onward course, than those which we have been called upon to surmount. The present situation of the Asylum, as regards the harmonious action of all departments, and the opening prospects of increasing usefulness, is perhaps, more promising than at any previous period in its history.

Nor is it among the least occasions for sincere congratulation, that such rapid progress has been made in the erection of our per-

manent buildings.

These buildings, it is believed, for convenience are unsurpassed by any which have been erected for the Deaf and Dumb, while the expenditure incident on their construction, will be but slight, in comparison with that of many older establishments. Indeed, having the experience of those who have for more than thirty years past, been engaged in this profession to improve upon, it might have been expected that we should have somewhat advanced in this matter. Our pupils look forward with the fondest anticipations, to the time when they may be permitted to occupy their new home. Nor are their views restricted to the additional comforts which will be placed around them, but they also look forward with the most ardent desires, to the superior advantages for study and mental improvement which they will enjoy. Their school rooms and study rooms have been again and again examined; and while their eyes sparkle with animation, they tell us how rapidly they will improve, when possessed of these additional conveniences. Indeed, it has often excited my surprise, that our pupils, for the sake of intellectual culture, would be willing to incur the inconveniences to which they have been exposed by the crowded state of our buildings, and their

ill adaption, not to say to the convenience of an Asylum, but to its absolute and indispensable wants. And, notwithstanding the most faithful and unwearied exertions on the part of Teachers to secure the rapid advance of the classes in their varied studies, it has been utterly impossible for them to effect as much for their pupils as they could have desired, or as would have been accomplished, had it been possible sooner to have occupied our permanent buildings. If, under circumstances so discouraging as these, they have given satisfaction to the parents and to the public, it affords a fine augury of what may be hoped for in the future. It is a cause for devout gratitude, that a school consisting of one hundred scholars, should for years have been taught almost in the heart of a populous town, on the great thoroughfare of the State, the school room doors opening directly upon the street, wagons and carriages of all kinds, persons on horseback, and pedestrians passing at every moment, and not the slightest accident have occurred to mar our happiness. It is true, I have trembled, as I have seen frightened and furious horses, reinless, and mad with terror, careering through our streets, lest some of our beloved pupils might receive an injury which would clothe their distant homes in mourning. But thus far they have been spared, and they now look forward with pleasing anticipations to an "Asylum" attended with far less danger, where misfortune may be cured, and peril not incurred.

The general health of our pupils has been excellent, with the exception of a course of measles, of which there were fifty cases in all, commencing the latter part of February. In the absence from the city, of Dr. Dunlap, our regular physician, these cases came under the medical treatment of Dr. James S. Harrison, who at the trying crisis discharged his duties with the most untiring energy, and, as the result proved, with the most signal success. Our highly esteemed Matron, Mrs. Bigger, and all the inmates of the Asylum, rendered essential service in the care of the sick. To the skillful prescriptions of the physician, and the assiduous care of others, the disease in every instance yielded, and out of the

fifty cases, not one was lost.

One excellent young man, however, by the name of John McCollum, from Lagrange county, who had previously been laboring under an affection of the lungs, after having passed through a course of the measles, did not as speedily recover: and, it soon became evident that the consumption was doing its insidious work of death in his system. He died on the 25th of April, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Here we fondly hoped the afflicting hand would cease to smite. But in this we were disappointed. An officer of the Asylum was marked as an additional victim. In the early part of May, William Breg, jr., the Third Assistant, seemed slightly indisposed, and for a few days desisted from teaching. His health, however, again improving, he was able for a day or two to resume his duties. On the morning of the 10th, he accompanied me to the new buildings,

and discoursed with the greatest animation on his future plans and prospects. But alas! The hand of the destroyer was upon him. His lungs proved to be diseased, and the work of death was silent and rapid. On Friday, the 11th, he seemed but slightly worse. The morning of Saturday, however, presented more alarming symptoms. During the Sabbath, the brain became affected, and, except at lucid intervals, reason fled. These intervals sufficed, however, to show that his prospect of heaven was unclouded. As the end approached, he met it calmly, for then reason, hope, and faith were his. He expired at the early dawn of Tuesday, the 15th of May,

aged 23 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

Mr. Breg was a native of Onondaga county, New York. Born a mute, he was early placed in the excellent Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located in the city of New York. Here he remained seven years, and acquired a thorough education. On completing his education, he removed with his father to Lagrange county, in this State, where he continued to reside, until his appointment as an Assistant in this Asylum. He entered on the discharge of his duties with us in December, 1847. By his zeal and alacrity in his employment, he won the confidence of all. And by his death, a vacancy was left in our stricken corps of instruction not easily supplied. He lives, however, in the memory of his associates and the pupils; and long may it be, before the Asylum shall mourn the loss of another such as William Breg.

In cases of sickness during the past year, the pupils have as usual been greatly indebted to the skill and careful attention of Dr. L. Dunlap, our regular Physician. Since the commencement of the Asylum, whether compensated or not, he has attended when necessary upon our scholars in such a manner as to win their unanimous

good will and gratitude.

The other officers of the Asylum, with a single exception, have been favored with uniform good health. Mr. Willard has continued the instruction of his class with his accustomed diligence. Mr. Axtell has also, as far as his health would admit, discharged his duties with promptitude and fidelity. Recent improvement in health gives us ground to hope, that his valuable services may be long continued

to the Asylum.

On the 5th of July, Mr. Luke S. Johnson was appointed Third Assistant, and entered on the discharge of his duties at the commencement of the present session. His success in teaching has thus far met our expectations, and fully justified the propriety of his appointment. Mr. Martin M. Hanson, a distinguished pupil of the Asylum has also been employed as a Monitor. The manner in which he has thus far performed his duties, gives ample promise for the future.

Mrs. Bigger in charge of the domestic department, has continued with accustomed kindness to perform her duties in a manner calculated to win the affections of the pupils, and the high regard of all who are acquainted with the Asylum.

It affords me much pleasure to state that our current expenditures have continued on the same reduced scale to which they came down after the 12th of April, 1848, when this department was placed in my hands. Next to securing the improvement of the scholars, it has been my ambition to carry forward the affairs of the Asylum at the least possible expense. It would not of course be expected that for this purpose the pupils should be rendered less comfortable, or the operations of the Institutions be crippled. It is our satisfaction to know that precisely the opposite has been the case. saved constitute a great addition to the funds appliable to building purposes, and will render it practicable to complete these structures without calling for additional taxation; a result which under the former system would have been utterly impossible. Should the present system continue, as from the general satisfaction expressed, it is fair to presume it will, until the completion of our Buildings, not less than sixteen thousand dollars will have been expended upon them which otherwise would have been consumed in current ex-The saving during the past year has been the more remarkable from the fact that during a great part of the time most kinds of provisions have in this market been from 25 to 50 per cent. higher But in the face of this fact, the sum than during the previous year. of \$5,602.49 has been saved.

A matter of much importance is the proper training of mutes before they come to the Asylum. In presenting this subject, I shall recommend no such fanciful course of training as some theoretical writers on domestic education advise; a course which presupposes every parent rich, at entire leisure, and able to devote the greater part of the time to the child. This is far enough from the manner in which most parents and friends of mutes would find themselves

compelled to proceed.

The first point which I shall notice is, that a mute suffers peculiarly from neglect. Although in most instances the fondest affections of the domestic circle may cling around the lonely one, still from the difficulty of conversing with him, he may be left, hour after hour, without a sign being made to him. He would gladly participate in the general joy, but finds it impossible to secure any one who will be interested in his uncouth signs and infantile ideas, he labors he is allowed, even in company with others, to go on in some instances, day after day, without a remark being made to him, unless we include in the category an occasional laugh at his oddities, or an expression of satisfaction at some surprising exhibition of physical strength. His hours of recreation are in some cases scarcely more happy, for, finding it impracticable to engage in the sports of others, he wanders off by himself, his thoughts, if he has any, a burden, a canker to the soul. Every mute should then be noticed in the family circle; parents by being themselves in the habit of addressing on occasional remark to the mute, will imperceptibly encourage their children and visitors to do the same, and thus even before the slightest education, he may participate greatly in fireside

pleasures. The benefit of such a course on his future progress is incalculable. In nine cases out of ten, such a child when sent to the Asylum will learn well, readily understanding signs as the renresentatives of ideas which to some extent he already possesses. This course, also, prevents that dwarfage of the faculties which too often takes place in mute minds, an imbecility which when superinduced all efforts of the teacher to advance his unfortunate pupil beyond a certain stage are futile. The mental powers always accustomed to inaction, become enfeebled in the same manner in which the bodily powers would, were one from earliest childhood to recline without any exertion upon a couch in one unvaried state of quiescence. or were he, like the oriental devotee, to remain for lengthened years with the limbs in some unnatural position. And, it is a melancholy fact, that there are scores of such pupils in American Asylums, who may it is true, to a certain extent, be benefitted by instruction, but to whom a sound education is an el Dorado never to be attained: and what is still more vexatious to the Instructor, the parents of these are the very persons most likely to blame him for the deficient education of their children, notwithstanding he may have spent much more time and labor to secure their advancement, than he has devoted to others who have made twice the proficiency. When a mute comes to a parent or friend with a puzzled expression of countenance, as much as to say, "I can't understand it-how is it?" pointing to some object which from some peculiarity or novelty may have attracted his attention, it is a wrong to his entire intellectual nature to turn him away without an answer, or to answer his question in such a cold repulsive manner, as to discourage him from ever applying for the solution of another difficulty. On the contrary, the utmost pains should be taken to satisfy such inquiries, and to encourage the child to think, and to reason from cause to effect. And, again, when he comes with his face beaming with pleasure to communicate something, a kind attention should be given to his story, it should be made the subject of conversation, various inquiries should be proposed in regard to it, and the lone one thus made to feel that those around him take an interest in his welfare, and seek in all reasonable ways to promote his happiness. He should often be encouraged to relate by signs what he has seen during the day, and especially if he has been at a distance from home. If any of his signs are not understoood, he should be made aware of the fact. that he may tax his inventive powers to frame some other sign which will more graphically express his meaning. And, if in return, he seems not to understand the significancy of a gesture made him in conversation, the utmost pains should be taken to explain its mean-It is not proposed in all this, that the parent or friend of the mute should neglect business avocations for the purposes above indicated, but, that moments which might otherwise be wasted should be improved in this manner, thus fitting him for the more arduous duties of the school room. Thought and reason thus will become familiar to him, and by such gentle exercise his mental powers will be vastly improved and strengthened.

Closely allied to the subject just considered, is the amount of intellectual culture which a mute should receive before coming to the Asylum. It is perfectly evident that such a child may at least he taught the mechanical part of writing, either by his parents, or at a common school. If the teacher of such a school is of a kind disposition, he will certainly allow a mute admission, and will also he willing to set him copies for writing, and instruct him by example as to the proper holding of the pen: And any teacher who loves his occupation will find it extremely interesting to watch the rapidity with which his unfortunate pupil will acquire the use of a pen, and be able to write a legible hand. If nothing further is done, much is thus accomplished. But, in many instances, the teacher will have time to go on further with the pupil, and teach him the Manual Alphabet.* This is done by writing a letter with a pencil on a slate, making the manual sign for it, and getting the child to do the same; then taking another, and another letter in the same way, repeating, as with a speaking pupil, until the whole alphabet is impressed upon the memory. The labor requisite on the part of the teacher to learn the alphabet himself, is very slight, as it can be easily accomplished in an hour or two. After the mute has learned the alphabet, a word, such as "hat," may be selected, written upon the slate, the pupil then required to spell it, and the object presented. It is quite probable that he may, in the first instance, understand that there is a connection between the written word and the thing pointed out. If he does not, by presenting a few more objects in the same manner as the first one, and teaching him how to spell their names, he will be able to grasp the idea of the representation of things by letters. When this has been done, the vocabulary of words may be indefinitely enlarged by gradually adding the name every object with which he is acquainted. Thus he will have a large stock of names. He may next learn the qualities of objects, and, as colors are qualities easily understood, they may be first presented: for instance, the word "red." After writing this upon the slate, the teacher may point to some object, the name of which is already known, and spell over on his fingers "red." He may then point out another red thing, and another, and, combining the quality and thing in a phrase, may spell "a red book," "a red apple," etc. etc. The sign usually made for red in the Asylum, is to touch the red part of the lip with the finger; but it is immaterial what sign is made use of, so that the pupil and teacher understand it. The word "green" may then be introduced, and grass be referred to as an illustration of something of that color. Various other green objects should then be presented, to illustrate still further the meaning of the word. The sign for "green" is somewhat arbitrary, being the initial letter of the word, G, made in the manual form, with a sort of undulating motion which is common to all abbreviations.

^{*} Copies of this Alphabet, the one in common use in all American Asylums, will be supplied to teachers and parents, under circumstances like the above, without charge on application to the Superintendent at the Asylum, or by mail if post paid.

other colors may be introduced and explained in a manner similar to the foregoing. It is a matter of importance that the mute be taught to count. The numbers from one to ten, are given on the same sheet with the alphabet. Ten as there represented, is made with a slightly rolling motion of the wrist, making the end of the thumb describe part of a circle. Eleven is made in the same manner, except that the sign for one is added, and so on for twelve, thirteen, etc., to nineteen. Twenty is made in the same manner as ten, with the exception that the hand is at the same time moved rapidly a little distance to the right. Twenty-one is represented by combining twenty and one. Thirty is made like three, with the same rapid movement towards the right, as in the above, and so on, with the other numbers to ninety. One hundred is simply the sign for one with the letter C following it. In order to learn the pupil the names of actions they must be actually represented, as, the man

strikes the boy.

The fear is often expressed by the parents and friends of mutes, that, should they attempt to teach them, they will instruct them wrong; in other words, they will use improper signs, and they fear that these improper signs will be a serious drawback to the pupil's progress after he comes to the Asylum. This is all a misapprehension: signs are not the object and the end of instruction, they are simply the means; the acquisition of ideas, and the embodying these ideas in written language is the grand aim of mute education. If the mute has the ideas, if he has words, it matters little what signs he uses, provided they make no erroneous impression upon his mind. And, in extremely rare instances do they have this effect. however, as mere hints for the formation of few other signs, it may not be inappropriate to describe, in addition to those above mentioned, some other signs which are used in the instruction of the Deaf und Dumb. The sign for man is made by raising the hand to the brow, as though taking hold of a hat, and then passing it forward and raising it still higher to indicate the height. is represented in the same way except that the hand is lowered from the brow to indicate the stature as less than that of a man. Woman is represented by the movement of the thumb downward on the side of the face to indicate the string of a bonnet or cap, and then raising the hand to sufficient height to indicate the stature. Girl is represented in the same way, with the exception that the last gesture is made lower to indicate that the stature of a girl is lower than that of a woman. Child is represented by placing the arms in the position of holding one, and then showing its height. is made by placing the thumbs of both hands upon the head, with the fingers closed, except the little ones, then moving both hands upward and forward to represent the branching horns, then, as with whip in hand, representing the process of driving. Cow is made in the same way, except the process of milking is substituted for driving; and calf by the former portion of the sign, the finger brought to the lips, and the hand then placed low to indicate its height. A horse

derives his sign from the process of riding, and the motion of the ears backward and forward. The sign for a wagon is made by

representing the shape of wheels.

In what has been said, it is not of course intended to assert that a mute may be taught to form sentences, even the most simple, before coming to the Asylum. This cannot be done. It is merely desired to show that their early years should not be suffered to run entirely to waste, but that they may be even then taught something useful. The greatest pains should be taken to render these little exercises interesting, otherwise a distaste for learning will be acquired which it will be difficult to surmount. The attention should not be too long confined to one thing, and, on no account should they be required to learn what they cannot understand. An excellent plan is to make them spell their wants, wishes, etc. As, for instance, if a mute child at table desire some bread encourage him. to spell the name for it rather than make a sign. Again, if he wishes the butter passed to him, or the potatoes, etc. etc., let him be required to spell the name on his fingers. This course pursued around his circle of wants and wishes, will, without trouble or vexation to himself, deeply impress a large number of names upon his memory. And though, as above stated, sentences may not be formed, still names will be given to ideas, the child will be taught to think and to accustom himself in some degree to mental application. thought, any idea, the smallest word, thus placed in the memory, will be treasured up; will be conned over again, and again; the dead, stupid, vacuity of mind will be prevented: and these will be as oases in the desert, which in future days will rejoice the heart and relieve the toil of the faithful teacher.

Another matter of much importance is the proper government, and care of the disposition of the mute previous to education. The sympathies of the parents clinging with all their intensity about their unfortunate child, it is sometimes hard to refuse any indulgence which though hurtful, may be strongly desired. Poor child, deprived as he is of the pleasures of social intercourse, leading a hermit life though surrounded by kindred and loved ones, it would at first view seem almost cruel to require from him strict obedience, and mild docility, such as may be seen in other children. Incapable of understanding, as fully as others, the moral nature of actions, it woulds seem too much to require of him a strict observance of their rights. Much as such reasoning may speak of kindness of heart and the finer feelings of our nature, a moment's reflection will convince any. one, that it is not sound. That child is to live for years, he is to pass through the stages, perhaps, of youth, manhood, and old age. Bad habits of action, the indulgence of passion, a disregard for the rights of others, small and almost imperceptible evils in a child, become formidable difficulties in a youth, and downright vices in a These things must be met and subdued at some point. But the fond parent may say, "I cannot do it, the teacher must do it at Just look for a moment, at the task thus imposed on the

Instructor. Even before the child comes into his hands, these habits have increased in strength, until, instead of the tender things of a little plant, they are as the strong branches of a towering oak: that which a breath of air would have bent, now requires the strongest hand to effect the slightest change. Besides, the teacher, at first a stranger, may be looked upon by the pupil as a tyrant, for seeking by the gentlest persuasion to correct the habits in which he had been formerly indulged by those he loved at home. Under such circumstances, the Instructor's task is one of much difficulty. It is not a course of severity which I here recommend; on the contrary, the kindest is the best mode of government. A little gentle firmness, in the outset, that which will scarcely cost the child a mortified feeling, will render him mild and tractable, or, better yet, kind and obliging. The moral sensibilities will thus be preserved in a healthy tone, and cultivated, instead of being blunted, or destroyed by a course of self-willed indulgence. It is a cruel, though mistaken kindness which indulges a mute in doing wrong, or invading

the rights of others under any circumstances.

And sentiments of generosity should be encouraged. A kind act, a favor done, an expression of sympathy should be encouraged by a smile inviting its repetition. A frank and open demeanor should be encouraged; and above all sly acts of meanness, all evasions of the truth, all departures from the strictest honesty ought to be checked with the greatest firmness. Too many mutes are ruined by the neglect of those in charge of them on these very points. A habit of secretly appropriating to his use what does not belong to him, though it be but a brother's or a sister's, should never be tolerated in the smallest instances. It need not be stated what this would lead to, and if indulged in the earliest years, it becomes almost impracticable with all the moral teachings of the Asylum in its course of five or seven years' instruction to remove it. The same may be said of all evasions of the truth; the denial of a fault when committed must under no circumstances be allowed; a craven, cowardly spirit is thus fostered which will give the poor fellow a hang dog look through life. To obviate this, a fault when owned should not be too rigidly dealt with. A promise to try to do better is in most such cases more to be relied upon than the severest discipline, especially, when the acknowledgment of the error, is accompanied with a manifestation of regret or sorrow for its commission. To such an extent is this principle acted upon in this Institution, that no intelligent pupil fears to own having done wrong, well knowing that its avowal places him in a far different attitude from forfeiting his honor by denying the truth. And, in very many instances, the first intimation which I have had of a wrong done by a pupil, is his own frank avowal of having done it, accompanied by a promise to try to do so, no more. Nor, I am happy to state, are such promises apt to be forgotten. In infusing such a spirit among the pupils, the officers of this Asylum feel they are accomplishing one of the most important results of a moral education. And, were such a spirit more encouraged among all children, those that hear, as well as those who do not, a good, second only to an entire moral renovation of the com-

munity, would be attained.

The greatest pains should be taken to show the young mute, that it is highly commendable to generously share his enjoyments with others. To accomplish this object, he should be more praised for a generous, than censured for a selfish action. The dividing of a present with playmates, sharing a delicacy with them, cheerfully doing what might be required of others, in short any thing which shows that self is not supreme in the heart, should be warmly commended. And, to secure the performance of such acts, those who associate with him especially his brothers and sisters, if he has any, should be encouraged to do in this way. Thus a genial, generous atmosphere will be created which will go far toward improving the finer feelings of his nature. Nothing will tend so much to make friends for the lone one through after life, as the development of

such a disposition.

Again, too much care cannot be taken to preserve such a child in a happy state of mind. To this end, no one should be allowed to tease him, or throw petty vexations in his way. As he reads with intuitive readiness feelings which are portrayed in countenances of others, he should never be addressed with a sour perturbed expression on the features, nor should directions be given but in the most pleasant manner. While he is taught to regard the rights of others with the utmost strictness, the parent of course can insist on the same regard being shown his by them. And this is the more necessary, as otherwise he may attempt to take upon himself the matter of protecting his rights, and punishing their infringement. This if done will render him a pest to society. He should be allowed to associate with no one who does not treat him kindly, consequently he should be immediately taken from the society of those who would impose upon him on account of his misfortune, and derive a heartless pleasure from vexing him in order to witness his startling manifestations of anger. It were better to shut up the poor unfortunate in an iron cage, than expose him to the direful influence of such associates. He should, on no account, be allowed the society of those who desire not his companionship for his good, but simply their own gratification in sport at his expense. A few energetic manifestations of determination in this matter on the part of a parent, will save his child from all future imposition.

Among the objects for which this Institution was established, is that of physical education, or at least the securing to all pupils, if they may not already possess it, some trade or occupation by which, when removed from the Asylum, they may if necessary procure their own support. There is scarcely a profession, except the instruction of his fellows in misfortune, which a mute can be qualified to fill. There are, however, a multitude of occupations which lie as open for our pupils as others. And, in the mechanical branches, such is the quickness and accuracy of their powers of observation, it is diffi-

cult to excel them. It is a common remark among master workmen who have had mutes learning trades, that they actually learn much faster than other persons. Possessing this natural fitness for learning even the most difficult trades, it becomes a matter of much importance that they should be furnished with opportunities for the acquisition of such occupations. It has been found by experience in all such establishments as ours, that a portion of time each day devoted to labor, so far from impeding the progress of pupils, is really an advantage in relation to their intellectual pur-This being the case, sound discretion, as well as motives of economy, would point out the propriety of introducing trades, in which all the pupils, both males and females, should be instructed. An Institution supported as ours is, should have among its inmates none whose parents or friends would object to the cultivation of habits of industry. And if, as in a few instances may be the case, a trade thus acquired may in after life never be used as a means of support, yet, I am persuaded, that nine-tenths of our pupils will be thus benefited in a most essential manner.

To be more particular, trades such as cabinet-making, book-binding, house-joinery, turning, cooperage, blacksmithing, harness making, etc., should be taught the male pupils; while the females should be taught all the parts of the most approved method of house-keeping, millinery, and mantua-making, the making of men's clothes, embroidery, all kinds of ornamental work, etc. etc. There are two trades which would seem poorly adapted to any useful purpose of exercise, trades which, if learned, must require a large amount of additional labor or recreation in the open air. I refer to tailoring and shoemaking, especially the latter. Some constitutions may be so strong as not to be injured by close application to study, and the pursuit of these trades at the same time; but, in many instances, a permanent injury would be inflicted. There is another trade, printing, which I am happy to see has been recently introduced into the North Carolina Institution, that, although somewhat confining, is much less injurious to health than the two just noticed. There the matter has proceeded so far, that an interesting semimonthly paper is printed by the pupils, and sent to all parts of the United States. When it is considered that this occupation exerts a most happy influence on the intellectual character, and that it is one which our pupils would acquire with the utmost facility, there would seem to be little doubt as to the propriety of introducing this branch of business.

It has been found, in other Asylums, that the introduction of these occupations is of more advantage to the pupils, than profit to the establishment. While a profit may be derived from most of the branches pursued, no such amount can be realized as some might suppose. A moment's reflection will demonstrate the reason. Our pupils while here are merely apprentices. Parents, under ordinary circumstances, think it advantageous for their sons to spend from two to five years in learning a trade, devoting their whole time, and

receiving little beside their board and clothes by way of compensation. It should then surprise no one, if our pupils, devoting of course but a portion of their time, say three or four hours daily, should not secure a great profit to the Asylum. Yet, from the fact of employing so many as apprentices, some profit may be secured, the amount greatly depending on judicious management and successful sales.

The great benefits secured are to the pupils; these are, a means of livelihood and habits of industry. It is an injury to any one to pass, say five or seven years, in intellectual culture without labor. However the mental powers may have been trained, the body will lose its tone and elasticity, physical exertion will become a burden; and, in nine cases out of ten, indolent habits will be acquired. But, if in respect to other persons these considerations have weight, they apply with ten fold force to our pupils. Most of them will have to depend on their own exertions for their support in future life. It would then be a most serious injury to them to allow their hours of intermitting study to pass unemployed, or if employed, to be consumed in some uscless sport. How far preferable to see the Asylum in future years successively graduating classes of active, healthy, and industrious pupils, prepared for the world as it is, and fully prepared, ready for its trying scenes, disciplined both in body and in mind to struggle with its difficulties, with bounding hopes and a hearty good will.

The entire mute population of our great State, depending as they do on this Institution, both for mental culture, and the knowledge of those moral precepts so essential to their success and happiness in life, it becomes a matter of the utmost importance, that its character should be such as to conciliate in its behalf the confidence of all whose sympathy would induce them to wish well to such an enterprise. To secure this object, alike the interest of the State and the Asylum, it is of the utmost importance that thoroughness, efficiency,

and stability, should mark all its operations.

An Asylum like this should aim at usefulness rather than show. To this end, the education which we give our pupils should be thorough, not superficial. It is true, that an Institution may produce a great sensation by the presentation of pupils seemingly well acquainted with science to an extent previously supposed impracticable for mutes. But by such a course, the enterprise in the end receives injury rather than benefit. The public are led to suppose that this proficiency in learning, these rare exceptions in improvement, constitute the standard by which the scholarship of every graduate is to be judged. The consequence is, that many an industrious and really talented pupil on leaving school, is, by the misled public, set down as deficient in mental capacity, or in application; or, what is equally unjust, censure may be cast on his former faithful Teacher, and even the entire course of instruction in the Asylum may come to be regarded as of little worth. A course precisely opposite to the one above indicated, ought, in fairness as

well as prudence, to be taken by those having in charge such enterprises. The public should be frankly apprised of the difficulties in the way of educating a mute under any circumstances; how much these difficulties may be enhanced by wrong habits before coming to school, by being sent to the school irregularly, and at last taken away with the course but half completed. People should be led to reflect that the communication of knowledge to mutes is one of the most wonderful, and at the same time perhaps the most arduous, difficult, and perplexing efforts of the age. The caviler should be met at the threshold with this truth, which the careful observer, as well as the teacher, finds written on every step of the pupil's course, "The wonder is, not that mutes are not better educated, but that they are educated at all." The successful and experienced Instructor, grown grey in the service, appreciates this as distinctly as the tyro for the first time communicating a lesson to his class. In all the wide range of teaching, there is presented no task requiring more labor, none demanding, if I may be allowed the phrase, more unyielding, obstinate perseverance than the business of instructing the Deaf and Dumb.

If then, this task be so difficult, requiring so much mental effort for its accomplishment, comprehensive prudence, not to say common sense, would dictate the propriety of proceeding carefully, step by step, in the course of a thorough education. For no vain purpose of show, nor from fear of the censure of the unreflecting or ignorant, should the pupil be rapidly hurried over his elementary and fundamental studies, in order that he may shine in the higher,

though less useful, branches.

Were a Teacher asked, "What is the most important study for a mute?" Assimilating the language of another, he might reply, "The use of language." "The second?" "The use of language." "The third?" "The use of language." In our course of education it is the principal, the all important matter taught. Other studies may be subsidiary, but they are all of secondary importance. The commencement of this undertaking is made the first day the pupil enters school; when it is finished, he is prepared to graduate.

This use of language which we seek to communicate to the mute, naturally implies two things. The first is an ability to understand what is written by others. The second is the power of expressing his own thoughts in written sentences. To accomplish the first of these objects, a knowledge of the alphablet must be imparted; then, simple words, which are the names of objects; the qualities of objects; the use of verbs in their various voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; the genders, numbers, persons, and cases of nouns and pronouns; the comparisons of adjectives; the meanings of adverbs, also their comparison; the meaning and uses of participles, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections,—in short, the whole language has to be analyzed and taught piecemeal to the pupil. Day after day, month after month, and year after year passes away before approximating a completion of the

task. And even the most faithful teacher must content himself with giving his pupil a knowledge of but a portion of the words found in our language, else no time would be left for the second branch of the subject. He must leave the remainder for the industry of the pupil after leaving school. Unless the teacher is most minutely thorough in this department, the knowledge of the scholar will be merely superficial, an indistinct medley of ideas without form or consonance. It is much more natural for a pupil to skim lightly over the surface of things, than to investigate closely the meanings of words, and seek to understand minute shades of thought. But it is only by the teacher insisting, again and again, perseveringly, and on all occasions, on his class fixing their attention with sufficient intensity and patience on the explication of each word, even the smallest and seemingly unimportant, to comprehend its full import, that any valuable progress can be made. The second branch of this subject is still more difficult. At its threshold the founder and patriarch of our system of instruction, the learned Abbe L'Pee, found himself met by insurmountable difficulties. However long and arduously he may have labored to overcome these obstacles, he found it impracticable, and desisted, contenting himself with enabling his pupils merely to understand what was written by others. This was the progress which had been made in mute instruction, only sixty years ago. Later teachers, at the head of whom we may place the Abbe Sicard, the illustrious successor of L'Pee, have passed this boundary, and accomplished the grand object of teaching their pupils to compose independently. Still, it is a fact which every such teacher has seen demonstrated, that there are some pupils of apparently fair mental powers, whom it is perfectly impossible to teach to express their thoughts with facility and correctness

The study of Geography, History, Arithmetic, etc., should in all cases be pursued in subordination and subservience to the grand object above stated. If pursued in this manner, the pupils may acquire a knowledge of these useful branches, while becoming acquainted with the use of language. They will relieve the monotony of the school room exercises, and tend vastly to enlarge the range of ideas, while they cultivate and strengthen the mental powers.

It is evident, then, that any thorough course of education for mutes must contemplate, as its grand object, the teaching of the use of language. It must make the pupil as familiar as possible with the language of books, and of ordinary conversation. And it must, so far as is possible, accomplish the still higher object of enabling them to express freely, correctly, and fully, their thoughts, feelings, and desires to others. An Institution which shall keep this object steadily in view, seeking rather to benefit its pupils than to dazzle the public, will accomplish the benevolent and high purpose of its creation. It will send torth, from year to year, a little band of Deaf and Dumb with a sound and practical, though humble, education. Its course, though modest and unassuming, will ulti-

mately attract public confidence and esteem, and long outliving its more dazzling compeers, it will continue for succeeding ages its ca-

reer of usefulness, blessing and to bless.

It may not be inappropriate to offer a few observations on the necessity of having efficient officers, and only such, in the employ of the Asylum. There is not a person in the employ of the Trustees down to the humblest in the establishment, who by sedulousness and industry in the discharge of duty, may not much enhance the prosperity of the Institution. Nor, on the contrary, is there one who by an improper course of conduct, attending to duties mechanically, and doing no more than may be absolutely required, may not seriously impede its usefulness. That there are any of the latter class, at present, connected with the Institution, I would not wish to intimate. My sole object is, humbly to present for your consideration the importance of making all future appointments of such persons only as will labor for the advantage of the Asylum as unweariedly as for their private benefit. None should be employed in the first instance who are not, for good reasons supposed, in addition to other qualifications, to possess this prerequisite so essential to their success; and if, after appointment, they seem not to discharge their duties with efficiency, no sensible man could recommend any other course than their dismissal. By this rule, as your servant, I shall not shrink from being judged. That any person of ordinary sensibilities, connected in such an interesting relation to an unfortunate class, assembled for the purpose of instruction, could fail to discharge his duties with zeal and alacrity may be surprising, but nevertheless, such is human nature, it may be true.

A benevolent Institution like this can never be successful unless its officers feel a deep and abiding interest in its success, and cheerfully devote all their time and talents to its service. While a full compensation should be given for labor performed, no person who works merely for money should be tolerated. No feeling of sympathy or desire to do one a favor, should ever place an unqualified officer in a situation, nor should it retain one who lacks devotion to the benevolent enterprise, or who manifests in the discharge of his duties an unkind, impracticable temper. On the contrary, the officers of such an establishment should be men willing to make sacrifices for the good of others; who look upon the Asylum as the great object with which their hopes and prospects are identified; who are ready to labor day and night, if need be, that it may prosper; who feel deeply for the children of misfortune under their charge; who love their occupation and its duties; and who, forgetting, as far as: is possible, self and selfish considerations, will live that they may benefit others. These qualifications for efficiency may seem high, but they are not more so than necessary; and without their possession on the part of officers, an undertaking like this will ever fail to acquire confidence, and will ultimately sink in public esteem, as

surely as lead on the billows of the ocean.

The third desirable characteristic for an Institution like this, is

stability or permanency in its operations. There are some considerations which demonstrate the importance of this quality in all literary institutions, and others of still more weighty character which are peculiar to one designed for the Deaf and Dumb. It must be evident to any reflecting person, that there is an excitement, a sense of insecurity in circumstances constantly changing and fluctuating, which is peculiarly unfavorable to literary application or mental And let it not be supposed that the successful development. Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb finds less mental effort required in instructing a class, or is under less necessity of faithfully improving his leisure hours in intense study than the College Professor. further follows as an invariable result, that the former as uniformly loses his influence with his class, as well as his class their rapid advancement in learning, if he neglect private study. And again, a still more unfavorable result, by those frequent changes the attention of pupils is drawn from their studies, and engrossed in considering the propriety or impropriety of this or that movement. still further, by frequent changes that respect which all scholars should feel for officers is lessened, if not entirely destroyed. it is fortunate, if under such circumstances a spirit of insubordination is not engendered which will ultimately break over all rules, and

set at defiance all authority.

But there are considerations which weigh with great force against unnecessary changes among officers employed in an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. One of these is, that there are few persons qualified for such situations. None can understand these duties, especially those of the instruction and government of the pupils, except by actual practice. Every officer, on entering, has to commence at the A, B, C, of his duties, and learn them all. This is the labor of years. The first one or two years of an officer's course is of little comparative value to the school; he is slightly different from a pupil; he is, at least, a learner in the most extended sense of the word. In knowledge of signs, and in capability of imparting instruction, it is a long time before he can, by the most persevering efforts, equal a pupil of the graduating class. For such a person, just after acquiring a knowledge of his business, to be removed from, or resign his situation is a loss which those only familiarly acquainted with our operations can appreciate. The only causes which could justify a removal in such a case are, a want of ability or energy for the discharge of the duties, or some very serious fault. Again, a Teacher and his class by long association become familiar with each other's modes of thinking, manner of expression, and peculiar use of signs which enables them to communicate thought to each other much more rapidly than to any one else. The advantages thus afforded the faithful teacher are incalculable. And lastly, the Instructor, if he observes closely, will acquire a knowledge of the mental peculiarities of his pupils, enabling him to adapt his teaching to their varied capacities. This knowledge another, equally qualified, would be some time in acquiring. The same considerations apply with nearly equal force to officers who are not teachers, but employed in other departments, because all must have daily intercourse with the pupils, and without the most thorough knowledge of the language of signs, are but poorly qualified for their stations. No one can then fail to perceive the importance of offi-

cers remaining permanently in their situations.

The manner in which to retain such officers in their places, and thus far secure stability and uniformity of operation, merits a passing notice. This can only be done by having the internal economy of the Institution fixed and permanent in its character. If this is not the case, a situation which to-day is a pleasant one, may to-morrow be unpleasant; the arrangement which one week was satisfactory, by a change of circumstances, becomes exceedingly undesirable the next. Each officer not knowing what slight causes may work entire revolutions in the state of affairs, is continually the victim of some hallucination, apprehension, or fear. Nothing can tend more to do away with such a state of restless uncertainty than a code of by-laws as full and explicit as ours, defining the more important duties of each officer, his relations and his responsibilities. No person is qualified for a situation in a Mute Asylum who could not succeed in almost any profession, especially one which depended mainly on public speaking. Nor will the arduous duties of this admit of taking men worn out in other professions; and no where does a drone succeed so poorly as in teaching the Deaf and Dumb. For teachers we must look to young, enterprising men, in the prime of life. And, as a general rule, the employment of young, active officers is desirable in all departments. If we expect persons in the prime of life, with the world opening before them its long vista of hopes and anticipations to engage in this business permanently, it must be perfectly evident that a remuneration corresponding with the emoluments of other professions must be afforded, otherwise we shall be unable to procure and retain men of the right stamp; a result which would be extremely detrimental to the literary character of the Asylum, and of but slight advantage as regards its finances.

That an institution should be frequently changing its relations to the public, is an evil so apparent as to need scarcely a passing remark. And it is presumed that there are no such evils in any of the relations of this Asylum to the State at large, as require any

radical changes.

With the characteristics which have been noticed, a thorough course of instruction, aiming at the substantial and useful rather than the ornamental and brilliant, efficiency and zeal on the part of all officers, and a well digested and stable system of operations, it would seem there is no serious obstacle to oppose our progress. On the contrary, the deep-toned public sentiment in favor of the Asylum, shown by the readiness of the people in paying its assessment, the abiding confidence of the parents whose children are receiving instruction, and the ardent attachment of those children to their Alma Mater, all give evidence that its prosperity rests on no

ephemeral basis; but, that when our pupils have grown hoary with age, and we have gone to our last resting places in the silent grave, our successors shall as happily, as we before them, continue to instruct succeeding generations of affectionate and grateful Mutes. And, perhaps, it is not too much to hope, that this noble Charity will continue its career of usefulness and benevolence, until its latest pupils shall break forth in the general anthem of a renewed universe, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein."

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. BROWN.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5, 1849. N. B. Our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the Editors of the following Journals, for the copies which they have gratuitously furnished our pupils. They have derived much pleasure from their perusal, as there is scarcely any one of these papers printed far from the homes of some of our scholars:

Western Sun and General Advertiser. Indiana State Journal, (Tri-Weekly.) Richmond Palladium. Tippecanoe Journal. Vincennes Gazette. Indiana American. Indiana State Sentinel, (Semi-Weekly.) Weekly Republican Banner. Decatur Clarion. Logansport Telegraph. Madison Weekly Courier. Wayne County Whig. Fort Wayne Times. People's Friend. Montgomery Journal. St. Joseph Valley Register. Lafayette Courier. Washington Democrat. Indiana Signal. Indiana Whig. Christian Record. (Indiana Telegraph,) White Water Valley. Danville Weekly Advertiser. Wabash Atlas. Indiana Tribune. Vanderbürg Democrat. Indiana Christian Herald.

The following have been sent us from without the State, for which their Editors will please accept our thanks:

Masonic Review, (Cincinnati.)
Christian Advocate, (New York.)
Western Christian Advocate, (Cincinnati.)
Central Christian Herald,
Christian Age,
Boatman's Magazine, (Cleveland, O.)

To no class of our citizens more than Editors of the public Journals of the State, is this Institution indebted for the degree of popular favor which it enjoys. Their repeated favorable notices of its operations have also diffused a knowledge of its benevolent objects, more extensive than could otherwise have been given.

J. S. BROWN.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In attendance within the year, ending December, 1849.

		The second secon			
Names.		Admission.	Age at Admission.	County of Residence.	Age at Admission. County of Residence. Cause of Deafness.
Elizabeth F. A. Hanson,	1	October 1844,	19 years,	Favette.	Congenital.
Elizabeth Hatton, -	1	October 1844,	13 years,	Hancock,	Congenital.
Mary Jane Hatton, -	1	October 1844,	10 years,	Hancock,	Congenital.
Henry Tharp, -	,	October 1844,	18 years,	Marion,	Congenital.
Mary E. Vest, -	1	October 1844,	14 years,	Marion,	Congenital.
Margaret E. Holden, -	1	October 1844,	12, years,	Dearborn,	Measles.
Louisa W. Osborn, -	,	October 1844,	23 years,	Marion,	Swelled neck.
Henry Wilson, -	1	October 1844,	9 years,	Tippecanoe,	Congenital.
Mary E. Orchard,	,	Nov. 1844,	15 years,	Monroe,	Congenital.
William Lee,	3	Nov. 1844,	17 years,	Bartholomew,	Congenital.
Garrard Davis, -	,	January 1845,	15 years,	Shelby,	Congenital.
Maria Livings,	1	January 1845,	15 years,	Switzerland,	Sickness.
Henry E. Rolfe,	1	February 1845,	16 years,	Marion,	Congenital.
Mary Ann Owens, -	1	February 1845,	13 years,	Switzerland,	Congenital.
David Kiser,	1	February 1845,	25 years,	Tippecanoe,	Congenital.
John Medaris,	1	April 1845,	12 years,	Wayne,	Congenital.
William Gilmore, -	1	August 1845,	23 years,	Franklin,	Congenital.
John G. Wickersham,	i	October 1845,	19 years,	Tippecanoe,	Measles.
Richard H. Hatton, -	1	October 1845,	8 years,	Hancock,	Congenital.

Congenital. Sickness. Sickness. Measles. Fall.	Unknown. Congenital. Whooping-Cough. Measles. Sickness. Congenital.	Fever. Scarlet Fever. Congenital. Sickness. Scarlet Fever.	Spasms. Congenital. Congenital. Congenital. Congenital.	Congenital. Congenital. Congenital. Congenital.	Congenital. Congenital. Congenital. Congenital.
Kosciusko, Johnson, Johnson, Dearborn, Knox,	Fayette, Morgan. Boone, Fountain, Vanderburg, Huntington,	Hamilton, Rush, Vigo, Marion, White,	Rush, Bartholomew, Carroll, Elkhart, Fountain,	Fountain, Franklin, Monroe, Switzerland,	Marion, Marion, Hendricks, Hendricks,
19 years, 17 years, 16 years, 14 years, 10 years,	17 years, 15 years, 17 years, 12 years, 11 years, 18 years,	28 years, 19 years, 12 years, 18 years, 11 years,	23 years, 17 years, 17 years, 14 years, 17 years,	9 years, 11 years, 14 years, 14 years,	12 years, 9 years, 28 years, 19 years,
October 1845, October 1845, October 1845, October 1845, October 1845,	October 1845, October 1845, October 1845, October 1845, October 1845, December 1845,	January 1846, January 1846, October 1846, October 1846, October 1846,	October 1846, October 1846, October 1846, October 1846, October 1846,	October 1846, November 1846, November 1846, November 1846,	December 1846, December 1846, December 1846, December 1846,
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Joseph L. Martin, Albert Underwood, Elias Underwood, Orlando Osgood, Edward Woolverton,	Martin M. Hanson, Susannah Hadley, Rebecca Hartman, Francis A. Crumpton, William Coots, jr., Mary Ann Daywalt,	Mary Talbort, - Cyrus McCarter, Robert F. Hopkins, Timothy Simmons, Benajah Nardyke,	Hannah Durbon, Mary Jane Lee, Joseph Fellows, Thomas J. Compton, Gideon Kepner,	Andrew Kepner, William Wolf, Jonathan Smith, Norman Leap,	Joseph Surber, - Andrew J. Surber, William Gentry, John Gentry, -

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

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Age at Admission. County of Residence. Cause of Deafness.	Congenital. Fever.	Congenital.	Congenital. Congenital. Fever	Scarlet Fever. Mumps.	Fever. Congenital. Congenital.	Vomiting. Fever.	Congenital. Congenital. Congenital. Congenital.
County of Residence.	Orange, Lagrange, St. Loseph	St. Joseph, Montgomery,	trendricks, Orange, DeKalb.	Union, Floyd,	Orange, Morgan, Gibson,	Shelby, Dearborn,	Morgan, Randolph, Decatur,
Age at Admission.	18 years, 17 years, 24 years	16 years, 11 years,	12 years, 17 years, 12 vears,	3 12 12 1	22 years, 20 years, 12 years,	10 years, 10 years, 13 years,	11 years, 28 years, 16 years,
Admission.	Dec. 1846, Jan. 1847, Feb. 1847.	Feb. 1847, Feb. 1847, Manch 1847,	March 1847, April 1847, May 1847,	May 1847, Sept. 1847,	Sept. 1847, October 1847, October 1847,	October 1847, October 1847, October 1847	
	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Names.	James Loyd, - Joseph Miller, - Lewis Ringle,	Rebecca Ringle, Allen W. Meharry,	Comfort J. Fulton,	William Ward, - Michael Swarts, -	Davis Franklin, Ellen Miller,	John D. Collins, Elizabeth Lichner, Mary Jane Maddox	Amos Hadley, - William Romine, - Eleazer Barker,

Congenital.	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever.	Congenital	Measles,	Congenital,	Sickness,	Congenital.	Congenital.	Scarlet Fever	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital	Cold.	Congenital.	Cold.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Congenital.	Accident.	Sickness.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Congenital.	Sickness.
Decatur,	Miami,	DeKalb,	Hamilton,	Fayette,	Ohio,	Decatur,	Monroe,	Switzerland,	Montgomery,	Randolph,	Randolph,	Morgan,	Marion,	Switzerland,	Jefferson,	Montgomery,	Clinton,	Allen,	Jefferson,	Rush,	Vermillion,	Monroe,	Hamilton,	. Wells,	Laporte,	Wayne,	Wayne,	St. Joseph,
14 years,	18 years,	19 years,	14 years,	19 years,	21 years,	25 years,	32 years,	26 years,	11 years,	22 years,	19 years,	13 years,	10 years,	9 years,	23 years,	10 years,	16 years,	14 years,	10 years,	16 years,	20 years,	10 years,	9 years,	17 years,	14 years,	12 years,	8 years,	12 years,
October 1847,	October 1847,	October 1847,	October 1847,	October 1847,	October 1847,	April 1848,	April 1848,	Sept. 1848,	Sept. 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,	October 1848,
'	,	1	1	1	1	1	,	'	1	1	•	1	•	1	•	,	1	f s	8		1	4	1,		1	í	1	1
Mary Jane Barker, -	James McFarland, -	Asher Tanner, -	John Henry Stultz, -	Lafayette Brown, -	Abram Winings,	Elizabeth McCoy, -	Elizabeth Vanderpool,	William Buchanan, -	John R. Moore, -	Sarah Shimer,	Clinton Shimer, -	Daniel W. Sanborn, -	Lydia Carper, -	Margaret Owens, -	Mary St. C. Belches, -	Mary Arnett, -	Ruth Pool,	James Sebring, -	John W. Senior, -	John H. Goodwin, -	Emaline Hull,	Mary Dinsmore, -	Emanuel Stultz, -	John D. Covert,	Louisa Conant, -	Catharine Deboy,	Elizabeth Deboy, -	John W. Skiles,

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS — Continued.

Cause of Deafness.	Congenital. Congenital. Intermitt'nt Fever. Congenital. Scarlet Fever. Congenital. Sickness, Scarlet Fever.	
Age at Admission. County of Residence.	Marshall, Lagrange, Laporte, Ripley, Bartholomew, Rush, Decatur, Vanderburg, Elkhart, Switzerland, Fountain, Owen, Union, Hendricks, Lawrence, Decatur, Montgomery, Clinton,	
Age at Admission.	21 years, 15 years, 13 years, 26 years, 10 years, 12 years, 11 years, 25 years, 11 years, 10 years, 11 years, 11 years, 10 years, 11 years,	
Admission.	Nov. 1848, Dec. 1848, Jan. 1849, Dec. 1848, Dec. 1849, Dec. 1849, April 1849, May 1849, May 1849, Sept. 1849, Sept. 1849, Sept. 1849, October 1849,	
Names.	Charles Shafer, John McCollum, * Edwin N. Bowes, Barton Sams, - John Mc Q. Lee, James Goodwin, John H. Lawson, Rosetta Messler, Ellen Buchanan, Priallar McLean, Benton Goodwin, William Burns, - William Burns, - Henry Millsaps, Eliza J. Ford, - Henry M. Tiffany, Nelson Michael,	

Congenital. Scarlet Fever. Sickness. Congenital. Fever. Congenital. Unknown. Congenital. Typhoid Fever.	
Clinton, Miami, Fayette, Fayette, Shelby, Hamilton, N. Orleans, La., Rush, Washington, Hamilton,	80
13 years, 10 years, 28 years, 21 years, 12 years, 21 years, 21 years, 12 years, 13 years, 13 years,	1 1 1
October 1849, October 1849, October 1849, Nov. 1849, Nov. 1849, Dec. 1849, Dec. 1849, Dec. 1849,	
	1 1 1 E 1 1
Lucinda Michael, Peter Nicoles, John A. Golding, Peter B. Golding, Elisha J. Graham, Mary Ann Peters, Huldah Ozbun Way, Crihfield Goodwin, James Simpson, Hiram G. Shirts,	Males, Females, Total, E -

* Received since date of Trustee's Report.

ABSTRACT OF THE SUPERINTEDENT'S ACCOUNT.

	\$56 29 \$55 00 \$55 00 \$5	\$577 37
	November 1, By Balance from old Account, November 1, Cash, Cash, December 2, Cash, Sabilanuary 4, Cash, April 5, Cash, Angust 4, Cash, November 1, Miscellancous Receipts,	November 1, " Balance brought down,
1848.	November 1 November 1 November 1 1849. January 4 Japri 5 July 5 August 4 October 4 November 1	November 1,
	\$3,539 63 597 84 1089 30 174 12 37 60 49 69 52 54 52 54 577 37 \$6,906 29	
	November 1, To cash paid for Provisions, Groceries, etc., Cothing, Clothing, Repairs, Repairs, Repairs, Repairs, Madicines, Madicines, Maclicines, Maccilancous Expenses, Old Accounts, Discount, Discount,	
1849.	November 1,	

A true abstract from the books of the Asylum. JAMES S. BROWN, Sup't.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, I INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 1, 1849.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Trustees:

Gentlemen: — Your Building Committee would respectfully report, that, in compliance with your instructions, they have continued during the past season to prosecute the work under their charge. And we are happy to be able to state that nothing has occurred to seriously retard our undertaking; but, that on the contrary, much more rapid progress has actually been made than was at first anticipated.

In this connection, it affords us pleasure to state, that we have been much indebted for this result to the energy and thorough business qualifications of Joseph Willis, Esq., our Architect. He has, in every respect, more than met our expectations; and it is our intention, should it meet your approbation, to continue to avail ourselves of his valuable services, until the completion of the building.

Our contracts with our Master Mechanics, the Brick Maker John Greer, the Brick Mason James Turner, and the Carpenters Messrs. Colestock and Vandergrift, contemplated the erection of the main building only the present season, reserving the School Rooms and Chapel for next year. These gentlemen, however, with a spirit deserving especial commendation, generously proposed to erect and enclose the whole this year, contenting themselves, for the present, with such an amount of compensation as the funds placed at our disposal would allow. The two former of these gentlemen, Messrs. Greer and Turner, have completed their contracts in the most faithful manner; and, from the progress which the Carpenters Messrs. Colestock and Vandegrift, have made, we entertain no doubt of their finishing their work with equal credit to themselves and advantage to the Asylum.

It is too often the case that less care is taken in regard to the materials and workmanship of public than of private buildings. While your committee have, with the greatest circumspection, guarded against any unnecessary expenditure, and have thus far succeeded in carrying forward their undertaking at a cost so small as to astonish any one at all familiar with building, they have still with entire unanimity united in the fixed determination to use none but the most approved materials, and to allow no work to be done except in a faithful and permanent manner. In accordance with these views, we instructed our Architect, at the very commencement of undertaking, as we had reserved the right of rejecting improper materials, to throw out every thing which did not come fully up to

previous agreement. This course induced one of our contractors to abandon his undertaking; all others, however, held on, and faithfully, and we presume without loss to themselves, fulfilled their engagements. The consequence has been, that scores of builders who have seen the structures, have declared that they never saw, in a building of the size, so uniformly good materials employed. Nor have high prices been paid for those materials. They have, in most instances, by making prompt payments, been procured at less than the current market value. The same care has been taken in regard to the work performed, in order that it should be good, substantial, and permanent in character. In a word, it is confidently believed that there is not in the State a building, public or private. of the size, which has been built of better materials, in a better manner, and at less expense than has thus far been incurred for this Asylum.

Judging from what has been accomplished, we feel confident that, if sufficient means are placed at your disposal, the buildings may be ready for occupancy at the commencement of the next

session, on the first Wednesday in October, 1850.

It has been found impracticable to improve the grounds as we could have wished, on account of the building operations. This is, however, less a matter for regret from the fact that these improvements will cost much less if deferred until the huildings are occupied, as they can then be made, in a great measure, by the pupils.

An abstract of our accounts from August 26th, 1848, to November 1st, 1849, is appended. For all the moneys paid out, we hold

vouchers which are ready for inspection at any time.

We take pleasure in referring you to the Report of the Architect, which is herewith presented, for further information as regards the form, dimensions, and cost of the buildings, happily, now, in such a forward state.

Respectfully submitted.

fully submitted.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP,

Building Com'e. ALFRED HARRISON, ALFRED HARRISON, RROWN.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb:

Gentlemen: —In compliance with the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting of your Board, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the Architect be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Board a description of the Asylum buildings, the probable cost when completed, their contents in cubic feet, and the cost per cubic foot; and to furnish, if he can conveniently, some statement of the cost, per cubic foot, of some of the public buildings in the United States:"

I now have the honor of submitting the following report: - The main Asylum buildings consist of a center building, seventy-four feet front by fifty-six feet deep, with a cellar eight feet deep in the clear; a basement story nine feet high, and three principal stories of twelve, eleven, and ten feet high in the clear, and the attic story of nine feet high in the clear; making the whole height of the building, from the ground to the top of the cornice, fifty-eight feet. At the top of the cellar wall is a course of cut stone eighteen inches high, the top of which is level with the floor of the basement story; on top of this course commences the brick wall, and, at the top of the basement story, is another course of cut stone twelve inches high, extending all around the building. At the corners, on top of the belt course, are started pilasters of brick, extending up to the top of the fourth story, and capped with stone capitals, supporting an entablature about seven feet high, in which are placed windows for lighting the attic story, of about half the size of those below. The entablature is crowned with a heavy cornice of wood, extending all around the building, in which is placed a cast iron gutter. The above building has a hip roof covered with slate. In the center rises a handsome cupola, which is twenty feet square at the base; above which it is octagon fifteen feet in diameter, with a window on each side of the octagon, and a Doric column on each angle, twenty inches diameter, and twelve feet high, supporting a heavy entablature and cornice, and finished with a dome, on top of which is a circular ballistrade of six feet in diameter in the clear, with a circular door at the top of the dome to get out at. The top of the dome is about one hundred and five feet from the ground; the dome and all the projections of the cupola are covered with copper.

In front of the above described building is to be a platform, level with the floor of the first principal story, thirty feet long and eleven feet wide, with buttresses extending out at each end, and stone steps extending from one buttress to the other, to the top of the platform. On the top of the platform is to be a Doric portico with four columns three feet three inches in diameter, and about twenty feet high, supporting a Doric entablature and cornice. This is to be

covered with copper. At each end of the above described building, are wings sixty feet long and thirty-three feet wide, with cellar, basement story, and twoprincipal stories of the same height as those in the center building: the face of the wings recedes twelve feet back from the face of the center building. On each side of the wings is a neat heavy cornice without any entablature. At the end of each of the above described wings, are transverse wings, projecting five feet in front of the face of the intermediate wing, with a cellar, basement story, and two principal stories, same height as those before described; with the addition of an attic story, nine feet high in the The water table and belt course described before, extends across the face of the intermediate wings, and around the transverse wings; and at the top of the belt course, on the transverse wings, start pilasters, all round the wings extending up to the top of the third story, where they are capped in like manner with cut stone capitals, supporting a heavy Doric entablature and cornice. There are windows, in like manner as before described, in the upper part of the entablature, to light the attic stories of the wings. On the east and west ends of the transverse wings are pediments with raking cornice, and on the eaves of all of the above wings, are cast

The whole of the wings, as well as the center building, are covered with slate, the outside walls of the cellar under the entire buildings, are built of good durable lime stone. The brick walls, both externally and internally, are built of good hard brick, laid in good mortar. The whole external surface of the walls is to be rough cast with good stucco formed of lime, sand, and hydraulic cement, in imitation of cut stone. This will give the buildings the

iron gutters with copper down spouts to carry off the water.

appearance of a cut stone edifice.

The internal arrangement of the rooms, is such as an Institution of the kind would require. In the front part of the basement story of the center building, is a dining room, seventy feet long, by thirty feet wide; in the rear of which are a bakery, kitchen, laundry, &c. The basement of the wings, is appropriated for store rooms, washing rooms for pupils, and lodging rooms for servants, &c. The first principal story of center building, is divided into some six or eight rooms, for office, reception parlor, and rooms for Superintendent's family, and Matron. On this story in each wing, is a room seventy feet long, by thirty feet wide, for sitting or study room for pupils. The second and third principal stories are divided

off into rooms for assistant Teachers, dormitories, &c. All finished off in a good, neat, heavy, plain, cheap style of architecture.

The entire length of the above described buildings, is two

hundred and fifty-six feet.

In the rear of the above described buildings, has been erected another, for a school house and chapel, two stories high, and one hundred and thirty-four feet long. This consists of a center part, forty-two by fifty-two feet, divided into two rooms; and a wing at each end, thirty-eight, by forty-one feet, also divided into two rooms, a passage, and stair-way. The lower story is throughout twelve feet high; the upper story of the wings is thirteen feet high; and the upper story of the center part, which is all in one room for the chapel, is twenty-one feet high, with a sky-light in the center, and an arched ceiling. The chapel is thirty-nine feet by forty-nine, in the clear. The front and ends of this building, have pilasters capped with stone, supporting a neat entablature and cornice, with pediments and is covered with a slate roof, and like the other building, the walls are to be covered with rough cast.

The whole cost of the entire buildings when completed, including eight of Walker's Patent Hot Air Furnaces, for heating them, is estimated at fifty-five thousand dollars. And I feel confident from the progress which has been made, and the amount of work done and materials furnished for the sum that has already been expended,

that the cost will not exceed the estimate.

The cubical contents of the entire buildings are 764,000 feet. The cost when completed will be fifty-five thousand dollars, or seven and one-third cents per cubic foot. I have examined several works to find some statement of the relative cost of buildings in other States, estimated by the cubical contents, but I have not been able to find any table of the kind in any work except in one published by Hon. Robert Dale Owen, entitled, "Hints on Public Architecture," from which I have made the following extracts of "Some items indicating the comparative cost of the arch, and of the post and lintal manners:"

"In deciding the relative merits of different manners of Architecture, each carried out faithfully in its appropriate style and material, the item of their comparative cost must ever remain an important

one.

"I purpose here to furnish a few data, which, though insufficient in themselves to settle the questions that arise in this connection, may yet assist in enabling building committees, and other public bodies charged with important constructions, to form some judgment

in the premises.

"There are four large public buildings at the Seat of Government, all columnar structures; or, in other words, all exhibiting the exterior forms of the post and lintal manner; one a Roman building, the Capitol; two others adorned with Grecian colonnade and portico, namely, the Treasury Building and the Patent Office; and one in the modern Italian or Palladian style, the Post Office. Their cost

and dimensions, estimated in cubical feet of contents, are as follows:

"The Capitol, four stories in height, and of which the main building has a front of 352 feet, cost somewhere between two millions and two millions and a quarter. Its cubical contents are 4.147,400 feet. It has cost, therefore, fully fifty cents.

The Treasury Building, with four stories, a length of 336 feet, and an Ionic colonnade and portico of 37 columns, cost \$648,743. Its cubical contents are 1,944,740 feet; it has cost, therefore, about

thirty and one-third cents per cubic foot.

"The Patent Office, with three floors, has a front of 270 feet, from the centre of which projects a Doric portico of sixteen columns. Its cubical contents are 1,466,660 feet; and its cost was \$417,550,

or nearly thirty cents per cubic foot.

"These buildings are all erected of a sand stone of faulty character, with many blemishes and iron stains, derived from the quarries of Acquia Creek, Virginia, near the Potomac, some fifty miles below Washington. The average cost of this material was not less than forty-five cents per cubic foot of dimension stone, delivered in Washington, more than double the cost of that employed in the Smithsonian building. It has been covered up in the Capitol by several coats of paint, laid on over the entire exterior of that building, and which give to it, at a distance, the appearance of a marble structure.

"The General Post Office, four stories high, of marble form New York, and adorned with engaged columns and pilasters, having Corinthian capitals, was erected by contract at a cost of \$452,765. Its cubical contents are 1,071,252 feet; its cost per cubic foot, was, therefore, about forty-two and a half cents.

"Of two other important public buildings recently erected by the General Government, the general character, cost, and cubical con-

tents are as follows:

"The New York Custom-house is after the temple model, of marble, with a portico and posticum, each of eight fluted Doric columns, and has deep pilasters along its flanks. The building has four stories, its cubical contents (including its porticoes) being about 906,000 feet, and its cost \$960,000; the result is nearly one dollar and

six cents per cubic foot.

"The Boston Custom-house, of granite, is a parallelogram, 140 feet by 76, with a Doric portico of six fluted pillars, projecting in the centre of each of its long sides. It is surmounted by a dome, covered in with granite slabs, the only example of the kind, so far as I know, in the world. Between the windows around the whole building, so far as it is not covered by porticoes, are columns attached to the wall. Its cubical contents, including its porticoes and dome, are about 730,000 feet, and its cost \$776,000, or upwards of one dollar and six cents per cubic foot.

"Two other Grecian structures, of imposing exterior, the one in the occupation of the United States, and the other devoted to the

purposes of a private charity, deserve notice.

"The building originally erected for the Bank of the United States." in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, since sold to the United States, and now occupied as a Custom House, is in the Temple form, of marble, with a portico and posticum, each of eight Doric columns, without bases; it has neither columns nor pilasters on the flanks. Its cubical contents, including its porticoes, are 530,613 feet, and its cost was \$257.452: that is about forty-eight cents and a half per cubic foot.

"The Girard College, including the area of its peristyle, to the edge of its outer steps, stands on 34,344 superficial feet; or excluding the perystyle, on 18,759. The average height of the cella, including its three stories and its basement, is about 90 feet; of the peristyle, 55 feet. The cubical contents, then, including its peristyle, are 2,545,485 feet; its cost, as furnished to me by its Architect, was about \$1,427,800, or upwards of fifty-six cents per cubic foot."

"Trinity Church, at the head of Wall street, New York, is an edifice in the Perpendicular Gothic style, and after the old cathedral model, but without a transept very substantially and handsomely built, of free stone from the New Red Sandstone formation, similar in quality to that employed in the Smithsonian building; and with a stone spire two hundred and eighty-four feet high. Its cubical contents, including its vestry and its tower, to the base of the piramidal spire; (but excluding the contents of the spire, as not of strict use or available,) are 821,070 cubic feet. It has cost about \$338,-000; of which, about one-third was expended on its tower and spire. Its cost, per cubic foot, is, therefore, upwards of forty-one cents. The cubical contents of its tower are 159,250 feet; if it had been finished without tower or spire, it would have cost about thirty-four cents per cubic foot."

"Grace Church, in Broadway, New York, is a sparkling specimen, on a small scale, of a cathedral, with transept, in the style of Gothic prevailing on the European Continent about the commencement of the fifteenth century, the early Flamboyant. It is of marble from the quarries of Sing Sing, except its pyramidal spire, reaching an elevation of two hundred and forty feet, which is finished, as in some old examples, of wood. Its cubical contents, including its square tower to the base of the spire, are 505,230 cubic feet, and its cost was about \$80,000; of which, about \$17,000 was expended on its tower and spire. Its cost is, therefore, nearly sixteen cents per cubic foot. The cubical contents of its tower being 75,816 feet it would have cost, without tower or spire, about fourteen and two-

thirds cents per cubic foot."

"The Church of the Puritans, in Union square, New York, is an example, without much embellishing ornament, of the later Norman or Lombard. It is of marble; one side and the rear of the church, however, being of brick, plastered. The entrance is between two towers, of unequal heights, of which the higher, yet unfinished, is 104 feet in height. It has no spire. Its cubical contents, including its towers, are 540,000 feet; and its cost was \$40,000; making

nearly seven and a half cents per cubic foot.

"In both of these last named churches the interiors, including the pillars and their capitals, are finished with plaster. In Trinity Church the pillars and capitals are of cut stone; and the interior is

plastered only above the spring of the side-aisle arches.

"The building now in progress of erection for the Smithsonian Institution, and of which a detailed description is given in the next chapter, furnishes a more appropriate subject for comparison as to cost with the public buildings first mentioned, than any edifice arranged as a church or cathedral can. Like a Custom-house, or a building for executive purposes, it is subdivided into numerous rooms and halls, and its central portion has two stories, besides its basement.

"Its cost, when completed, may be set down at \$215,000, and its cubical contents, including its towers, are 1,545,000 feet. The whole of this space may be regarded as strictly useful, except that upper portion of its towers, which does not afford available rooms, containing 22,000 cubic feet. Deducting this, we have 1,523,000 cubic feet of available contents, at a cost of upwards of fourteen

cents per cubic foot.

"There is another building, of academical character and in the Gothic style, recently erected by the City Corporation of New York, which merits notice here, on account of its small cost as compared to its appearance and the accommodations it affords. It is the Free Academy, on Lexington Avenue, near Twenty-Third street; built of brick, in compact form, five stories high, including its basement and clerestory. Its cubical contents, all available, are 814,300 feet; and its cost was \$48,000; making less than six cents per cubic foot."

In addition to the above buildings, I will make some references to buildings near home. The State House, at Indianapolis, is a building one hundred and eighty feet long, by eighty feet wide, in the Temple form, with a portico of twelve Doric columns and a posticum of ten Doric columns, with heavy pilasters on the flanks, and surmounted by a Dome. Its cubical contents, including its porticoes and dome, are ebout 784,000 feet, and its cost was about \$80,000. Its cost per cubic foot is, therefore, about ten and a quarter cents. It is built of brick, rough east, in imitation of stone, and covered with tin.

The State Bank at Indianapolis is a building 47 by 70 feet, with a recess in front; the entablature across the recess is supported by two fluted Doric columns, with pilasters on each end, and on the flanks. It is two stories high, besides the basement. Its cubical contents are 151,346 feet, and it cost \$18,000. Its cost, therefore, is about eleven and three-fourth cents per cubic foot. It is built of brick.

The Branch Bank at Indianapolis is also a fine building, 48 by 66 feet, built in the same style of Architecture as the State Bank, with a two story dwelling in the rear. Its cubical contents are

175,212 feet. It cost \$20,000. Its cost is, therefore, about eleven

and one third cents per cubic foot. It is also built of brick.

The above Banks and State House were all covered with tin roofs, and have all been replaced or covered with other materials since, although it has not been more than from ten to twelve years since they were finished. If the cost of repairs were included, it would make their cost from one to two cents more per cubic foot.

The Insane Hospital, recently erected by the State, near Indianapolis, the style of which is very similar, to that of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, will make a very fair comparison; it, like the Asylum, having been covered with slate, and the other materials of similar quality, with the exception of the foundations. It has no cellar under its basement story, and its foundations are built of brick, whereas the Asylum has a cellar under its entire length eight feet deep, with all the outside walls built of stone, eigteen inches above the grade, at a considerable expence, the stone having been brought from the quarries of Vernon, a distance of about sixty miles. The Insane Hospital presents a front of 300 feet, four stories high, with attics on its center and extreme ends. Its cubical contents are \$20,000 feet, and its cost, when completed, will be about \$70,000 or eight and a half cents per cubic foot.

It will be seen by the above references that the Asylum buildings, when completed, will have cost less than any of the above buildings, with the exception of one single instance, the free Academy in New York, and that is built of brick in a compact form; whereas, the Asylum buildings, if they were attached together, would present a facade of 380 feet, varying from thirty-three to fifty-six feet in width, and from two to five stories high, exclusive of its cellar. The Asylum buildings are not entirely fire proof, but they are built of the best and most durable materials the country affords,

great care having been taken in procuring them.

We have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for the favorable manner he has permitted us to proceed with the erection of these buildings; not the slightest accident having occurred, nor has any unforseen disaster impeded their progress. On the contrary, every thing has went on in a peaceable and steady manner, and much more has been accomplished than was anticipated. The contractors, with one or two exceptions, have been very punctual in complying with their contracts. We have thus been enabled to get the buildings up and enclosed before winter set in.

I cannot close without tendering to the Building Comittee my heartfelt thanks, for the efficient manner in which they have sustained me in the arduous duties of superintending the erection of these buildings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH WILLIS, Architect.

December 5th, 1849.

ABSTRACT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNT.

Cr.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$25,900 00
Dr Trustecs of Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Account with L. Dunlap, A. Harrison, and J. S. Brown, Building Committee		1,
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ison, and J.	By Case	By Bala
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and Dumb As	exeavation and leveling, Rough Stone, Stone Masoury, Brick, Masonry, Out Stone, Lumber, Carpenter Work, Slate, Putting on Slate, Labor, Traveling Expenses, Castings, Traveling Expenses, Registers, Sheet Lead, White Lead, W	
Trustecs of Deay	To Cash paid for excavation and leveling, Rough Stone, Stone Masonry, Brick, Masonry, Gut Stone, Lumber, Carpenter Work, Slate, Carpenter Work, Slate, Traveling Expenses, Traveling Expenses, Traveling Expenses, Castings, Iron Grating, Registers, Registe	
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	1849.—Nov. J.	1

A true Abstract from the Books of the Committee.

ALFRED HARRISON, Committee, JAMES S. BROWN,

RULES

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FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PUPILS, &C.

I. All the Deaf and Dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this Institution. No certificate of any kind is required for admission. Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the Superintendent, informing him of the name, age, residence of the mute, the cause, if any, of deafness, &c. The Superintendent will immediately answer. stating the time when the pupil will be received. This course is in all cases recommended, though none will be refused who come at the commencement of the session. Applications in behalf of persons of more or less than the required age, will be considered by the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject such applicants, as they may deem just and proper.

II. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and, that the pupils may become more proficient in their studies, they are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of six years, the Superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefited by continuing longer at school; and if approved by the Board of Trustees, they shall be

permitted to remain an additional year.

III. The Trustees being by Statute of the General Assembly, constituted the judges as to what persons should be educated free of expense, have determined that none are proper recipients of the bounty of the State, in this particular, who do not remain in the Asylum five years, unless expressly excused by the Board.

IV. It is the intention of the Trustees to render the Institution self-supporting, so far as practicable, and that every pupil on leaving its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation or trade, as to be able to procure a livelihood, without reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with this design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls in perform-

ing the lighter kinds of house-work, and in various kinds of needle work, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dress-making, or millinery, &c.; and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Asylum, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing on the last Wednesday in July. Every pupil is to come promptly on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last day of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness.

No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

Parents and Guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil, the following supply of clothing:

FOR THE MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 Vests, 2 Pairs of Pantaloons, 5 Shirts.

2 Coats,

5 Pairs of Socks, 1 Pair of Boots,

2 Pairs of Shoes, 2 Hats, or 1 Hat and I Cap,

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 Ivory Combs,

2 Pairs of Wooden Combs, 2 Pairs of Suspenders, 2 Pocket Handkerchiefs.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

2 Coats. 2 Vests,

2 Pairs of Pantaloons, 1 Palm-leaf Hat.

FOR THE FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 Calico Dresses,
1 Woolen or worsted dress,
1 Sunday and 1 Sun Bonnet,
2 Pairs of Summer Stockings,
2 Pairs of Winter Stockings, 2 or 3 changes of underclothing,

2 Night-Gowns, 3 Pairs of Shoes, 3 Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES. 1 Shawl,

2 Hair Combs. 1 Coarse and 2 Ivory Combs.

In addition to the above outfit, a sum of not less than \$3.00 is to be deposited with the Superintendent for incidental expenses, repair of shoes, &c.; any part of which remaining unexpended will be returned at the close of the session.

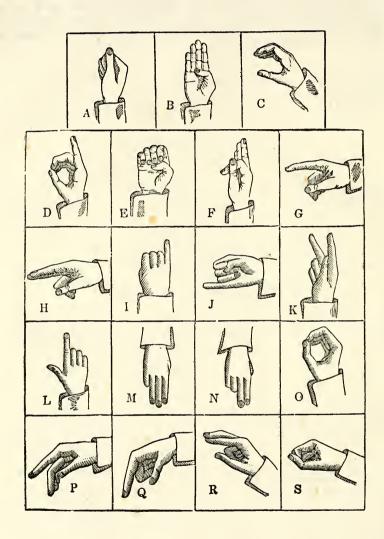
It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For Boys' winter apparel, plain home-made cloth is sufficiently For summer wear, country linen will answer for pants, with some kind of dark goods or prints for coats and vests. dresses may by made of a cheap article which will not fade; and while for older girls, at least, one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pairs should be of good calf-skin.-On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the full name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or chest.

VIII. In cases of extreme poverty, pupils are clothed by the Asylum. Such instances are, however, expected to be very rare.

IX. All business letters, or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils in the Asylum or those whom it may be designed to place here, should be addressed to "James S. Brown, Superintendent, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis," All letters for pupils must be prepaid, and contain the words, "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," as a part of their direction.

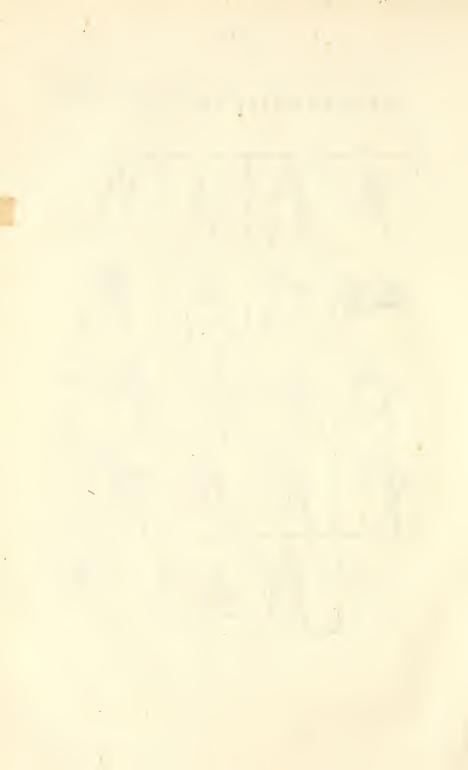
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MANUAL ALPHABET AND NUMERALS



FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849. TSA.1

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HOSTITAL FOR THE INSINK

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ARADAM TO STATE

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

COMMISSIONERS.

L. DUNLAP, M. D., PRESIDNT.

JAMES BLAKE, Esq.

J. S. BOBBS, M. D.

E. J. PECK, Esq.

S. MAJOR, Esq.

JOHN WILKINS, Esq.

SUPERINTENDENT.

R. J. PATTERSON, M. D.

J. NUTT, M. D.

STEWARD.

MR. JAMES M. L. BRADSHAW.

MATRON.

MRS. L. A. ELLIOTT.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

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REPORT.

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To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the

Insane, respectfully submit their fifth annual report:

In the month of December last two wards of the south wing of the Hospital were completed, and about forty patients admitted to receive medical treatment therein. During last summer, the residue of the south wing was completed, and patients were received to its full capacity.

Since the opening of the Institution, there have been 104 patients admitted; of this number twenty have been discharged restored to their wonted reason, four have been discharged improved, and four have died; leaving in the Institution seventy-six, several of whom

will be discharged as cured in the course of a few weeks.

When we take into consideration the many disadvantages and difficulties necessarily encountered in organizing an Institution of this kind, the character of the patients who were first admitted, being for the most part cases of long standing, and presenting very discouraging prospects of speedy cure, and the imperfect accommodations which the limited apartments in the Hospital afforded, we are confident we hazard nothing in saying that the per centum of restored patients, since the opening of the Hospital, will bear a favorable comparison to that of any similar Institution in the United States.

For particular details in relation to the patients, their condition, the character and cause of their bereavement, the mode of treatment adopted in the Institution, and the causes which lead to insanity, we respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

In our last annual report, we briefly stated the progress made in preparing and fitting up a portion of the Hospital for the reception of patients, and that every effort compatible with our resources, and required by the emergencies of the occasion, were employed to produce that result. At the same time we brought to the notice of the General Assembly, the recommendations of the Superintend

ent, in relation to the speedy completion of the whole building, and also expressed our concurrence in the views entertained by him on that subject. We also showed the condition of the treasury of the Hospital for the year 1849, and that the revenue arising from the taxation of 1848 would be absorbed in paying outstanding debts, on contracts then being in progress of completion; the loan made by the Commissioners under the sanction of the law of the previous winter, and in maintaining the Institution the then current year; and if it were the desire of the General Assembly that the recommendations of the Superintendent in relation to the completion of the entire building should be carried out it was necessary that the funds for that purpose should be provided by the Legislature. Under these circumstances the Legislature of last winter, with a promptness and unanimity which reflected on that body the highest credit, passed a bill authorizing the undersigned to borrow the required amount of money, to be paid out of the future revenue appropriated to Hospital purposes. But unfortunately from some oversight the bill had not the necessary authentication to justify the Governor in giving it his assent. It is due to his Excellency the Governor to say that had the bill the necessary evidence of its passage in the Senate, it would have received his immediate approval.

In the earlier part of the year 1848, the undersigned were deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of having in readiness for the reception of patients, some portion of the Hospital during the fall or winter of that year; and being fully persuaded that our efforts to produce that result would meet the approbation of the General Assembly, with less reluctance we took such steps as would insure the completion of the work, and the procurement of furniture and materials necessary to prepare two wards in the south wing for the reception of patients, together with other work and materials, necessary to make those two wards available—and in doing so to some extent had exceeded the available revenue then in the treasury of

the Hospital, applicable to that purpose.

When the failure of the bill of last winter, authorizing the undersigned to anticipate the revenue of the Hospital to become a law, as already stated, was ascertained, the undersigned had presented to them the alternative of suspending all operations on the Hospital Buildings and grounds, and leaving unpaid some portion of the outstanding liabilities until a subsequent year, or to borrow the necessary amount of money to carry on those operations, to be paid out of the future revenue of the Hospital. Between these alternatives, the undersigned could not hesitate. The comparatively small amount it required to complete the entire south wing and put it in successful operation, and thereby afford an asylum to feighty patients, instead of forty as previously—the importance of enlarging the Hospital for the reception of those who were then suffering for admission into the Institution for medical treatment, and the clearly expressed will of the legislature of last winter that the en-

new properties of the properties of the second of the

tire building should be completed within the past year, left us no

ground on which to doubt or hesitate for a moment.

Under these circumstances, believing it to be not only the interest of the State, but our imperative duty to prosecute the work on the south wing to completion, and have the same prepared for the reception of patients at the earliest practicable period, and that other essential works about the Hospital buildings and grounds should also progress; the undersigned in the month of May last obtained from the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund the sum of \$10,000, to be refunded out of the revenue of the coming year. This sum was expended in completing the south wing of the Hospital, in procuring materials, fixtures, and furniture for the Institution, and improvements on the farm—for the particulars of which we respectfully refer to the Report of the Superintendent.

It affords us much pleasure to say that the contracts for the work were let at as low rates as the undersigned could have desired; and it is due to the contractors to say that they performed their contracts to our entire satisfaction. The materials, furniture, &c., have also been purchased with much care and judgment, and at very reason-

able prices.

The Superintendent in his report strongly urges the speedy completion of the north wing; and, that judging from the number of applications on file, and his experience of the past, he expresses the opinion that a sufficient number of patients to fill the north wing will be seeking admission as soon as it can be prepared for their reception. The Superintendent also urges, in equally strong terms, the erection of a separate building, designed for the accommodation of the noisy and boisterous patients, which are to be found in every institution of this kind, whose unseasonable noise disturbs the other patients, and proves injurious to them. For more particular reasons demanding the speedy completion of the north wing, and the erection of a separate building for the noisy and furious, we respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent, hereto annexed, with whose views and recommendations in these particulars, the undersigned most cheerfully concur, and earnestly recommend their adoption.

By reference to the report of the Superintendent, it will be seen that the revenue and resources of the Hospital for the coming year will probably be - - - - \$23,905 04

Of that sum there will be required to pay the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the loan heretofore mentioned, amounting to - \$10,000 00 And for the support of the institution

and for the support of the institution

during the year 1850, - - - 8,000 00

18,000 00

Which will leave a balance of only -

\$5,905 04

To be applied to the completion of the building.

Careful estimates have been made of the probable cost of completing the north wing, the centre building, the rear building, the department for the noisy and violent, and of other matters connected therewith, such as sewers, heating apparatus, cisterns, &c., and are estimated to about \$18,500 00.

Hence, if it be the wish of the Legislature to carry out the recommendations of the Superintendent, and have the works by him proposed, completed during the coming year, it will be necessary to provide the sum of \$13,000 00, over and above the probable amount as shown above, which will remain of the Hospital revenue the coming year applicable to building purposes.

The undersigned cannot refrain from urging upon the Legislature the importance, if not the absolute necessity, of preparing the entire Hospital for the reception of patients, at the earliest practicable

period.

The large amount of money which has already been expended in the erection of the building, and the comparatively small amount it will require to put the entire building in successful operation, it seems to the undersigned, leave no ground to hesitate as to the true line of policy to be pursued, especially when we consider the number of persons who require treatment in that institution, but cannot be received for want of the necessary apartments to accommodate them.

In the report of the Superintendent, will be found a detailed statement of the various expenditures during the past year; also a statement of the improvements made upon the farm and Hospital ground, and the income and produce of the same, the cultivation and improvement of which, is a great source of amusement and recreation to the male patients, as well as of profit to the institution.

We beg leave also to refer to the report of the Superintendent, for a statement of the articles manufactured by the female patients for the use of the Hospital, under the judicious guidance and direction of the efficient and accomplished Matron of the institution. It may be proper to remark that the female patients are not furnished materials to work, for the purpose of deriving profit from their labor, but as a source of pleasurable amusement to the convalescent.

It affords the undersigned much pleasure to testify to the harmony, peace, and good will that has generally prevailed in the institution, among its officers and attendants; and it is no less gratifying to witness the solicitude upon their part, to discharge the various duties of their respective stations, and to promote the comfort, happiness, and general good of the unfortunate inmates committed to their charge. The cleanliness, order, and neatness that prevails throughout the entire establishment, merits our special commendation.

We must be permitted to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our acknowledgments for the uniformly courteous and gentlemanly deportment which has characterized the intercourse of the Superintendent and Assistant Physician, in all their official relations. Nor can we omit to acknowledge our obligations to the Matron of the institution, (Mrs. Elliott.) for her unremitted attention to the many and various wants of the female patients under her immediate charge, and the kind and generous solicitude she manifests in their behalf.

To the Steward, it is also due to say, that in the discharge of his

duties, he has given entire satisfaction.

L. DUNLAP,
J. S. BOBBS,
J. BLAKE,
E. J. PECK,
J. WILKINS,
S. MAJOR,

Commissioners.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE 7 / 7 / 3 / 4

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

sol transfer of the control of To the Board of Commissioners:

Gentlemen:—In submitting to you this, my Annual Report, which is the *first*, since any portion of the Institution has been completed and put into practical operation, I am happy in believing, that, notwithstanding the many trials incident to the opening and commence-ment of institutions of this kind, we have been rewarded with a reasonable degree of success, and that we have much cause for joy in view of the good accomplished.

We have much cause also for gratitude to our Heavenly Father, that we have been shielded from the pestilence which has so sorely stricken some of the kindred institutions of other States, and that health, peace, and prosperity have prevailed throughout our household.

The trials incident to the management of institutions for the Insane during the first year of their existence, are not few in number, or trifling in kind, and to you who know the circumstances in which we have been placed, and the many disadvantages under which wehave labored, it will be evident that we have had our share of cares and anxieties.

So urgent were the applications, and so imperative the demands for admission, that the institution was forced into operation beforewe were properly prepared to exercise a controlling and sanitary influence over those committed to our care. During the months of December and January, forty patients were admitted to the two wards then partially prepared for their reception. We had no means of classification, and no strong rooms for the noisy and the violent, and therefore the quiet and the turbulent, the harmless and the vicious, the homicidal and the suicidal were necessarily placed in contact with each other. And then our attendants were destitute of experience, and we were subject to annoyance from noise, because the different mechanics were obliged to be in and about the wards occupied by the patients, while they were engaged in their work. These and many other difficulties have been met and overcome, and they are here alluded to, not as a subject of complaint, but by way of intimating that too much must not be expected of us, during the first few months of our existence, as an effective beneficent institution.

I am happy to say that many improvements have been made within the space of a few months, and that we can now call to our aid many facilities for the best treatment and care of the Insane.

Since the opening of the Hospital, a period of eleven months, one hundred and four patients have been admitted, and twenty-eight discharged; leaving seventy-six now in the care of the institution.

Of those discharged, twenty have recovered the right use of their reason, and are now enjoying the blessings of society, of home, and friends; four have been discharged improved, and four have died.

Of those who have died, one came to the Hospital in the last stage of consumption and survived only five weeks after her admission; another was a young man, who, for want of a suitable place in which to keep him, had been committed to jail until he could be received into the Hospital. During the last week of his confinement in jail, the weather being severely cold, both his feet were frozen. Violent inflammation followed which terminated in mortification. Both limbs were amputated, but the system had suffered so extensively from pre-existing disease that the patient died seven days after the operation, and eighteen days after his admission. The third case died of consumption, and the fourth, of apoplexy. Our bill of mortality, all things considered, is very small:

Of the twenty cases who have recovered, all, as far as we have heard from them, are doing well, and none have relapsed. They are now filling useful and responsible stations as heads of families, and as citizens among their fellow men.

The per centage of cures for the present year cannot with propriety be calculated upon the number of cases admitted, because many of them have only been received within the last two months, since the completion of an additional ward, and there has not yet been time enough allowed to effect a cure with any of the large number just admitted, nor has the Institution been in operation for the full period of a year. One month more will, I trust, add several interesting cases to our list of recoveries.

When the Institution was first opened many cases were crowded in for whom there was no hope of recovery. Many of them were taken from county jails and other receptacles of various kinds, where they had been confined, not for any crime but from necessity, for safe keeping. Nearly all of them were proper subjects for Hospital care, though discouraging cases in consequence of their dark prospect for restoration to health. And in view of the impossibility of effecting cures in many of these cases, I have apprehended that the reputation of the Institution as a curative establishment might suffer in the estimation of some who cannot be expected to understand or appreciate all the disadvantages under which we have labored. But we have thus far succeeded with this class of cases better than we expected, at first, for some of them have been cured, many of them have been greatly improved, and they now pass their time comfortably to themselves, and without being a source of annovance to others.

Upon the arrival of patients in the Hospital, we have used every means in our power to learn their past history, parentage, education, religion, and habits of life, and all the causes which led to their insanity, as well as to discover their precise physical and mental condition, with a view to administer the proper remedial treatment.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The causes of insanity are often very obscure, and it is frequently impossible to ascertain them at all. Fortunately, this does not always interfere with the treatment, as the condition of the patient both mental and physical is apparent.

The causes assigned in cases admitted into this Institution, are not all of them to be relied on, and much confidence should not be placed in them.

The following table is, for the most part, a record of what the friends and family physicians of patients suppose were the causes of mental derangement:

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Supposed Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unknown,	10	9	19
Ill health,	3	17	10
Intemperate drinking,	6		6
Abuse from drunken husbands,		3	3
Excessive use of tobacco,	2		2
Loss of property,	2	1	3
Sickness and death of kindred,		1	1
Religious excitements and anxieties,	. 3	1	4
Intense application to study,	3	3	6
Disappointment in love,	3	2	5
Epilepsy,	5	1	6
Domestic afflictions,	1	3	4
Want of occupation,	1		1
False accusation and imprisonment,	1		1
Ill treatment from relations,		1	1
Indulgence of temper,		$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Jealousy,	9	2	5
Anxiety, exposure, and fatigue,	3	5	5
Puerperal;	,	J	1
Masturbation,	2	JIII	2
Excessive use of quinine,	3		3
Disappointed ambition,	9	1	1
Spinal irritation,	1	, A	1
Surgical operation,	1	1	2
Mexican war excitement,	7 Î	0 0.0	1
Millerism,	and y	1	1 1
Pulmonary disease,		1	1
Reading vile books,	1		1
Dyspepsia,	1		1
Blowing a fife all night,	1		1
Getting lost in the woods,		1	1
Mesmerism,	1		1
			4

Insanity is rare among savage nations. But disappointments, reverses of fortune, domestic afflictions, the indulgence of the passions and many excesses and grievous violations of physical law, which appear to be the concomitants of civilization and modern refinement, are causes of its more frequent occurrence among us. Insanity is also believed to be more common in portions of Europe than in America, and more common in the Eastern than in the Western States.

Errors in education, have made many insane. This is especially true, of those who have inherited a pre-disposition to mental diseases from their ancestors. It will not do to educate the heads of those thus exposed, without attending also to their physical education. If a youth show precocity of intellect, there is generally an effort on the part of his friends and teachers, to make a prodigy of him, and instead of causing him to throw aside his books, and engage in agricultural pursuits, or some active employment in the open air, or, in such amusements as shall develope his physical system, his brain is unfortunately overtasked, his intellect is made to blaze like a meteor, and then after emitting a brilliant but transient flash, it speedily expires.

The reading of romances among the young, and the exclusive attention to the merely ornamental branches of education, rather than to the sober and substantial, unfit the mind for rational enjoyment and thus tend at least indirectly to insanity. The moral, mental, and physical education of the young, has an important bearing upon the subject of insanity, and cannot be too attentively studied.

The loose rein given to very active imaginations, with pernicious habits of life, tend also to develope mental unsoundness, and the men also who study day and night without regard to regular hours for refreshing sleep, or without exercising the body, often get indigestion, and hypochondria, and become melancholy and insane. I believe that many whose pursuits are purely literary and scientific and who suffer premature mental decay, might by proper attention to hygienic rules, not only live to become distinguished in the sciences and the arts, but preserve their minds unimpaired, to a good old age.

The period of childhood is well nigh exempt from Insanity. In youth, it is not uncommon, but more prevalent in middle age. It exhibits itself between the sexes nearly in the relative proportion of each in the community. In this institution the applications for the admission of men, exceed those for women, and it is probable that the male population of the State, exceeds that of the female.

Of those admitted, sixty were married, and forty-four single. Though the dissensions, misfortunes, and afflictions incident to the married state, are fruitful sources of mental derangement, yet it must not be inferred from this that the married state tends to insanity, because the best authorities teach to the contrary. They teach

"that, other things being equal, it is more common among the unmarried; for the family state saves many from intemperance, ambition, selfishness, love of distinction, from avarice and from many other sources of insanity."

Of the one hundred and four cases admitted, twenty-five are known to have had insane relatives. Of those admitted to the New York Lunatic Asylum, thirty per cent. were known to have had insane relatives. At the Ohio Asylum twenty per cent., and at the State Asylum in Massachusetts, twenty-six per cent. had insane relatives or ancestors. From these, and other statistics, I infer that in this country, at least twenty-five per cent. of all the cases admitted to Hospitals for the Insane, are hereditarily pre-disposed to the disease. Hereditary insanity is more common among the rich than the poor, and is believed by many to be more frequently transmitted by the mother, than by the father. We have found it impossible to ascertain the early history of many of our patients, but we doubt not that a much greater number than that reported, has had ancestors who were insane.

By reference to the table of causes, it will be seen that only about six per cent. of all the cases admitted were the result, directly, of intemperate drinking. It should be gratifying to us as citizens of Indiana, to find that the number from this cause is so very small. It is true, that owing to the small number of admissions, our statistics are not of much value, but so far as they go, they show an exemption from the vice of intemperance that is not enjoyed by some of the older States.

Of all the patients admitted to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum in 1833, twenty-five per cent. were caused by intemperance. In 1834, twenty-four per cent. In 1835, twenty-three per cent. In 1836, fifteen per cent., and as the temperance cause gradually advanced, the admissions from intemperance diminished, until in the year 1844, only eight per cent. were supposed to have originated from this cause. At the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the admissions from intemperate drinking in 1839, were fifteen per cent., but as temperance principles triumphed in that State, the cases of insanity gradually diminished, until in the year 1848, only three per cent. were supposed to have originated from this cause.

Though it is true that the number admitted from intemperance is small, it is proper to remark that some of those reported in the table as having resulted from domestic disturbances—loss of property—disappointments of various kinds, and ill health, are indirectly chargeable to intemperance.

The use of tobacco is, in some constitutions highly injurious to both physical and mental health. It irritates the mucous membranes of the mouth and stomach, it weakens and deranges the digestive organs, debilitates and emaciates the body and lays the foundation for serious diseases of the nervous system. I have watched its

effects attentively, upon many individuals, and am fully satisfied from close and careful observation, that the evils that arise from the use of tobacco, are neither few nor trifling.

Loss of sleep, is believed by Dr. Bingham to be the most frequent of all the immediate causes of insanity; and it is very certain that acute insanity is almost always accompanied by protracted wakeulness; but this is often the effect of insanity, as well as a frequent cause. In two cases admitted into this Hospital, I believe the exciting cause to have been loss of sleep.

Many of our business men, too eager for wealth, and ambitious to gain distinction, allow themselves too little time for sleep. The mind weighed down by excessive toil, by cares and anxieties by day, is unfitted for sound and refreshing repose at night, and, as a consequence, the general health suffers, and with it, the mind. The pernicious habit of changing day into night, and night into day is evil in its influence upon the health, and especially so, in this malarious country.

Upon this subject Dr. Bingham says: "So rarely do we see a case of insanity that is not preceded by a want of sleep, that we regard it as almost a sure precursor of mental derangement. He also believes "that ill health, loss of kindred or property, will rarely result in insanity, unless the exciting causes are such as to occasion loss of sleep."

It would seem that the celebrated poet Southey, became insane from loss of sleep; for Wordsworth says of him, "that he fell a victim, not to literary toil, but to his strong affection for his wife, which led him night after night to watch with sleepless anxiety over her sick bed." And that "his mind gave way under the long continued deprivation of the natural rest of the body."

NATURE AND TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to give an exact and unexceptionable definition of insanity. The following, from Dr. Brigham, is as good as any I have seen: "Insanity is a chronic disease of the brain, producing either derangement of the intellectual faculties, or, prolonged change of the feelings, affections, and habits of an individual." It seems that certain phenomena, are witnessed in those persons who suffer from chronic irritation of the brain, and that these phenomena, have received the name of insanity.

Mental derangement, always depends upon either functional or organic disease of the brain, and without such disease, we see no derangement of mind. The causes of this cerebral disease, may be either physical or moral.

Intense application to study sometimes produces irritation of the mind's organ, the brain, and insanity is the result. Dyspepsia may

2D

produce insanity; but in such cases the brain suffers from sympathy with the diseased stomach, to the extent that it cannot perform its work correctly. It is not very uncommon for a sour stomach to produce a sour temper, and a change in the disposition of an individual, and as you remove the acidity of the one, you also correct or lessen the waywardness of the other.

Independent of its physical connections and relations, it is not easy to believe that the mind is susceptible of disease. If the strings of a harp be broken or untuned, the sounds produced will be discordant. And so it is with the mind; for if by any of the thousand accidents of life the delicate structure of that portion of the brain concerned in mental manifestation, becomes diseased, disjointed and delusive thoughts arise, and are conveyed by words which fall unharmoniously upon the ear.

As a general rule, insanity is only curable in its early stages. Of those who die of chronic insanity, the brain is found to have suffered permanent injury. There is then lesion of its structure: while in acute insanity the brain has received no such permanent injury. We can, therefore, but urge the importance of early treatment, while repairs are practicable, and while a very large per cent. of cases are certainly curable. As many of the recent cases of insanity can be cured, as of almost any other acute disease, and many more, than of some.

Treatment.—There are no specifics known to us in the treatment of insanity; but the same general principles have guided us here that should guide us in the treatment of other diseases. Harsh treatment, either medical or moral, is not suited to the insane, but, on the contrary, the mildest treatment, in our hands, has succeeded best.

Bleeding is a remedy which, so far as I know, is not now used to any considerable extent in any well conducted institution for the insane. I think all agree that general bleeding is very rarely indicated. Cupping and leeching are occasionally required, but not very frequently. There has not been any case under care in this Institution, that, in our judgment, would bear general bleeding since admission. There may have been a combination of symptoms before admission to the Hospital, that justified bleeding, but not since.

Raving mania can be much more permanently controlled by the use of the warm bath, cold applications to the head, warm foot bath, mild cathartics and anodynes, and in some cases by nauseants. Bleeding quiets the patient temporarily, but the excitement returns with greater fury, and the system is less able to bear it than before. So far as I have observed the practice, bleeding does not accomplish the desired object, but the contrary; for it impoverishes the blood, reduces the strength of the patient, and thereby renders the nervous system more excitable.

The venerable Dr. Woodward says:—"When blood-letting has been employed freely and frequently in active mania, if the excitement for an hour or two, and sometimes for a day or two abates, it is generally renewed with increased violence, and under circumstances far less favorable for the benefit of other remedies." Depletion of any kind is not generally indicated in insanity, for in a majority of cases the system will be found to be below par, and will need tonics to bring it up.

Cathartics are highly useful, but they should be of the milder class. Drastic purging is not good. In a majority of cases laxatives have seemed to do better than purgatives. Blue pill in small doses has been frequently prescribed where there has been torpor of the liver, and to obviate costiveness we have often given the spiced syrup of rhubarb, extract of senna, aromatic tincture of guiacum, prescribed diet, &c. &c.

Narcotics are much used in many Institutions for the Insane. Opium, especially in some of its forms, is often prescribed, and in many cases, I believe, with benefit. In cases of high maniacal excitement, with hot skin, dry tongue, and contracted pupils, we never prescribe it; but with a class of symptoms the opposite of these, we have often prescribed it in mania, and with much benefit. We have not given it in extremely large doses as many recommend, but have prescribed it at first in the ordinary quantities, watching its effects, and increasing it gradually, where the symptoms have not contra-indicated it, until the desired object has been obtained. We have also found the extract of hyoscyamus a valuable remedy of this class of medicines, and not liable to some of the objections that can be urged against the use of opium.

Tonics have seemed to be indicated in a large number of those committed to our care, and we have often administered them in combination, in various forms, with narcotics and anodynes. Wine, iron, barks, and generous diet, have seemed to us to be far more frequently demanded than any other class of remedies.

Blisters, moxas, and setons are very rarely used at the present day for the cure of the insane. They were formerly much used, but without good results. Dr. Brigham observes, "that they sometimes direct the attention of the patient from his imaginary sufferings and delusions, and thus indirectly do good."

There are great advantages resulting from the use of baths—from a well regulated diet—change of scenery and old associations—change of habits of life where they have been pernicious to health—regular exercise in the open air, at some useful employment—regular hours of refreshing sleep—the attendance upon religious worship on the Sabbath—the diversion of the mind by various innocent amusements—the use of a well selected library—and by attending generally to all those hygienic rules which are calculated to give tone and vigor to the physical system, and by such

mental and moral discipline as is calculated to stimulate to self-respect and a self-control.

We have thus, in a general way, merely glanced at some of the leading features of the treatment adopted in this Institution, and which, we believe is, for the most part, so far as here described, similar to that adopted in many American Institutions for the Insane. We have found that kindness of heart, and firmness and decision of character, are among the essential qualifications for the successful treatment of the mentally deranged. We have aimed to regulate our intercourse with them by the law of kindness, and have endeavored to act, think, and feel for those who have lost the power to think and act rightly for themselves. In short, we have sought to be governed by that rule of Divine origin and universal application, which teaches—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

SUICIDES IN INDIANA,

In looking over the newspapers which have been forwarded to us we find reported the cases of nineteen persons who have committed suicide in Indiana during the past year. There have, doubtless, been many other cases, which have not been published, and which have not come to our knowledge. One case had been an inmate of this Institution, and was removed by his friends before he had recovered. He destroyed himself by hanging in a few weeks after his removal from the Hospital. He was not discharged from the Institution as cured, as has been stated by the newspapers, but as improved only. Of the nineteen cases of self-destruction that have come to our notice, nine were from hanging-three from poisoning—two from burning—two from drowning—one from shooting-one from stabbing-and one from cutting the throat. A majority of these cases were known to have been partially insane. No class of patients has caused so much anxiety to the resident officers of the Institution, as the suicidal.

The propensity has been apparent in at least twenty of those admitted to this Institution, and it has been by the utmost vigilance only, that some of them have not accomplished their dreadful purpose. But we feel truly thankful that this, our annual communication to you, is not marred by the record of any case of self-destruction, in this Institution.

BUILDINGS.

The south wing of the Hospital is completed and filled with patients, and although one hundred and four have been admitted, many proper subjects for hospital treatment are still excluded for want of room.

It is well known that it was the intention of the General Assembly to have provided ample means to finish the Hospital building during the past year, and a bill for that purpose passed both houses of the Legislature, but it was mislaid, as that body was about to adjourn, and did not receive the signatures necessary to make it a law. In consequence of this failure, the work upon the buildings has been, for the most part, suspended, and only such additional apartments completed as seemed absolutely demanded for the relief of some of the most pressing and urgent applicants for admission.

The time has come, however, when it seems to me not only desirable but absolutely necessary that the Hospital buildings should be speedily completed. There are now many applications on file, and there will be, judging from past experience, a number sufficient to fill the north wing, as soon as it can be placed in readiness for use. The greatest comfort and highest good of those under our care, demand the separation of the sexes. At present, while occupying the same wing, it is impossible to cut off verbal communication between them. This kind of communication is carried on to the great annoyance of some, and to the detriment of others, and can be remedied only, by the completion of additional apartments in the north wing, which is designed exclusively for women. The south wing was designed exclusively for the men, but a portion of it is, from necessity, temporarily occupied by the women.

We also need exceedingly a separate building, constructed with special reference to the care of the noisy and furiously insane. There will generally be a few such patients in an insane hospital, and to lodge them in the wards with the harmless and the peaceable, is a source of great annoyance, and proves a serious detriment to the convalescent, who especially need quiet apartments and refreshing sleep. But as we are situated, at present, one noisy patient may disturb the sleep of fifty others, who would under more favorable circumstances, pass a quiet night. There is no well conducted institution in the country without special accommodations for this class of patients, and I regard the erection of such a building, with suitable rooms for the accommodation of the furiously insane, as first in importance of all the contemplated improvements in and about the institution.

Such a building as we need may be eighty feet long, thirty feet wide, two stories high, and may contain sixteen rooms, each eight by twelve feet. The stories should be eleven or twelve feet high, in the clear, and a passage way or hall six feet wide should surround the rooms occupied by the patients. Particular attention should be paid to the manner in which, for such purposes, a building is to be heated and ventilated, and it should be constructed and arranged, in all respects, with special reference to the care of those who are to occupy it. It can be located so as not to interfere with any contemplated additions which may be required in future years.

Such a building, constructed in the best manner, supplied with heating fixtures, and completed and furnished for the reception of patients, can be erected, according to the careful estimates of Mr. Willis, the architect, for the sum of \$6,000.

Should the Board of Commissioners deem it proper to recommend, and the General Assembly order the early completion of the Hospital buildings, and the erection of a lodge for the noisy and violent class of patients, then the necessary expenditures for the current year will be as follows:

For completing the north wing,	-	-	-	\$7,000	00
For completing the centre building,	includi	ng the po	r-		
tico, blocking course, &c., -	-		-	2,000	00
For completing the rear building,	-	-	-	500	00
For plumbing the north wing,	-	-	-	700	00
For constructing sewers, -	-	-	-	200	00
For heating apparatus for north win	ıg,	-	-	1,500	00
For the support of the institution one	e year	with eigh	ty		
patients, and officers salaries add		-	-	8,000	00
For contingencies,	-	-	-	400	00
For constructing lodge building for v	riolent	patients,	-	6,000	00
For cisterns,	-	-	-	200	00
•		1			
				\$26,500	00

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Building Account for the year ending 31st October, 1849.

Cash paid for carpenter's work,	-	-	-	\$4,073	91
Cash paid for lime and cement,	-	-	-	106	87
Cash paid for plastering, -	-	-	-	1,608	62
Cash paid for paints, painting, and	l glass	, -	-	1,422	16.
Cash paid for hauling, -	-	-	-	154	35
Cash paid for hardware and casting	ıgs,	-	-	2,295	81
Cash paid for smith's work, -	-	-	-	104	48
Cash paid for freights, exchange, a	and cor	nmissior	1, -	403	37
Cash paid salaries of Commission	ers,	-	-	262	-
Cash paid salary of Architect,	-	-	-	456	
Cash paid salary of Treasurer,	-	-	-	100	
Cash paid Major and Bobbs for ma	aking l	aws in 1	848,		00
Cash paid for timber and lumber,	-	-	-	926	49
Cash paid for copper for dome and	l spout	ing,	-	335	
Cash paid for composition and slat	ting for	the roo	f, -	44	80
Cash paid for sundries, -	-	-	-	33	25
-					

\$12,377 61

Fixtures, Furniture, and Improvements of the Farm and Grounds.

Cash paid for bricks and mason work for cisterns,	for	•
paving, &c.,	-	\$507 64
Cash paid for cement (hydraulic) for cisterns,	-	89 40
Cash paid for plumbing, lead pipe, and sheet lead,	-	$713 \ 31$
Cash paid for freight on heating apparatus, -	-	50 00
Cash paid for furniture of all kinds,	-	971 43
Cash paid for repairs and improvements, -	-	431 83
Cash paid for library for the patients, -	-	80 92
Cash paid for farming utensils,	-	226 64
Cash paid for live stock for the farm, -	-	197 50
Cash paid for mattresses, beds, and bedding, -	-	629 61
Cash paid for making cisterns,	-	203 44
Cash paid for heating apparatus,	-	795 00
•		
		\$5,006 72

Current Expenses.

Cash paid for groceries, provisions, and merchandise,	\$2,486 58
Cash paid for labor and salaries,	2,985 95
Cash paid for corn, hay, oats, and straw,	111 51
Cash paid for fuel and lights,	336 60
Cash paid for medicines, medical books, and instru-	
ments,	225 08
Cash paid for stationery and printing,	116 41
Cash paid for clothing for the patients,	96 38
Cash paid for funeral expenses,	7 50
Cash paid to patients on their discharge,	19 00
Cash paid for postage,	29 86
Cash paid for sundries,	39 83
	\$6,454 70

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1849.

Receipts.

Balance in the Treasury No	ov. 1, 18	848,	\$994 64	
Revenue of 1848,	-	-	19,250 00	
Delinquent list of 1847,	-	-	1,080 00	
Sale of lots in Hospital squ	uare,	_	2,201 42	
Rent of farm in 1848, -	_	-	45 75	
Error in freight, -	-	-	6 60	
Loan by commissioners,	_	-	10,000 00	
,				\$33,578 41

Expenditures.

and by warrants from the Auditor of State, (including a debt of \$8,000, at Bedford Bank),		32,473
Balance in the Treasury 31st October, 1849,	_	\$1,105

Cash paid by order of the Board of Commissioners

· SAMUEL HANNAH, Treasurer.

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REVENUE FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Revenue from the tax established by law and		
	\$22,000	00
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1st, 1849,	1,105	04
Sales of lots in Hospital Square will be	800	00
Of the above sum, there will be re-	\$23,905	04
quired to pay a loan of the Commissioners, \$10,000 00		
To support the institution one year with eighty patients, and officers' salaries		
added, 8,000 00		
	18,000	00
Which deducted from the Hospital fund for the current year, will leave a balance of, Which can be applied to the completion of the building	\$5,905 ngs.	04

But it will be seen that this sum is insufficient for that purpose. If, therefore, these buildings are to be completed, during the coming year, and a lodge erected for the noisy and the violent, an appropriation of the sum of \$13,000, will be necessary.

FARM, GARDEN, GROUNDS, &c.

The farm, under the judicious management of Mr. Bradshaw, the Steward, has produced abundantly, so far as we have been able to cultivate it during the past season. It has furnished desirable employment for our male patients, and will aid materially in defraying the current expenses of the institution during the year. It has produced during the season:

500 Cords of Wood, 1000 bushels of Corn, 200 bushels of Potatoes, 200 bushels of Apples, 200 bushels of Oats, 5000 lbs. Pork,

Besides a plentiful supply of cabbage, beets, onions, parsneps, tomatoes, beans, peas, and other garden vegetables, and it has also afforded twenty acres of pasture for the use of the Hospital. One and a-half miles of fence have been constructed, enclosing the front grounds and eighty acres of wood-land, and the farm has been supplied with stock and farming utensils. These have added considerably to the expenses of the year, but as the farm is now supplied with the necessary implements, the expense of managing it, during the coming year, will be less than it has been during the past.

The grounds have been marked out, but they are yet to be graded, and ornamented with evergreens and other shrubbery; and a Hospital Cemetery has been selected and neatly enclosed with a

board fence.

While the male patients have been engaged in agricultural pursuits and other out-door employments, the female patients have been industrious within doors, and, under the direction of the Matron, they have made for the use of the institution,

400 Sheets,

100 Bed-spreads,

160 Comforts,

224 Pillow cases,

120 Under bed-ticks,

50 Window curtains,

40 Dresses,

4 Double mattresses,

50 Table cloths,

20 Pairs of pantaloons,

130 Pillows,

And besides this, they have done a large amount of mending, some ironing, washing, and other house-work.

LIBRARY AND NEWSPAPERS.

A Library consisting of about one hundred volumes, has been procured for the use of the inmates of the institution. The greater part of the books has been purchased by an appropriation made for that purpose, by your board, and a few volumes have been kindly presented by Miss Susannah Clarke, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and by Mrs. Elliott, of this institution. We doubt not that there are many persons in the State, who, if their attention were called to the subject, would gladly make contributions to our stock of reading matter.

Though editors themselves, are well nigh exempt from insanity, they have not been unmindful of the wants of the insane, but have contributed materially to the comfort of many, and to the restoration of some, by sending their papers gratuitously to the "Indiana

Hospital."

Newspapers are more eagerly sought than books, and to the convalescent patient especially, is it gratifying to be able to read a paper from the county in which he has resided. Even the advertisements are read with great interest by our patients, and the names attached thereto, appear to many of them, as old acquaintances.

The following is a list of the papers kindly forwarded for the benefit of our household, to the editors of which, our sincere thanks

are due:

Family Visitor, Indianapolis.
Indiana State Sentinel, Indianapolis.
Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis.
Indiana State Journal, Indianapolis.
Christian Messenger, Indianapolis.
Decatur Clarion, Greensburg.
Wayne County Whig, Centreville.
Richmond Palladium, Richmond.
Democratic Pharos, Logansport.
Indiana American, Brookville.
New Albany Ledger, New Albany.
Greenfield Spectator, Greenfield.
Wabash Weekly Gazette, Wabashtown.
Fort Wayne Times, Fort Wayne.
Madison Weekly Courier, Madison.
St. Joseph Valley Register, South Bend.

We are also held in kind remembrance, for which we are also under obligations, to several editors of other States, who have gratuitously sent papers to us during the year. We have received regularly, the

Olive Banch, Boston, Mass. Western Christian Advocate, Cin., O. Ladies' Repository, Cin., O. Christian Apologist, Cin., O. Methodist Expositor, Cin., O. Spirit of the Lakes, Sandusky City, O.

To the Rev. F. C. Holliday, for several packages of papers—to G. Fitzhugh, Esq., of Madison, for some valuable grape cuttings—to Miss Susannah Clark, of Cin., O., and to Mrs. Elliott, of this institution for books, and to the Rev. J. L. Harrison, of Indianapolis, for three historic maps—to the directors of the Central Plank Road Company, for the use of their road free of toll—and to the Superintendent of the State Institute for the Blind, for a concert of music for the gratification and amusement of our patients, our thanks are due for these expressions of interest and kindly regard.

In behalf of the mentally afflicted, whose good we seek, we would respectfully solicit contributions of books and newspapers, to our library, and specimens of minerals, shells, and other objects

of interest and curiosity for a hospital museum.

VISITORS.

Within the last eleven months, more than five thousand visitors have been permitted to visit the wards of this institution. On some public occasions, more than one hundred have called on the same day. We have not desired to refuse any, though we have felt it a duty to do so, on some occasions, when there has been more excitement in the house than is usual, and when a large number have called at the same time. A few have also been refused, when they have called at an improper hour.

Admitting visitors to the wards occupied by patients, rarely, if ever does the insane good, but is liable to do them harm. Some persons, I regret to say, visit the hospital for the apparent purpose of gratifying a morbid curiosity—to see how a crazy man looks and hear how he talks. It has ever been revolting to our feelings, and contrary to our sense of duty and propriety, to make

an exhibition of our patients.

There are other persons who have visited the hospital for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the accommodations for the insane, and because they feel an interest in their welfare. Such persons, we have always been happy to see, and shall henceforth, esteem it a pleasure and a privilege to wait upon them, and give them all the information in our power.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, SCHOOLS, &c.

Religious services have been conducted on the Sabbath by clergymen of various denominations from various parts of the State, as they happened to be at the Capital, but more frequently by the Rev. J.

L. Harrison, of Indianapolis. Such services are indispensable auxiliaries to the greatest comfort and the highest welfare of the insane, and to all those christian messengers who have taught us of the word of life, of consolation and encouragement to the afflicted, we owe a tribute of gratitude.

Schools and lectures have not yet been introduced because of the small number of those under our care that would be likely to receive benefit therefrom, and because no room suitable for that purpose has been completed. We look forward to the time, however, when they may be introduced with profit to the inmates of the Institution.

CONCLUSION.

To the members of your Board, who have not only incurred liabilities for the good of the Institution, but have extended a guardian care

over its interests, I tender my sincere thanks.

To Dr. Nutt, the Assistant Physician, to Mr. Bradshaw, the Steward, and to Mrs. Elliott, the Matron, I desire, through you, to express my obligations for many kind offices, and for efficient zid in their respective departments.

It also affords me pleasure to speak of the general faithfulness of the attendants and assistants now in the employ of the Institution.

To Joseph Willis, Esq., the architect of this, and the various other public Institutions and buildings at Indianapolis, much credit is due for his skill, correct taste, and for the faithful manner in which he has executed the duties of his profession.

Desiring your counsels and support, and relying for wisdom to guide us, on that Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained us, we enter upon the duties of another year with the hope that its labors may be crowned with abundant success.

RICHARD J. PATTERSON.

Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis, October 31, 1849. Superintendent.

APPENDIX

TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 1.

NATIVITY.

State of Indian	a,	-		-	-		~	-	25
Ohio,	-	-		-	-	· ·	-	- 1	20
Kentucky,	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	8
Virginia,	_	_		-	_ *	-		_	11
Ireland,	~	-	,	-	_	_	_	_	2
Germany,	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	6
Scotland,	_	-		_	-	_	ě	-	1
Pennsylvania,	_	-		~	11/4 11	-	-	_	4
South Carolina		-		_	_	_	_	_	$\overline{2}$
New York,	_			_	_	_	_	-	6
North Carolina		_			_	_		_	4
Tennessee,	_	~		_	_	_	_	_	2
England,	_			_	_	_	-	1.	3
Vermont,	_	-		_	_	_	_	_	2
Maryland,	_	_		_	_	_		-	ĩ
New Jersey,	_	-		_	_	_	_		1
Connecticut,	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	1
Switzerland,	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	î
Michigan,	-	_		_	_		_	_	î
Georgia,	_	_		_		_	_	_	1
0.34)									20.

TABLE NO. 2.

OCCUPATIONS.

Men.

15

Farmers,	_	-	-	-	- ''	-	-	-	-	-	15
Laborers,	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	11
Merchants,	_	_	_	_	_	- 1	_	_	-	-	4
Students,	_	_	-		_	-	_	-	-	-	4
Clerks,	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	3
Shoemakers,		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
Blacksmith,	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3
Diacksmin,	-	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	-	1
Physician,	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3
Teachers,	-	-	- ,	_		_	_			-	1
Clergyman,	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	_			î
Tailor,	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_		i
Ship Carpen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coachmaker	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plasterer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Pumpmaker,		-	-	-,	~	-	-	-	-	-	1
Musician,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
				Won	nen					II .	
				7 7 011							
House work		_	-	_	_	_	_	'_	_	_	42
House work,		_	-			_	_	_	_	_	7
School girls,		-	-	_	_			_	_	_	1
Tailoress,	-	-	-	-	-		_				i
Instructress,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_		
				•							
			TA	BLE	NO.	3.					
b C14		G THE	A CETTE A	m 33717	CH IN	CI A BEEFFE	COMP	CONCOL			
SF	OWING	Ji THE	AGES A	er wii.	ICH IN	SANIII	COMB	IENCEL	•		
II Jan 20 110	077 0	famo						_	_		16
Under 20 ye	ars of	age,		-	-	-	-	_			24
From 20 to	25 ye	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	18
From 25 to	so ye:	ars of	age,	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	15
From 30 to	35 ye:	ars oi	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
From 35 to	40 ye	ars of	age,	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
From 40 to	45 ye:	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
From 45 to	50 ye	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
From 50 to					-	-	-	-	-	-	4
From 55 to	60 ye	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
From 69 to	65 ve	ars of	age.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
From 65 to	70 ye	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
From 70 to	75 ye	ars of	age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
			0 /								

TABLE NO. 4.

Statistics of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane from Dec. 1st, 1848, to Oct. 31st, 1849, inclusive.

Number of patients admitted	,		-	-	-	-	104
*		Recover	ed, -	-	-	-	20
Number of patients discharge	ed,{	Improve	d, -	-	-	-	4
•		Died, -	-	-	-	-	4
Average number in the Hosp	oital	during tl	ne year,	-	-	-	50
Number remaining at the en	d of	the year.	, -	-	-	-	76
Number of men admitted,			-	-	-	-	53
Number of women admitted,	-		-	-	-		51
Chronic cases admitted,	_		_	1.	_	_	74
Recent cases admitted,	-		-	-	_	-	30
Number of men discharged,	_		~	- \	_	_	18
Number of women discharge	d,		-	-	-	_	10
Number of men recovered,	_		_	_	_	_	13
Number of women recovered	,		- '	-	-	-	7
Number of men died, -	_			_	_	_	3
Number of women died,	_		-	-	_	_	1
Chronic cases discharged,				_	~	_	7
Recent cases discharged,	_		_	_	_	_	21
•							
Chronic cases recovered, Recent cases recovered,	-	-		1	-	-	3
recent cases recovered,	-		-	_	-	-	17

TABLE NO. 5.

The following persons are employed in the Hospital, with their compensation annewed.

Compensation.	\$20.00 per month and board. \$20.00 per month and board. \$20.00 per month and board. \$15.00 per month and board. \$12.00 per month and board. \$12.00 per month and board. \$20.00 per month and board. \$20.00 per week and board. \$2.50 per week and board. \$2.50 per week and board. \$2.50 per week and board. \$2.00 per week and board.
Set vice.	Attendant,
Names.	Mr. Michael Patterson, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. Derrick Bennett, Mr. John Tarlton, Mr. Harman Stilton, Mr. Frederick Tepenhough, Mr. George Hosang, Mrs. D. Hosang, Mrs. D. Hosang, Mrs. Sanly Loucks, Mrs. Sarah Harrison, Miss Sarah Harrison, Miss Sophia Robison, Miss Emily Scoffeld, Miss Emily Scoffeld, Miss Funny Fandler, Miss Pougherty Tubb,
No.	1984799789998789

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Enquiries are often made by letter and otherwise in reference to the proper course to be pursued in order to obtain admission for the insane to the Hospital, and what are the expenses of support, &c., &c. For the information of those interested, it is proper to state that patients are conveyed to the Hospital at the expense of the proper county in which they have a legal settlement, and supported and taken care of after their admission to the Hospital, entirely at the expense of the State.

To entitle persons to the care of the Hospital, the law requires that some respectable citizen residing in the proper county, shall file with one of the associate judges of such county, a statement in writing, which shall be substantially as follows:

State of Indiana, --- county, SS.

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of Indiana, hereby states as follows, that --- (naming the person) is insane. His insanity is of - duration, (or his living at large is dangerous to the safety of the community,) he has a legal settlement in ----- township in this county, and is a resident of the State of Indiana. These facts can be proven by ---- and ---- (naming at least two persons, one of whom shall be a respectable physician.) Dated this ____ day of _____ A. D. ____. A. B.

Sec. 12. The associate judge shall thereupon order the clerk of the circuit court of such county, to issue subpæenas for the persons named as witnesses, and such other persons as he may think proper, commanding them to appear before him at the court house in such county, at a specified time, to testly concerning the facts set forth in said statement. Subpænas may also be issued for witnesses on behalf of the person alleged to be insanc.

- Sec. 13. Before the time specified for the appearance of the witnesses, the judge ordering the subpænas to issue with the other associate judge of said county, and in case such other associate is absent or unable to attend, then with the probate judge, and if the other associate judge and the probate judge are both absent or unable to attend, then the associate judge ordering the subpæna, shall visit the person alleged to be insane; the judge ordering the subpæna may, if he deems it necessary, employ some respectable physician of such county best acquainted with the person alleged to be insane, to accompany him or them on such visit.
- Sec. 14. At the time appointed (unless the investigation shall be adjourned over to some other time,) the judges or judge, as the case may be, and as in the thirteenth section of this act provided, shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance; at least one of the witnesses examined shall be a physician.
- Sec. 15. If after such visit and inquest the judges or judge, as the case may be, shall be satisfied of the truth of the facts set forth in the statement, they shall require the medical witnesses forthwith to make out a certificate setting forth:
 - 1. That the patient is free from any infectious disease or vermin.
 - 2. The age of the patient, and a concise history of his case.
 - 3. The duration of the disease, dating from the first symptoms.

4. The supposed exciting cause of the disease.

5. Whether the disease is hereditary.

6. Whether the patient has been subject to epilepsy.

7. Whether the patient has made any attempt to commit any violence on himself or others.

8. The medical treatment pursued in the case, [and] any other circumstances known to the physician, tending to throw light upon the subject.

The judges or judge, as the case may be, shall likewise forthwith make out a certificate, which shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Indiana, ——— county, SS.

SEC. 16. If, after any such visit and inquest, the judges or judge, as the case may be, shall not be satisfied of the existence of either of the facts necessary to be certified, to entitle the person alleged to be insane, to admission into the Hospital, they or he shall make out a certificate in the same form with that required by the preceding section, setting forth the necessary facts of which they are satisfied, and the necessary facts which are not established to their satisfaction. The medical witness shall also make out a certificate as above required.

SEC. 17. Immediately after the inquest the judges or judge, as the case may be, shall deposit with the clerk of the circuit court the statement in writing, their or his certificate, and that of the medical witness, all of which he shall label, file, and carefully preserve in his office. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts in their respective counties to attend such investigation, and keep a book in which the nature of the proceedings and all matters relating to the investigation shall be recorded; and the clerk shall make out a bill of the costs and certify the same to the county auditor, and upon his warrant the same shall be paid by the county treasurer.

Sec. 18. The clerk of the circuit court, upon receiving the certificate of the judges or judge, as the case may be, and the certificate of the medical witness, made out according to the fifteenth section of this act, shall forthwith apply to the superintendent for the admission of such person into the Hospital. He shall at the same time transmit copies, under the seal of the circuit court, of said certificates. Upon receiving the application, the superintendent shall immediately advise the clerk when the patient can be received. The clerk shall thereupon in due season, for the conveyance of such person to the hospital by the time appointed, issue his warrant to the sheriff or any other any suitable person, commanding him forthwith to arrest such insane person and convey him to the Hospital. If the clerk shall be satisfied of its necessity, he may authorize one or more assistants to be employed; said warrant shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Indiana, --- county, SS.

To — Greeting:

 Upon receiving the patient the superintendent shall endorse upon said warrant a receipt substantially as follows:

Indiana Hospital for the Insane, A. D. —.

This warrant, with the receipt thereon, shall be returned to the clerk who issued the same, and shall be filed by him with the other papers relating to the case; Provided, That in all cases the relations of the insane person shall have a right, if they choose, to convey him to the hospital; in such case the warrant shall be directed to one of them, and the person to whom it is directed and his assistants shall, if demanded, receive the same compensation allowed for like services by others; Provided, also, That if the medical witness shall not state in his certificate that the patient is free from any infectious disease, and from vermin, it shall not be the duty of the clerk to apply to the superintendent as herein before provided.

Sec. 19. When a patient is sent to the hospital it shall be the duty of the clerk to see that the patient is supplied with the proper clothing, and if not otherwise furnished, the clerk shall purchase it, and in such case the same shall be paid for, upon the certificate of the clerk, and the order of the county auditor, out of the county treasurer. For a male patient, such clothing shall be as follows: A coat, vest, and two pairs of pantaloons, all of woolen cloth, two pairs of woolen socks, two pocket handkerchiefs, a black stock or handkerchief for the neck, a good hat of fur or silk, (or comfortable cap,) a pair of shoes or boots, and at least two cotton shirts, and such outside garment as will be sufficient to protect him in severe weather. For a female patient such clothing shall be as follows: Two substantial gowns or dresses, two flannel petticoats, two pairs of woolen stockings, one pair of shoes, two handkerchiefs, a decent bonnet, at least two cotton chemises, and a large comfortable shawl or cloak. In both cases the articles of clothing shall be new, or as good as new, and the woolens of a dark color. Such clothing shall be delivered in good order with the patient, to the superintendent, and without such clothing the superintendent shall not be bound to receive the patient.

[It is very desirable that extra and better apparel than merely that required by law, should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, so as to attend church, ride or walk out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's

best clothing should be sent—it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.—Jewelry, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost. A trunk should also be provided for each patient.]

- SEC. 20. If the clerk shall neglect to issue and deliver to the proper person a warrant for the conveyance of the patient to the hospital, as herein before required, or if the person to whom the warrant is directed shall not, within fifteen days after the receipt thereof, deliver the patient at the hospital, the clerk or person so offending shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs in action of debt, in the name of the superintendent, for the use of such patient; and if any insane person shall be conveyed to the hospital before the superintendant shall have given notice that he can be received, as herein before provided, no fees or compensation whatever shall be paid to those by whom he or she was so conveyed.
- Sec. 21. If any person conveying a patient to the hospital under the provisions of this act, shall convey such patient in company with criminals going to the penitentiary, or shall suffer such patient to drink ardent spirits, the person so conveying him, and his assistants, shall forfeit all claim to the compensation allowed them by this act.
- Sec. 22. If according to the result of the inquest aforesaid the patient shall be entitled to admission into the hospital, the clerk shall direct how he shall be taken care of until he can be admitted, and if necessary, may direct his confinement in the county jail; and if all things needful for his comfort, and proper care be not otherwise supplied, he shall furnish them, and the same shall be paid for out of the county treasury on the certificate of the clerk and order of the county auditor.
- SEC. 23. Any patient may be discharged from the hospital upon the application of the superintendent to the commissioners, and the commissioners' order thereupon. Incurable and harmless patients shall be discharged whenever such discharge is necessary to make room for a recent case as ordered by the commissioners.
- Sec. 24. Whenever an order shall be made out for the removal of a patient from the hospital, the superintendent shall immediately give notice thereof, under his official seal, to the clerk of the circuit court of the county from which such patient was sent, and thereupon such clerk shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff of said county, which warrant shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Indiana, SS.

To the sheriff of --- county-greeting:

WHEREAS, The proper authority has directed that —, a patient in the Indiana Hospital for the insane, from this county, be removed

from said hospital; you are therefore hereby commanded forthwith to remove said patient, and return him to —— township, in this county, where he had a legal settlement when he was taken to the hospital. Witness my hand and seal of the —— circuit court, this —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

----- Clerk.

Immediately upon receiving such warrant it shall be the duty of the sheriff, by himself or deputy, forthwith to execute the same and return it to the clerk by whom it was issued, and if any clerk, upon receiving such notice, shall refuse or neglect for the space of five days to issue and place such warrant in the hands of the sheriff, or if such sheriff shall refuse to receive the same, or neglect for the space of twenty days after receiving the warrant to demand such patient of superintendent, the patient shall be charged from the date of the notice to the clerk until his removal, at the same rates as pay patients, and the amount may be recovered in an action of assumpsit upon the indebitatus counts, with the costs of suit, in the name of the superintendent against the clerk or sheriff so offending.

- Sec. 25. When a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent shall furnish him with suitable clothing, and a sum of money not exceeding twenty dollars, unless otherwise supplied.
- Sec. 26. No idiot shall be admitted into the hospital, and every such patient therein shall be discharged.
- Sec. 27. If the application shall be made for the admission of more patients than the hospital can receive, a selection shall be made as follows:
- 1st. Recent cases, (i. e.) when the disease is less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others in the county.
- 2d. Chronic cases, (i. e.) when the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery, shall be next preferred.
- 3d. Those for whom applications have been the longest on file, other things being equal, shall be next preferred.
- 4th. Each county shall be entitled to its just proportion, according to its population, but the commissioners in the exercise of a sound discretion, may, if necessary, give preference to recent cases from one county over chronic cases from another county.
- Sec. 28. When any state patient discharged from the hospital as cured shall again become insane, any respectable physician may file with the clerk of the circuit a certificate setting forth the recurrence of the disease, and such facts and suggestions relating thereto as he may deem material; upon receiving such certificate, the clerk shall immediately transmit a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the circuit court, to the superintendent, and thereupon the same

proceedings shall be had in all respects as when the certificate of the judges or judge holding the inquest was transmitted.

Sec. 29. Should any insane person elope from the hospital and return to the county from whence he was committed, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county, upon being notified by the superintendent, forthwith to apprehend him and take him back to the hospital, and the sheriff shall be paid by the steward of the hospital by order of the superintendent, the same fees as provided in other cases for the commitment of insane persons to the hospital.



RULES

FOR

Attendants and Assistants at the Hospital.

Section 1. Self respect is enjoined upon all. Each will be responsible in his or her department, and should be emulous in the discharge of duty.

- SEC. 2. Their dress shall always be neat and clean, and they shall avoid all gross and vulgar habits. The men shall not wear hats within doors, or go in shirt sleeves. They shall not indulge in loud talking or laughing, use profane or vulgar language, nor play at any game with one another or with the patients, except by the Superintendant's direction.
- Sec. 3. They shall treat each other with politeness and attention, cherish a high sense of moral obligation, and remember that a calm, cheerful deportment, befits their employment.

DUTY TO THE INSTITUTION.

- Section 1. It shall be the duty of all persons employed in the Hospital, to fulfil their engagements scrupulously as to time of service and duty to be performed, agreeably to their respective contracts, and no one shall discontinue service, without giving at least thirty days notice, in writing, to the Superintendent.
- Sec. 2. The attendants and assistants shall devote the whole of their time to the Hospital. They shall receive no compensation besides their regular wages, for any service or labor, and no resident officer, attendant or assistant, shall be, directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of any article for the use of the Hospital, They shall neither receive any present or gratuity from any person

dealing with the Hospital, nor from any patient or visitor, and they shall not sell any thing to a patient.

- Sec. 3. The attendants and assistants shall never leave the Hospital without permission from the Superintendent, or a resident officer under his direction, and shall always return by nine o'clock in the evening, unless leave be expressly given to stay out longer; application for leave of absence must be made several hours before leaving.
- S_{EC}. 4. It shall be the indispensable duty of the attendants and assistants, to secure the perfect and systematic neatness of the Hospital, and of its inmates. For this purpose all parts of the building and all furniture shall be frequently inspected, and any offensive odor shall be evidence of neglect, or want of timely care.
- Sec. 5. The attendants shall never give up a key, nor let any person into the halls without permission of a resident officer, and no male attendant, without such permission, shall enter a female apartment.
- Sec. 6. The attendants shall see that the doors of the rooms and halls, and all doors connecting them with the centre building, be locked at bed time; and that such lights be kept through the night as are required by the Superintendant. Visiting from one hall to another, to the kitchen, or to any other apartment, shall be deemed a violation of duty, except by special permission from the Superintendant in each case.

DUTY OF ATTENDANTS TO PATIENTS.

Section 1. The attendants shall treat the patients with uniform attention and respect; greet them with friendly salutations, and exhibit such other marks of kindness and good-will, as evince an interest and a sympathy. They shall speak to them in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address them coarsely or by nickname.

Sec. 2. On rising in the morning the attendants shall see that each patient confided to his or her care is washed, combed, brushed, and decently dressed for the day, in season for breakfast. Attention shall be given to the person and dress of each patient during the day, as often as required by disorder or want of cleanliness.

The beds shall be properly aired in the morning, and well made; the rooms, halls and stairs carefully swept, and the floors, walls and windows washed when required. The morning work shall be completed, and the house ready for inspection, in every part, by halfpast nine o'clock from April to September, both inclusive, and by ten o'clock during the rest of the year.

Sec. 3. The patients must always be soothed and calmed when irritated; encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed.

They shall never be pushed, collared or rudely handled, to induce them to move; gentle persuasive measures only shall be used; when these fail, information shall be given to the Superintendent, or if he be absent, to the Assistant Physician or Steward.

- Sec. 4. When attendants receive insult and abusive language from patients, they must keep cool and forbear to re-criminate, or dictate in language of authority. Violent hands shall never be laid upon patients under any provocation, and a blow shall never be returned. Sufficient force to prevent them from injuring themselves or others shall always be applied gently. Attendants shall, as far as possible, maintain their authority by kindness of manner and dignity of deportment.
- Sec. 5. Attendants shall never apply any restraining apparatus to a patient, except by order of the Superintendent, or of a resident officer under his direction.
- Sec. 6. One attendant shall always be in each hall with the patients, and shall not leave it under any circumstances until relieved. Neither shall the attendants retire to their rooms while the patients are in the halls, except for the purpose of adjusting their own clothes. From the time that patients rise in the morning until they retire at night, they are to be constantly under the supervision of the attendants, who shall endeavor to keep them tidy and warm, prevent improper conduct or bad postures, and to instruct, comfort and amuse them, by talking to them, reading to them, and the like.
- Sec. 7. At meals one or more attendants shall always be present to carve, to distribute food, and to see that every one has a proper supply, and that they take it in a proper manner.

Care shall also be taken that no patient carry away a knife or fork, or other article from the table, and for this purpose the knives and forks shall be counted after each meal.

- SEC. 8. The attendants shall never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain them, any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine, or other dangerous weapon or article. Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing from or to a patient, without permission of the Superintendent; nor retain in their possession any writing of a patient. The clothes of suicidal patients, and every dangerous article shall be removed at night, and each attendant shall always know where every one is, committed to his or her charge.
- Sec. 9. When patients ride out, the driver shall see that they neither leave the carriage, or communicate with persons casually met, or deliver letters, packages or messages; nor procure weapons, tobacco, or any other articles. He shall not stop and do errands for himself or others, without permission of the Superintendant. When patients walk out with an attendant, he shall keep them together, and observe the same rules and precautions as the driver;

he shall also particularly avoid going near rail roads, canals, rivers, wells, machinery, and other dangerous places.

SEC. 10. The attendants shall go to the office for medicine half an hour before each meal, and see that the whole is taken at the time and in the manner directed. Each cup shall be marked with the patient's name, to prevent patients from helping themselves to medicine. Within one hour from the time of taking the cups from the office, they shall be cleaned and returned. In going to and from the office, the attendants shall not delay in the passage, or hold any other conversation than to report to the Superintendant or Assistant Physician, changes in the state of the patients, which they shall always do immediately.

SEC. 11. All damages done by patients, and all their wants as to clothes and other articles necessary to put these rules in practice, shall be reported daily to the Superintendent, Steward or Ma-

tron, until they are repaired or obtained.

Sec. 12. When patients engage in controversy on any improper or exciting topic of discourse, the attendants shall, in the gentlest manner, interfere and check them; if other means fail, and the quiet and good order of the apartment cannot otherwise be preserved, one or two of the loudest talkers may be placed in their rooms for a short time; but in such cases the Superintendent or assistant Physician shall be informed immediately. The conduct and conversation of patients shall not be spoken of to visitors, or reported by attendants when abroad.

- SEC. 12. The attendants shall look particularly to the comfort of the patients in their special charge; visit them late at night and early in the morning; and in speaking to the patients they shall inculcate respect for the officers and confidence in their management.
- Sec. 14. Every patient shall be in charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the Superintendent. The person who takes a patient from one of the halls, shall be responsible for his or her safe keeping until returned to the same, or entrusted by a resident officer to the care of another person; and no patient shall be permitted to go out of the wings, except in conformity to the directions of the Superintendent.
- Sec. 15. Food shall not be carried to the rooms of the patients, and they shall not be absent from the regular meals except in case of sickness or high mental excitement, without permission of a resident officer.

DUTY ON THE SABBATH.

- Section 1. Sunday shall be observed as a day of rest and quiet at the Hospital. The buildings and grounds shall not be exhibited to visitors on this day; and no visitors shall be admitted into the halls or rooms of patients, of attendants, or upon the hospital grounds.
- Sec. 2. All persons who are employed in the Hospital, that are well, and can be spared from their duties, will be expected to attend religious services in the Hospital on the Sabbath.
- Sec. 3. The attendance of the patients on religious worship on the Sabbath, shall be under the direction of the Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

- Section 1. No resident officer, attendant, or assistant, while connected with the Hospital, shall at any time drink distilled spirits, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, at home or abroad; nor use tobacco, nor smoke a cigar or pipe about the premises, nor procure them for any patient, except by the direction of the Superintendent in each case.
- SEC. 2. No company shall be admitted into the halls occupied by the patients, except by the express permission of the Superintendent. All other parts of the Hospital may be exhibited by other resident officers, under such restrictions as the Superintendent may direct.
- Sec. 3. Strangers and others may be permitted to visit the Hospital, with such restrictions as the Superintendent may prescribe, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 12 M., and 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., except Sundays.

STATED HOURS FOR MEALS.

Section 1. The morning bell shall be rung for two or three minutes at half-past four o'clock A. M., in May, June, July, and August; at five o'clock A. M., in March, April, September, and October; and at half-past five o'clock A. M., in November, December, January, and February.

All persons who have duties to perform, shall rise in the morning

at the ringing of the bell.

- Sec. 2. Breakfast shall be placed upon the table precisely one hour and a half after the ringing of the bell; i. e., in Summer at six o'clock; in Spring and Autumn at half-past six; and in Winter at seven. Dinner shall be served uniformly at half-past twelve, and tea at six P. M. during the year.
- SEC. 3. The Hospital shall be closed at half-past nine o'clock every night, at which time the attendants and assistants shall be and remain in their own apartments during the night.





REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER, 1849. ď

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In presenting to the Legislature this, their second Annual Report, as required by a law of 1848, the Trustees of the State University think it unnecessary to say any thing in relation to those particulars respecting the property of the University, vested in Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, &c., and the methods of instruction pursued by the Professors in their respective Departments, since these were stated fully in their last Annual Report, and there has been introduced, in regard to neither of them, any other change than that which divides the year into three Terms, instead of two, as it was formerly, and which are defined, in the proper place, in this Report.

This change was made principally with the view of giving a recess from study in that season of the year when the severe heats of summer render confinement and close application injurious to health;—a consideration which had induced a similar change in almost all the other Colleges and Universities in our country.

The Chair of Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, the Trustees regret to say, has continued too long vacant; owing, they believe, to the fact that the entire funds of the University seem to be put in jeopardy by the suit yet pending against the University; the knowledge of such a fact having gone abroad, operating against the University in various ways, especially in this, that it has no little influence in deterring such as might otherwise be inclined to seek a place in its Faculty.

The danger may be only imaginary; still, persons qualified to fill the vacant Chair, are likely to give it a place of some importance among the considerations making against their acceptance of an appointment tendered to them. Yet there are strong grounds to hope that the gentleman recently elected will accept, and, before the close of the present Term, is ready to enter upon the discha of the duties of the Chair.

REMARKS, NOTICES, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The University contains three Departments—the Preparatory Department, the College Department, and the Department of Law. For admission into the first of these, it is required that the applicant should be able to read and write; for admission into the second, that he should sustain an examination on the studies of the first, namely: Arithmetic, English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Grammars, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Select Orations, Six books of the Æneid, and Jacob's Greek Reader. For admission into an

that he should sustain an examination on the studies of the first, namely: Arithmetic, English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Grammars, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Select Orations, Six books of the Æneid, and Jacob's Greek Reader. For admission into an advanced standing in the College Department, he is expected to be equal, in attainments, to the class which he seeks to enter. Students from other Colleges should present testimomials of good standing from their teachers.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The student spends four years—a year in each of the classes; a tabular view of the studies of which is given at the end of this report. A Diploma is given to none but such as have completed the course—which is as thorough as in the most reputable of American Colleges. Students not aspiring to the honor of a degree are, however, allowed to attach themselves to any of the College classes, for the purpose of seeking instruction in the studies of that particular class; and they are entitled to a certificate from their teacher, of their proficiency.

In addition to the regular course of study, Hebrew and French are taught to such as wish to acquire a knowledge of these lan-

guages.

The Chemical lectures, as well as those on Natural Philosophy, are illustrated in a series of experiments made in the Laboratory.

To supply, as far as possible, that defect in the knowledge of the English Language, which is too common in the case of young menentering College, constant attention is given, through the whole course, to Rhetorical Reading, Composition, Declamation and Original Speaking; and by the Seniors and Juniors questions are discussed in the way of argumentation. By these and other methods, care is taken to make the Students familiarly acquainted with the power and compass of the English tongue.

COMMENCEMENT AND VACATION.

The Commencement for conferring Degress is held on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in August. A vacation of seven weeks ensues. The Fall Session then begins, which closes on the day before Christmas. Then there is a vacation of one week.— On the second day of January the Winter Session begins, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April. Four weeks from this time begins the Summer Session.

EXAMINATIONS,

Are held, one immediately preceeding Commencement—the other at the close of the Winter Session.

For a student to be absent from examination without leave is dishonorable, being a tacit admission, on his part, of inferiority as compared with his class.

DISCIPLINE.

The mode which has been pursued by the Faculty, from the first organization of the Institution as a College, approaches as near as possible to that which a wise father adopts in the government of his children. Students are not subjected to the annoyance of numerous petty rules, touching their sensibilities on all points; nor treated with suspicion; nor degraded in their own estimation by appeals to no higher principles than fear of disgrace or dread of punishment—but are taught to govern themselves by bringing into action the nobler feelings of our nature. The youth in whom such liberal treatment produces insolence and arrogance, proves himself incapable of a liberal education. In the history of this Institution, if there have been any such instances, they have been exceedingly rare.

It sometimes happens that a youth of otherwise unexceptionable character, is found upon trial to possess so little taste for learning—so little thirst for knowledge—so little native energy, that study is irksome to him; he needs the goad. Information, in such cases, is conveyed to the parent or guardian, that the person concerned may be put into the way of preparing himself for employment in some pur-

suit more congenial so his nature.

Boys brought up in idleness at home, ought not to be sent to a public school. The foundation of everything honorable and useful in life must be laid in habits of industry—and if these are not acquired at home under the tuition of the parent, to expect them as the fruit of any other, is vain.

RELIGION.

Here, too, the burden of responsibility rests upon the parent. It is for the parent to say, what church is to be the source to which the child is to look for instruction and guidance. A portion of Sa-

cred Scriptures is read in the Chapel every morning, and a prayer offered by the President. These exercises the Students generally are required to attend. Public worship and a sermon are the religious exercises of the Chapel on the Sabbath, in term time. But Students are left free to attend to the public duties of this holy day wherever they may choose. No violation of the laws of social morality will be tolerated in a Student.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two of these are connected with the Institution—called the Philomathean and the Athenian. Their halls are furnished with Libraries, which are gradually augmented by contributions from the members.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This is not extensive, but very valuable; being made up of the choicest selection of Standard Works, in Greek, Roman, French, and English Literature and Science. The use of this Library is free to the Students, on paying the moderate tax of fifty cents a session. This, however, is at their option.

BOARDING CLUBS.

One of the Buildings, and three rooms in another, belonging to the University are used by an association of Students under this name. They pay a very moderate rent for the use of their rooms, make their own regulations, and conduct their own affairs under the supervision of the Faculty. Boarding in their commons costs about half of its usual price in private families in town, where at present it is a dollar and a half a week. In the country, at a convenient distance, it is had for a dollar.

SITE.

In regard to health, no more eligible situation can be found. The ground is undulating; the air pure; the water clear as crystal—but it is one of the most inaccessible of places, except to travellers on foot. You can get to it from the Ohio river by the way of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; a mail coach running from Indianapolis to Bloomington thrice a week regularly. By any other route you will have to depend on such modes of conveyance as you can find. This difficulty will be removed, as soon as the Railroad now in progress from New Albany to Lafayette, reaches Blooming-

ton. This event may be expected to affect the University by an increase in the number of its Students, and of the temptations to which they will be exposed.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee in the Preparatory Department is eighteen dollars a year—six dollars a Term, payable at the beginning of the Term; in the College Department, eight dollars a Term, payable at the beginning of the Term; and in the Law Department, twenty-five dollars.

By a law of the State, each County has the privilege of sending two Students, whose tuition is gratuitous. It is not known generally who of the Students belong to this favored class; nor do the teachers ever enquire. The provision was doubtless intended for the poor; but it will be readily understood that no law could be made which would exclude any class of citizens from any privilege open

to any other class.

It is of great importance for parents who send their sons to be educated at this University, or any other public Institution, that they be fully aware of the danger of a profuse and imprudent use of money. The management of funds, however, is a part of education which properly belongs to the parent; and every head of a family must direct in this matter according to his own notions. All that needs here to be suggested, is that no one coming to this University can hope to procure respect by extravagance in dress, or other expenses.

BOARD OF VISITORS—(Ex-Officio.)

PARIS C. DUNNING, Governor.

JAMES G. READ, Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE W. CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,
SAMUEL PERKINS,
THOMAS L. SMITH,
DAVID McDONALD, Judge of Cir. Court for Monroe county.

SAMUEL HANNA, Superintendent of Common Schools.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

David H. Maxwell, M. D., Monroe county, appointed 1841. James Scott, L. L. D., Clark county, appointed 1841. William T. S. Cornet, M. D., Ripley county, appointed 1841. Joseph S. Jenks, A. M., Vigo county, appointed 1841. Hon. James Morrison, Marion county, appointed 1843. John J. Morrison, A. M., Washington county, appointed 1846. Hon. Albert S. White, Tippecanoe county, appointed 1846. Hon. Robert Dale Owen, appointed 1848.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

David H. Maxwell, President. Joseph M. Howe, Treasurer. James D. Maxwell, Secretary.

FACULTY.

Andrew Wylle, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Polite Literature.

Daniel Read, A. M., Professor of Languages.

Theophilus A. Wylie, A. M. Professor of Natural Philosophy. Charles Marshall, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

MATTHEW M. CAMPBELL, Principal of the Primary Department.

STUDENTS.

James M. Anderson, Covington, Indiana. George Anderson, Fountain county, Indiana. William Z. Aydelott, New Albany, Indiana. William J. Alexander, Greene county, Indiana. John W. Allen, Monroe county, Indiana. Jackson H. Alexander, Gosport, Indiana. Jacob N. Blaredell, Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Morris Berbeck, New Harmony, Indiana. Joseph Baugh, Monroe, Indiana. William W. Berry, Bloomington, Indiana. Henry E. Brazee, Cannellton, Indiana. Thomas Bigham, Portland Mills, Indiana. Michael S. Bright, Madison, Indiana. Richard J. Bright, Madison, Indiana. Daniel Bowers, Russelville, Indiana. Thomas W. Bates, (deceased) Troy, Indiana. Hayden Bridwell, Lawrence county, Indiana. Joseph A. Fish, Boone, Indiana. Jesse H. Bailey, Bedford, Indiana. Simpson W. Coffin, Vermillion, Indiana. Nelson K. Crow, Gibson, Indiana. James F. Carter, Monroe, Indiana. Daniel A. Cownover, Gosport, Indiana. Thomas Cooper, Fairfield, Illinois. Francis P. Cogswell, Noblesville, Indiana. A. Jefferson Claypool, Connersville, Indiana. Edward F. Claypool, Connersville, Indiana. Thomas L. Carter, Monroe, Indiana. James Churchill, Albion, Noble county, Indiana. Josephus Collet, Eugene, Indiana. George W. Cummins, Napoleon, Indiana. James Cooper, New Harmony, Indiana. Thomas E. Clark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Andrew Chandler, Warren, Indiana. John A. Dowden, Harrisonburg, Louisiana. Joseph H. Defrees, St. Joseph, Indiana. William Durham, Prairietown, Vigo, Indiana. Samuel S. Elliot, Union county, Ohio. Robert G. Elliot, Union county, Ohio. John N. Evans, West Feliciana, Louisiana. Robert C. Foster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Robert H. Foster, Bloomington, Indiana. David S. Faris, Monroe, Indiana. John C. K. Faris, Monroe, Indiana. Alexis J. Fishback, Fulton, Indiana. Chester Harris, Edwards, Indiana. Francis Harris, Edwards, Indiana.

John P. Hudspeth, Booneville, Indiana. James A. Hammond, Warrick, Illinois. Paul Hendricks, Madison, Indiana. Woodford L. Hurst, Corydon, Indiana. John P. Handy, Booneville, Indiana. James Handy, Booneville, Indiana. John C. Hart, Booneville, Warrick county, Indiana William Henry, Monroe, Indiana. Michael W. Helton, Monroe, Indiana. Thomas Hight, Monroe, Indiana. John Hight, Monroe, Indiana. Wallace Hight, Monroe, Indiana. Nathaniel A. Holson, Mansfield, Ohio. Marmaduke McHobbs, Salem, Indiana. Joseph W. Howe, Monroe, Indiana. William F. Hester, Monroe, Indiana. Daniel Herider, Hamilton, Ohio. Samuel F. Irwin, Bedford, Indiana. Volney Q. Irwin, Bedford, Indiana. Alexander Johnston, West Point, Indiana. Alvah Johnson, Booneville, Indiana. John M. Johnson, Proctersville, Indiana. Thomas M. Kelso, Morgantown, Indiana. Hugh A. Kelso, Morgantown, Indiana. Absalom Ketcham, Monroe, Indiana. Daniel Ketcham, Monroe, Indiana. George P. Ketcham, Monroe, Indiana. James Keigwin, Louisville, Kentucky. Ephraim Keigwin, Louisville, Kentucky. William H. Lemon, Harrodsburg, Kentucky. William W. Lowe, Iowa City, Iowa. James M. Lemons, Jasper, Indiana. Ara E. S. Long, Bartholomew, Indiana. William C. Long, Bartholomew, Indiana. David F. Long, Bartholomew, Indiana. John H. Long, Bartholomew, Indiana. Alfred A. Lamar, Spencer, Indiana. William Lough, Kewanna, Indiana. John Lopp, Mauckport, Indiana. Jeremiah V. Mathes, Bloomington, Indiana. Joshua Moffit, Independence, Indiana. Blackford B. Moffit, Terre Haute, Indiana. Newton F. Malott, Bedford, Indiana. David H. McDonald, Monroe, Indiana. Curran E. McDonald, Monroe, Indiana. Junius Mulvey, Madison, Indiana. Ezra G. Martin, Clermont, Ohio. Josiah Miller, Chester District, South Carolina. William J. McCaughan, Monroe, Indiana.

John O. McCullough, Bloomington, Indiana. Eli R. Millen, Monroe, Indiana. William W. McMillan, Fayetteville, Indiana. Henry McCalla, Monroe, Indiana. John S. Moore, Bloomington, Indiana. John May, Greene, Indiana. Charles McClean, Madison, Indiana. William E. McLane, Terre Haute, Indiana. James McD. Miller, Crawford, Indiana. Thomas H. R. C. McKinney, Sullivan, Indiana. Luther Martin, Bloomington, Indiana. Joseph A. Pownall, Columbus, Indiana. Littleton J. Powel, Spencer county, Indiana. John J. Paynter, Salem, Indiana. Rollin A. Payne, Vernon, Indiana. James S. Pendleton, Vernon, Indiana. James M. Parks, Bloomington, Indiana. Robert L. Ruddick, Columbus, Indiana. John O. Reay, Louisville, Kentucky. Wilson G. Robb, Indianapolis, Indiana. James A. Read, Jeffersonville, Indiana. Jesse H. Reno, Gosport, Indiana. Theodore Read, Bloomington, Indiana. William Ragsdale, Hellonsville, Indiana. Benjamin F. Rogers, Laporte, Indiana. William F. Rader, Monroe, Indiana. James Reader, Mauckport, Indiana. Fenwick Robertson, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Samuel H. Ricks, Perry, Indiana. James Strain, Monroe, Indiana. James R. Sluss, Bloomington, Indiana. Henry Snyder, Bloomington, Indiana. John Strain, Monroe, Indiana. Oliver W. Stanton, Laporte, Indiana. John C. Smith, Monroe, Indiana. John Stevens, Martinsville, Indiana. Alexander S. Shively, Louisville, Kentucky. Lycurgus Shields, Jackson, Indiana. James E. Shields, Jackson, Indiana. John P. Souner, Harrison, Indiana. Daniel F. Shryer, Monroe, Indiana. Robert A. Spencer, Parke, Indiana. James W. Spooner, Mauckport, Indiana. William Spooner, Mauckport, Indiana. Henry V. Somes, Vincennes, Indiana. Marcus Sims, Martinsville, Indiana. Moses G. C. W. Tanner, Brownstown, Indiana. Henry T. Templeton, Bedford, Indiana. Elhanan P. Todd, Madison, Indiana.

James S. Thompson, Bruceville, Indiana. Peter M. Vail, Dearborn, Indiana. John M. Vantrees, Davies, Indiana. Anderson M. Wylie, Bloomington, Indiana. Redick M. Wylie, Bloomington, Indiana. . George D. Wise, Sen., Washington City, Dist. Col. John H. Wise, Washington City, Dis't Columbia. John J. Wise, Accomack, Virginia. Obadiah J. Wise, Accomack, Virginia. George D. Wise, Accomack, Virginia. James C. Wells, Jackson, Indiana. Matthew Woodburn, Monroe, Indiana. Flavius J. Wolfe, Mauckport, Indiana. Charles Wheeler, Saundersville, Indiana. James Woodward, Bloomington, Indiana. John Walton, Eugene, Indiana. Thomas Wheeler, Vanderburg, Indiana. Alexander Yates, Hinds, Mississippi. Luke D. Yates, Hinds, Mississippi. Robert G. Yates, Hinds, Mississippi. Madison M. Young, Owen, Indiana.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

This Department is conducted by Professors McDonnald and Otto. Its superior advantages to the student of the law, are now generally known and admitted. To such as intend to practice in Indiana, it furnishes peculiar inducements; for they learn here not only the theory of law in general, but the practice of the State courts and the various and important statutary modifications of the common law which obtain in this State. The fact, too, that a thorough legal education may be had at this Institution, with less than half the expense of any other Law School in the United States, is not to be overlooked.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of legal science. The students are carefully examined every day on their lessons in the text books; and lectures are daily delivered, comprehending the various subjects of Jurisprudence. A moot court is

held every Saturday.

The students are divided into two classes, the Junior and the Senior. The text books of the Junior class, are Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Chitty on Contracts, and Stephen on Pleading. Those of the Senior class are Kent's Commentaries, Chitty on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, and Mitford's Equity. Students must supply their own text books. A good law library is provided for the use of students. Those who have attended two sessions are, in the discretion of the Law Faculty and Board of Trustees, entitled to Diplomas. Short of that time, reputable practicing attorneys only can claim them.

There is but one session in the year, extending from about the first of November to the first of March. Tuition fee, twentyfive dollars. Graduation fee, five dollars. No extra charge.

LAW STUDENTS FOR THE LAST SESSION.

RESIDENT GRADUATES-2.

Morton C. Hunter and Willis A. Gorman.

SENIOR CLASS-14.

F. T. Brown,	Spencer,	Indiana.
Thomas H. Bruner,	Princeton,	Indiana.
W. W. Carson,	Fort Wayne,	Indiana.
Clinton A. Darnell,	Greencastle,	Indiana.
James A. Elston,	Crawfordsville,	Indiana.
John P. Greer,	Bluffton,	Indiana.
Duane Hicks,	Franklin,	Indiana.
David W. Lafollet,	Floyd,	Indiana.
Samuel A. Magill,	Rockville,	Indiana.
David H. Maxwell, jr.,	Rockville,	Indiana.
John Slater,	Franklin,	Indiana.
Lewis C. Stinson,	Evansville,	Indiana
Jonathan H. Williams,	Franklin,	Indiana
William C. Wilson,	Crawfordsville,	Indiana

JUNIOR CLASS-14.

Thomas J. Brique,	Vincennes,	Indiana.
Ambrose B. Carlton,	· Bedford,	Indiana.
Adam G. Covens,	Bloomfield,	Indiana.
George W. Clarke,	Laporte,	Indiana.
Richard A. Clements,	Washington,	Indiana.
Pembroke S. Cornelius,	Dearborn,	Indiana.
Isaac W. Love,	New Amsterdam,	Indiana.
John Lowry, jr.,	Bedford,	Indiana.
Robert H. Milroy,	Delphi,	Indiana
James G. Miles,	Bowlinggreen,	Indiana.
William P. Murry,	Centreville,	Indiana.
Alfred A. Ramsay,	Portland Mills,	Indiana.
Alfred D. Roney,	Bloomington,	Indiana.
Robert A. Smith,	Boonville,	Indiana.
	*	

30

167

197

Total in the Law Department,

In the other Departments,

Grand total, -

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

T.

Folscin's Livy, Grecia Majora, Fiske's Classical Manual—Part I, Grammatical Exercises and Written Translations, Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.

II.

Horace—Odes, Grecia Majora, Fiske's Classical Manual—Part II, Grammatical Exercises and Written Translations, Algebra—completed, Geometry and Davies's Legendre.

III.

Horace—continued, Grecia Majora, Classical Manual—Part II, Geometry—completed.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

T.

Horace—Epistles and Art of Poetry, Grecia Majora, Classical Manual—Parts III and IV, Trigonometry—Davies's Legendre.

II.

Plays of Terence, Homer's Iliad or Odyssey, Classical Manual—Parts IV and V, Greek Prosody and Scanning, Surveying and Analytical Geometry. Ш

Plays of Terence, Homer—Iliad or Odyssey, Classical Manual—Part V, Analytical Geometry—completed, Differential Calculus.



REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF STATE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849. u Control of the cont

WHITE IN YATED

ALBERT LESELVE

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REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of Indiana:

The Agent of State is required by law to make a report to each successive session of the Legislature, of what has been done the preceeding year in relation to the public debt of the State, and of what has heretofore been called the suspended debt. In performing this duty at the present time, I have the honor to submit that the business of this office has worked well, and, as far as I have learned, satisfactorily, under the system devised by my predecessor. Though complex, and requiring much care, I have the satisfaction to report that the law seems to have been administered without prejudice to the State or wrong to the bond-holders. It is true, some complaint has been made as to its provisions, but these were questions fully discussed and settled by the Legislature which passed the acts, and are not now proper subjects of review. Camplaints have also been made that this agency has refused to issue stock for lost coupons. Finding no authority in the law to warrant it, I have declined to do so. I respectfully suggest, however, whether provisions should not be made for such cases.

BONDS SURRENDERED.

According to the last annual report of the Auditor of S	
number of bonds outstanding when the acts of 1846 and 1	1847 took
effect, was	11,048
There had been surrendered and converted	
into new stock up to July 1, 1848, - 9,158	
Between July 1st, 1848, and July 1st, 1849,	
there were surrendered 372	
	9,530
Leaving then outstanding,	1,518

Since 1st July to 20th November, there have been surrendered 35, reducing the outstanding number to 1,483, or \$1,483,000.

DIVIDENDS.

In order at one view to see the progress of the surrender and cancellation of the old debt, we have but to look to the dividend book for each half year, viz:

On the 1st day of July, 1847, there had been surrendered 8,132 bonds, the first dividend amounted to	\$81,320	00
On the 1st day of January, 1848, there had been surrendered 9,059 bonds, making that dividend, -	90,590	00
On 1st day July, 1848, there had been surrendered 9,158 bonds, making that dividend On the 1st day January, 1849, there had been surren-	91,580	00
dered 9,309 bonds, making that dividend On the 1st day of July, 1849, there had been surren-	93,090	00
dered 9,530 bonds, making that dividend	95,300	00

2½ PER CENT. STATE STOCK.

In my last annual report I gave the amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. State Stock then issued at - - - \$1,622,617 50 There has been issued from that day to 1st July, 1849, 76,280 00

Making outstanding July 1, 1849, - - \$1,698,897 50

PREFERRED CANAL STOCK.

There has b	een	none	of this	issued	since	my last	repo	rt.
I showed then	of	princi	pal,		-	~	- "	\$4,079,500
Of interest,	-	-	-		-	-	-	1,213,625

Making of the preferred canal stock, - - - \$5,293,125

DEFERRED CANAL STOCK.

By my last report there had been issued prior to July	
1, 1848,	\$499,500
There has been issued since, to July 1, 1849,	186,000
There had been issued for interest before July 1, 1848,	146,850
There has been issued since, to July 1, 1849, -	51,750

Making of deferred canal stock, - - - \$884,100

Accompanying this report, I furnish an alphabetical abstract of the bonds surrendered since July, 1848, to July, 1849; also a register of 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock, filled and disposed of, continued from my last report.

RETURNS TO AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

An act was passed by the last Legislature directing the Agent of State to make out and deposit in the Auditor's Office, semi-annually, three copies of the register of bonds surrendered, and complete registers of certificates issued by him. This duty I have performed, and included an abstract of the transfers made at this agency within the like period, that by reference to the books and returns in the Auditor's Office at home, a perfect transcript of the office here may be seen. But it strikes me that there can be no use for three copies. There may be a misprint in the law—"three" may have been printed for "true"—if so, some labor may be saved by so declaring.

POSTPONEMENT OF JANUARY DIVIDEND.

A joint resolution was passed last session directing me to negociate an extension of the day of paying the January dividend; it also authorized me to negociate an arrangement to make both our semi-annual payments on the first day of July, or some subsequent

day.

In obedience to the instructions of the Legislature, I prepared a circular, a copy of which I furnish at the end of this report. I did not submit both propositions to the bondholders, fearing that such a course might result in confusion; nor did I think the State's welfare would be promoted by extending the January payment to July. We could not ask such postponement without proposing at the same time to pay interest on such dividend from January 1st to July 1st. This item on our next January dividend would amount to nearly if not quite three thousand dollars, when the money would be in the Treasury from the 4th Monday in February.

In my communication to the bondholders, I proposed that the January payment should be temporarily extended to the first Monday of March. These circulars were addressed to every bondholder, and forwarded to them free of expense as soon as I could ascertain the proper address. Many of them have signified their assent. Some agree conditionally, and some refuse. A large majority, however, have not answered at all. The material part of the correspondence upon the subject I have kept, and will be pleased to submit it to the

inspection of members.

Unless the money is provided to pay the January dividend, it will become my duty, under the law, to issue certificates to the bondholders for any deficiency that may exist. Those who have agreed to the postponement will of course expect their money on the first Monday of March. These certificates will draw interest against the State until redeemed. Interest will also have to be paid those who wait until March. Embarrassment may grow out of these methods of paying our interest. The plan now used is simple and affords a

ready check upon this office. But making up one dividend account for January, to be paid in certificates bearing interest—another for the first Monday in March, also bearing interest, and another for July, will, I fear, be attended with confusion, and end in loss to the State. Independently of these considerations, there are other very cogent reasons, which will readily suggest themselves, why we should make every exertion to pay up in January. The State hazards nothing by doing so, but meets her engagement according to its letter and its spirit.

THE SUSPENDED DEBT.

In January last, I was called upon for money on account of a bill of charges against the State, of upwards of \$7000, for prosecuting her claim against the North American Trust and Banking Company. Upon inspecting the agreement made by Gov. Noble, I found the State was bound for all expenses, as well as to prosecute the claim. The assets of the company had been assigned, and the deed of assignment had been sustained by the chancellor, which had well nigh exhausted them. There were questions yet to be decided, as to the validity of the certificates assigned to the State, which threatened their total overthrown. Looking to the end of the matter, when even if the State should succeed in the suit, there would be nothing to make the money out of, I proposed, under the sanction of our attorney, to sell the demand. The best offer I could procure for it, was to take the place of the State, the purchaser paying all the charges upon the case, and taking the State's interest in it. I closed with this proposition, and file in Auditor's Office, the papers connected with the transaction.

Upon the judgment against Mr. Beckwith, and against Mr. Carn-

ham, nothing has been made.

Several proposals have been made me for the Georgia lands, but as yet I have not disposed of them.

THE OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Until last March, the Office of the Agency had been kept in upper stories, on account of the high rents of those nearer the street. They were inconvenient of access—they had no fire-proof vaults, nor could safes of sufficient size be got into them. The books and papers of the Agency were exposed to fires and other mischiefs, and those having frequent business at the office, found fault with its being so out of the way. As far as consistent with a proper economy, I sought to remove these difficulties, and made an arrangement with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, & Co., by which they furnish me ample room in an excellent office occupied by themselves, on the first floor, with the use of perfectly secure vaults.

and safes, in which all the books and papers of the Agency are constantly kept, except during business hours. They furnish me also, all clerk's and other services I require, and at less expense altogether than it cost whilst I kept the Agency in a separate office. This arrangement I made with them with a stipulation that either party might terminate it by giving the other three months previous notice.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES COLLINS, Jr.

Indiana Agency, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1849.

Abstract from the Register of Indiana State Bonds surrendered by non-subscribers subsequent to 1st of July, 1848, and prior to 1st of July, 1849.

Date of Surrender.	December 13, 1848. May 21, 1849. June 29, 1849. June 29, 1849. September 7, 1848. September 7, 1848. Jeenwary 18, 1849. Rebruary 23, 1849. Rebruary 23, 1849. August 26, 1848. April 23, 1849. June 29, 1849. Cottober 23, 1848. August 11, 1848. May 9, 1849. October 7, 1848. August 26, 1848. October 7, 1848. October 7, 1848. October 19, 1848. October 19, 1848.	March 6, 1849.
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State's one half prin- cipal.	500 20,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 5,000 2,000 22,500 2,500 2,500 3,000 2,500 3,000 2,500 3,000 2,500 3,000	2,300
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% 1 R. R. Sonds		
R. R. Bond		
Int. Impr. Bonds	- ages & -ast re-case role	0
W& E. C. Bonds	- E	
Page,		44,
Names of Surrenderers.	der of Bathwick land, o & James Oodge & Co. Oodge & Co. i. B. n. ith, y, of Falmouth, x, um um um um um um um um All, Essex, phen Oomas P. Alers, of Lon-	don, Banker, Hall, Nathan K. Johnston, Robt. & Co.,

* Accompanied by protest.

	November 29, 1848.	April 26, 1849.	June 8, 1849.	November 16, 1848.	March 8, 1849,	March 23, 1849.	April 27, 1849.		January 13, 1849.		March 15, 1849.	April 3, 1849.	August 3, 1848.	December 18, 1848.	May 21, 1849.	October 15, 1848,	November 2, 1848.	December 2, 1848.	December 4, 1848	December 13, 1848.	December 11, 1848.	0.00	November 23, 1848.	June 27, 1849.	June 29, 1849.	E-bansans 10 1940	replanty 10, 1049.	October 7, 1849.	May 5, 1045.	April 3, 1849.	April 27, 1849.	
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	200	2.000	2,500	1,500	200	1,000	200		4,000		4.000	200	1,000	9,500	2,000	200	2,500	1,000	2,000	1.500	5,000	1	2,500	2,5:0	15,000	0	000,5	002,0	nne .	1,500	2,500	\$186,000
	210	880	1.100	630	. 220	440	220		1,160		1,760	550	420	3,990	3,017 50	210	1,050	395	802 50	630	2,100	1		1,037 50	6,225	100		2,332 50	022	099	1,100	\$76,230
	200	2,000	2.500	1.500	200	1,000	50.0		4,000		4,000	200	1,000	9,50	7,000	200	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	5,000	(2,500	2,50	15,000	000	00000	6,000	nne	1,500	2,500	\$186,000
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	(40	47	49	40	44	46	47	s P	44	J.	45	46	37	42	48	39	. 40	41	41	41	41	<u>.</u>	40	49	49		***	65 5	40	46	47	
	King, William A:	Mecklem, George	Norman, Henry	Norton George W	Norton, George W	Norton, George W 46	Norton, George W	Oebrichs and Kruger, Trustees for Mrs. Wathilde Hirshfield	of Bremen,	Price, Rev'd Arthur Henry, of	shire, Eng. Clerk,	Preastley, Edward	Rogers, John L., Trustee,	Reed, Dr. Andrew,	Rothschild, N. M. & Sons, 48	Sistare, George K., Trustee,	Sistare, George K., Trustee, 40	Sistare, George K., Trustee, 41	Sistare, George K., Trustee, 41	Sistare, George K., Trustee,	Sistare, George K	L. S. Suarez in Trust for Zulu-	esa & Co. of London, 40	Seignette, Alexander, 49	Smith, Charity, Trustees of 49	Tucker, Henry, Gresham st.,	London,	Wetmore and Cryder, 39	Woodbury, Levi	Winslow, Lanier, & Co.,	Winslow, Lanier, & Co., 47	

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued under the Acts of 19th of January 1846, and 27th of February 1847, by the New York Agency from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

	zó.	
	Remarks	Transfer 494 to 1737-8. Transfer 452 to 1749-55. Transfer 479 to 1805.
7	Date.	October 2, October 3, October 3, October 4, October 5, October 6, October 7, October 7, October 9, October 11, October 21, Oct
	Amount of C.	* *
	To whom issued.	Winslow and Perkins. Carpenter and Vermilye. Layon Starling. Layou W Say, Trustee. Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Perkins, Rawdon, Greebeck, and Bridghan, Margaret Hart, Woodham, Martimer Hall in Essex Widow, Ward and Co. Francis J. Dallam, Wetmore and Crydor, A M Ferris, Royd T Ferris, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, John Crouse, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Perkins, Leremiah Clark, Winslow and Perkins, Keband Hannaford, Richard Hannaford, Richar
	No. of Cer- tificate.	1709 1710 1711 1711 1711 1715 1716 1716 1718 1720 1720 1720 1723 1733 1733 1734 1738 1739 1739 1734 1739 1734 1734 1734 1734 1734 1737 1738 1738 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739 1739

Transfer 448 to 1754. Not used. Not used. Transfer 452 to 1749-55. Transfer 452 to 1766-71-3-6. Transfer 451 to 1766-71-3-6. Transfer 457 to 1761. Transfer 457 to 1761. Transfer 457 to 1761. Transfer 450 to 1823-4. Transfer 450 to 1782. Transfer 450 to 1782. Transfer 460 to 1783. Transfer 460 to 1783. Transfer 818 to 181-2. Transfer 818 to 181-2. Transfer 818 to 181-2. Transfer 686 to 2124-6-7. Transfer 686 to 2124-6-7. Transfer 686 to 2124-6-7. Transfer 475 to 1783. Transfer 475 to 1783. Transfer 475 to 1782. Transfer 475 to 1782. Transfer 475 to 1782-9. Transfer 475 to 1782-9. Transfer 475 to 1782-9. Transfer 472 to 1782-9.	Not used. Transfer 472 to 1788-9. Transfer 659 to 2073. Transferred 471 to 1786-7. Transfer 690 to 2131-2. Transfer 472 to 1788-9.
October 27, November 2, November 2, November 3, November 30, October 30, October 30, November 3, November 4, November 4, November 4, November 1, November 11, November 10, November 11, November 13, November 14,	November 15, November 16, November 16, November 21, November 22, November 22, November 24, November 24, November 24, November 24,
22,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 1,000	3,000 8,000 11,500 1,500 4,500 1,000 1,000 1,000
George H Dunn, George K Sistare, Trustee, Horace H Goodman, Winslow and Perkins, Joseph Bradshaw, Jas G King and Sons, Jas G King and Sons, Jas W Blecker, Jas G King and Sons, Jas W Blecker, Jas G King and Sons, Jas W Blecker, Jas G King and Sons, Corpenter and Verminy. Winslow and Perkins, Horace H Goodman, J M Bradshaw, E D Morgan, Corning and Co, Jas G King and Sons, Corning and Co, Winslow and Perkins, Winslow and Sons, Adelaided Maried G Glibbes, R H. Nevins and Co,	Not used, Winslow and Perkins, Amos O Osborn, Geo W Norton, F Averill, jr., S Miller, R H Nevins and Co, Jacob L. Kintner, Eliza Jane Collins, Winslow and Perkins,
1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1750 1750 1751 1753 1754 1765 1767 1767 1767 1767 1767 1767 1767	1777 1778 1779 1780 1783 1784 1785

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, issued under the Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.—Concluded.

Remarks.	Transfer 491 to 1821–5. Transfer 491 to 1821–5. Transfer 473 to 1792–3. 4. Transfer 739 to 58. Transfer 821 to 186–7. Erroneously filled. Transfer 824 to 1812. Error in filling up. Transfer 578 to 1956. Transfer 578 to 1956. Transfer 578 to 1956. Transfer 578 to 1956. Transfer 600 to 1997. Transfer 601 to 299. Transfer 627 to 2029. Transfer 627 to 2029. Transfer 627 to 2029. Transfer 517 to 1865–70. Transfer 517 to 1865–70. Transfer 517 to 1865–70. Transfer 514 to 2065–9.	1 ransier 225 to 1922. Exchanged for 1840–1-2.
Date.		December 14, Ex
Amount of C.	1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,	
To whom issued.	R II Nevins and Co. Trustees Indiana Asbury University, Winslow and Perkins, I. Sanrez in transfer for Zalusta and Co. Wm II King, Revd J D Paxton, E Barron, Winslow and Perkins, D Deming, Winslow and Perkins, Truman Moss, Trustee, Geo K Sistare, Trustee, Thomas Hanna, R II Nevins and Co, William Beers, Trustee, Geo K Sistare, Trustee, Thomas Hanna, R II Nevins and Co, William Beers, Trustee, William State, Trus	Che F Moulton,
No. of Certificate.	1787 1788 1789 1799 1799 1799 1799 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 18	1821

Transfer 493 to 1823. Transfer 590 to 1971 Transfer 517 to 1869-70.	Transfer 525 to 1880-1. Transfer 506 to 1848-50. Transfer 502 to 1545-6. Transfer 519 to 1872-5.	Transfer 503 to 1849. Transfer 506 to 1848-50. Transfer 501 to 1844	Transfer 516 to 1868. Transfer 525 to 1881.	Transier 504 to 1847. Transfer 500 to 1843. Transfer 533 to 1892.	Transfer 510 to 1854.	L. Transfer 791 to 138. Exchanged for 1860-1-2-3-4. Issued erroneously. Transfer 516 to 1868. Transfer 524 to 1878-9.	Transfer 524 to 1878-9. Transfer 521 to 1873. Transfer 549 to 1917.	Transfer 528 to 1888–9-90. Transfer 523 to 1877–8. Transfer 528 to 1885–9-90. Transfer 521 to 1905. Transfer 528 to 1888–9-90. Transfer 528 to 1888–9-90.
December 14, December 15, December 14, December 14,	December 15, December 15, December 15, December 15,	December 18, December 27, January 3, January 3,	January 3, January 3, January 3, January 3,	January 4, January 4, January 4, January 4,	January 4, January 4, January 4, January 4, January 5,	January 6, January 5, January 6, January 6, January 8,	January 9, January 9, January 9, January 10,	January 12, January 12, January 12, January 12, January 12, January 12,
10,000 5,000 1,400	25.00 25.00 25.00 2000 2000	20,500 1,000 1,000 8,000		600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600		1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	11,000 6,500 500 6,500	2,000 1,000 5,000
L S Suarez in transfer for Pedro De La Quintana, E W. Clark, Dodge; and Co. R H Nevins and Co. Winslow and Perkins, Trunan Moss.	R H Nevins and Co, R H Nevins and Co, W H Nevins and Co, W H Nevins and Co,	Rev Andrew Reed, Alexander Baillie, Carpenter and Vermelye, R H Nevins and Co, I Warren and Son.	Samuel Miller, Jos R. Snyder, R. H. Nevins and Co, R. H. Nevins and Co,	Geo S Coe, Cashr, Geo S Coe, Cashr, Geo S Coe, Cashr, Aber N Peck,	Joint D. Ryan, Jonathan C. Ackermen, Richard McDonald, Thomas Hanna, E. Hemigues,	Emory Low, Winslow, Lanier, and Co, R. H. Nevins and Co, R. H. Nevins and Co, Corming and Co, Joseph Condition.	Corning and Co, Edward Prime, Willamena E Smith, Win B De Forest, Wins In Perfective	Winslow, Lanier, and Co,

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, issued under the acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency, from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.—Continued.

Remarks.	Transfer 517 to 1869–70. Transfer 524 to 1878–9. Transfer 520 to 1872. Transfer 520 to 1872. Transfer 520 to 1872. Transfer 521 to 1876. Transfer 541 to 2004. Transfer 541 to 1905. Transfer 541 to 1905. Transfer 541 to 1934. Transfer 564 to 1934. Transfer 564 to 1831. Transfer 560 to 2003. Transfer 530 to 1885. Transfer 537 to 110, 1313. Transfer 613 to 2012. Transfer 613 to 2012. Transfer 537 to 1897. Transfer 537 to 1897. Transfer 537 to 1997. Transfer 537 to 1917. Transfer 537 to 1917. Transfer 537 to 1912. Transfer 539 to 1912. Transfer 539 to 1912.
Date.	January 12. January 12. January 12. January 12. January 12. January 13. January 13. January 15. January 16. January 16. January 16. January 16. January 16. January 16. January 19. January 20. January 20.
Am't of C.	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
To Whom Issued.	Jesse L Williams, Winslow and Perkins, Camman and Whitehouse, Winslow and Perkins, Camman and Whitehouse, Winslow and Perkins, Camman and Whitehouse, Bdward S Clarke, William S Woodward, Oelirich and Kruger, I R H Newins and Co, Joseph Moss, William Sturges, Joseph Moss, Joseph Moss, William Sturges, Joseph Moss, Joseph Moss,
No. of Cer- tificate.	1865 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1877 1877 1877

Jas G King and Sous, 14,500 January 24, 2,000 January 24, 2,000 January 24, 2,000 January 24, 2,000 January 25, 2,000 January 25, 2,000 January 25, 2,000 January 25, 2,000 January 26, 2,000 January 27, 2,000 January 29, 2,000 January 29	Transfer 566 to 1975–77–79. Transfer 544 to 1910. Transfer 552 to 1923. Transfer 542 to 1906–7–8. Transfer 561 to 1932, 1938. Transfer 569 to 1946–7. Transfer 569 to 1946–7. Transfer 569 to 1911. Transfer 551 to 1918.	Transfer 546 to 1922.	Transfer 788 to 133, B. Transfer 554 to 1924. Transfer 556 to 1926-7. Transfer 557 to 1928. Transfer 557 to 1928. Transfer 851 to 226, B. Transfer 851 to 226, B. Transfer 560 to 1932-35-36. Transfer 560 to 1683, 1946.	Transfer 571 to 1946. Not issued. Transfer 603 to 2007. Transfer 565 to 1949. Transfer 574 to 1952. Transfer 570 to 1946. Transfer 570 to 1946. Transfer 570 to 1946. Transfer 575 to 1956-7. Transfer 575 to 1958-7. Transfer 575 to 1958-7. Transfer 575 to 1958-7.
d Johnson, d Johnson, h, n, n, ward Co, and Co, dand Co, dand Co, dand Co, dichouse,				
Jas G King and Sons, Pierpont Phillips, Corning and Co., R H Nevins & Co., Winslow, Lanier, and Co., R H Nevins & Co., Winslow, Lanier, and Co., H T Morgan H W Olcott. Gilbert, Cobb, and Johnson, Gilbert, Cobb, and Johnson, J O Smith, A Hamilton Smith, A Hamilton Smith, A Hamilton Smith, A Hamilton Smith, Christian D Emson, Geo W Norton, O P Woodford, O P Woodford, Christian D Emson, Geo W Norton, O P Woodford, Win Searle Woodward Clark, Dodge and Co., Win Sanle Woodward Clark, Dodge and Co., Winstan D Emson, Win Sanle Woodward Clark, Dodge, and Co., Winstan Bird, Erd Twerin, Tucker, Clarks, Dodge, and Co., Sanuel Miller, Sanuel	14,500 5,000 8,000 8,000 1,500 1,000 1,000	000,11,9, 4,9,9,9,1,1,9, 0,00,0,00,0,00,0,00,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	4 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	000,2,2,2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
	Jas G King and Sons, Pierpont Phillips, Corning and Co., R H Nevins Co., Thos Huntington, R H Nevins & Co. Winslow, Lanier, and Co., H T Morgan,	H W Olcott, Giloert, Cobb, and Johnson, Thomas Hanna, J O Smith, Gregonio Jose Martinez del Rio, Edward & Handy, A Hamilton Smith, A Hamilton Smith, Christian D Enson, Geo W Norton,	Or P. Woodrord, Corristian D. Emson, Win Searle Woodward. Clark, Dodge and Co., Ward and Co., H.T. Morgan, Frederick Howill, Jun., Dr. Samuel B. Richardson, E. W. Clarks, Dodge, and Co., Sanuel Miller, R. H. Nevins and Co., H. H. Nevins and Co.,	Charles Bird, James II. Van Allen, Sarah S Beecher, Sarah S Beecher, Ward and Co, Corming and Co, Camman and Whitehouse, R H Nevins and Co, R H Nevins and Co, Edwin Ludlow, Edwin Ludlow, Edwin Ludlow,

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, issued under the acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 17th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency, from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.—Continued.

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	Remarks.	Transfer 594 to 1987, 1986. Transfer 691 to 2132-33.	0.000	Transfer 574 to 1952. Transfer 576 to 1954.	Transfer 601 to 1997-8.	Transfer 702 to 1.	Transfer 612 to 2008. Transfer 594 to 1987. 1986.	Transfer 580 to 1957.	Transfer 582 to 1970-71.	Transfer 664 to 2081–2-3-4.	Transfer 664 to 2081-2-3-4.	Transfer 664 to 2081-2-3-4.	Transfer 664 to 2081-2-3-4. Transfer 664 to 9081-2-3-4	Transfer 664 to 2081-2-3-4.	Transfer 664 to 2081-2-3-4.	Transfer 664 to 2081–2–3–4.	Transfer 688 to 2021-2-5-4.		Transfer 590 to 1891.	Transfer 584 to 1974	Transfer 664 to 2081–2–3–4	Transfer 591 to 1982.	Transfer 645 to 2051.	Transfer 593 to 1983-4.		Transfer 591 to 1982.
7	Date.	February 15. February 15. February 16.		¬ ,,			February 20.		February 21.				February 22.		February 22.		February 22.	February 23.		February 22.				February 26.		February 26.
	Am't of C.	2,500	8,000	000,9	2,500	1,000	12,000	00006	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	000	1,000	1,000	1,000	000,1	2,500	1,000	2,000	0.0.9	5,000	3,000	7,500	3,000	2,000
1	To Whom Issued.	Edwin Ludlow, James G King and Sons, John F Turnbull,	Catharine Ann Tone, in Tr. for Mrs Grace Simpson,	Winslow, Lanier, and Co.,	Winslow, Lanier, and Co.,	James H. Van Allen,	Edward S Clark,	Wm Bard and Son,	E W Clark, Dodge and Co.,	D D Williamson, Pres't,		D D Williamson, Pres't,	D D Williamson, Frest,	D D Williamson, Pres't,	D D Williamson, Pres't,	D Williamson, Pres't,	Wm B DeForest	Edward S Handy,	R. H. Neving and Co.,	Camenter Vanduke and Co	D D Williamson, Pres't.	Wm Bard and Son,	Gilbert, Cobb, and Johnson,	Gilbert Cobb and Johnson.	Edward S Handy,	Wm Bard and Son,
	No. of Cer- tificate.	1943 1944 1945	1946	1947	1949	1951	1953 1953	1954	1955	1957	1958	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964	9961	1967	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1975	1976	1911

ied.

Transfer 596 to 1950. Transfer 628 to 2030. Transfer 628 to 2054. Transfer 63 to 2042.3. Transfer 636 to 2042.3. Transfer 636 to 2042.3. Transfer 636 to 2042.3. Transfer 597 to 1993. Transfer 597 to 1993. Transfer 748 to 55, B. Transfer 604 to 2002. Transfer 604 to 2002. Transfer 613 to 2012. Transfer 613 to 2012. Transfer 613 to 2012. Transfer 613 to 2012.	Transfer 668 to 2088-90. Transfer 556 to 2069. Transfer 607 to 2006. This filled by mistake and not issue Transfer 643 to 2034-5-6. Transfer 630 to 2034-5-6. Transfer 619 to 2019, 2047. Transfer 619 to 2015. Transfer 619 to 2018. Transfer 619 to 2018. Transfer 793 to 139.
February 26. February 26. February 27. February 28. March 1. March 1. March 1. March 1. March 6. March 6. March 7. March 9. March 9. March 9. March 9. March 10.	March 12. March 13. March 13. March 14. March 15. March 16. March 19. March 23. March 26.
4 6 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.01 0.01 0.00
Carpenter and Vermilye, James G King and Son, John M Trevor, Jun., Wm Bard and Son, D Williamon, Prest, Geo K Sistare, Geo K Sistare, Juo Alden Shooner, Camman and Whitehouse, Edwin Ladlow, Ruber Johnston and Co., John Warren and Son, A J Haile, Guardian, &c., Edward S Handy, in trust, &c., Winslow, Lanier, & Co., E S Clark, Geo W Morton, Wm H Freeman, M H Freeman, R H Newins and Co., Whislow, Lanier, and Co., Whislow, Lanier, and Co., Wharia E Freeman, Wharia E Freeman, Wharia E Freeman, Wharia E Freeman, Wharia E Mandy, and Co.,	P L Spooner, Winslow, Lanier, and Co., Emma J F C P DeSeigneux, Widow, James G King and Sons, Ward and Co., Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, Arthur Henry Price, of England, Rev J W Nevin, Samuel Miller, John Warren and Son, Eliza Smith. Elward Prurie, Corning and Co., Carpener, Vandyke, and Co., Wand J O'Brien, Edward S Handy, in trust, &c., Edward S Handy, in trust, &c., Edward S Hurberd, Samuel T Hubbard, John Warren St., Carpener, Janes J., Wand J Willen, Edward S Handy, in trust, &c., Edward S Handy, in trust, &c., John Warren St., John Warren Warren St., John Warren Warre
1978 1979 1980 1981 1985 1985 1985 1980 1990 1991 1995 1995 1995 1995 1996 1997	1999 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

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Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, issued under the acts of the 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849—Continued.

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Remarks.	Transfer 693 to 2142 and 3.	Transfer 631 to 2033.	Transfer 629 to 2037. Transfer 698 to 2142 and 3.	Transfer 716 to 27, B. Transfer 651 to 2061-2-3.		Transfer 658 to 2072.	Transfer 728 to 50, B.			Transfer 797 to 145, 76 and 7.		Transfer 760 to 92, B.	Transfer 690 to 2131 and 2.	Transfer 668 to 2088 and 90.			Transfer 642 to 2072.		I ransier 646 to 2051.		Transfer 662 to 2075 and 79.	
Date.	March 28. March 28. March 28.	March 29.	March 29. March 30.	March 30. March 30.	March 31.	April 3.	April 3.	April 4.	April 2.	April 3.	April 5.	April 5.	April 5.	April 5.	April 7.	April 7.	March 27.	March 30.	April 9.	April 14.	April 14.	April 18. April 19.
Amount of C.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	4,000 3,000	2,500	200	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	3,000 9,000 9,000 9,000
To Whom Issued.	Edward S Handy, in trust, &c, Dan'l. O. Ambler, James G King & Sons,	Eliza Smith, Hicks & Co,	Camman & Whitehouse,	Joseph W. Bradshaw, Winslow Lanier and Co	Chesapeake Bk, of Baltimore,	Winslow, Lanier and Co.,	E S Clark, Edward S Clark	Pierpont Phillips,	Gilbert, Cobb, and Johnson,	John Jockmus,	Edward Jennings,	John G. Plimpton,	Kodman G. Morelton,	Winslow, Lanier and Co.,	Chas Bird, of Balt.,	John Joekmis	Corning and Co.,	Marcus B Douglass,	Winslow, Lanier and Co., Warens B Dongless	Wilbee Curtis.	R H Nevins and Co.,	Mrs Mathide Hirschfeld, Geo S Perry,
No. of Cer- tificate.	2021 2022 2023	2024 2025	2026 2027	2028 2029	2030	2032	2033	2035	2036	2037	2039	2040	2042	2043	2044 2045	2046	2047	2048	2050	2051	2052 2053	2054 2055

Transfer 652 to 2061. Transfer 677 to 2097 and '98. Blotted and not issued. Transfer 696 to 2141, '43 and '44. Transfer 663 to 2388, 2090. Transfer 655 to 2069, 2070. Transfer 689 to 2130.	Transfer 658 to 2072. Transfer 682 to 2105, 2109. Transfer 688 to 2088, 2090. Transfer 677 to 2097, 2093. Transfer 771 to 211, 214. Transfer 707 to 16, 15, and 13.	Transfer 766 to 2147.1 Transfer 766 to 131. Transfer 666 to 2086, 2089. Transfer 665 to 2087. Transfer 695 to 2147. Transfer 695 to 2142. Transfer 695 to 2149.	Transfer 672 to 2097, 2106. Transfer 702 to 1. Transfer 709 to 1213, 1413. Transfer 670 to 2093. Transfer 650 to 2104. Transfer 679 to 2101 and 22. Blotted and not issued. Transfer 740 to 57 and 59, B. Transfer 740 to 57 and 59, B. Transfer 703 to 4, 2, 3.
Appil 19 Appil 19 Appil 29 Appil 29 Appil 24 Appil 24 Appil 24 Appil 24	April 27. April 27. April 27. April 27. April 28. May 2. May 2. May 2.	Maayaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa	May 4. May 5. May 7. May 9. May 9. May 12. May 11. May 11.
1,000 22,500 22,500 22,500 2,500 3,700 4,000 1,000 1,000	2,500 6,000 6,000 10,000 1,000 1,000 2,500	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
John Jockmus, Wm H Neilson, R H Nevins and Co., Faber and Bierworth, Faber and Bierworth, Patrick McLoskey; Winslow, Lanier and Co., Goo S. Perry, Garbert, Vandyke and Co., Geo S. Perry,	Winslow, Lanier and Co. Geo W Norton. R H Nevins and Co. Winslow, Lanier and Co. R H Nevins and Co. Robert watkinson, Clappman and Co. James G King and Sons, R H Nevins and Co. Winslow, Markinson, Winslow, Winslo	1 ketcham and Co., Maxwell and Co., Chapman and Co., Catherine Ann Tone, Floyd Tucker, Jacob Little and Co., James G King and Sons, James G King and Sons, Jittle and Co., Jittle and Co., Jittle and Co.,	Jubal Tinbel, Winslow, Lanier and Co.P. James H Van Allen, E W Clark, Dodge and Co., Levi Woodbury, Isham Henderson, Winslow, Lanier and Co., Robert Watkinson, R H Nevins and Co., Winslow, Lanier and Co., Winslow, Lanier and Co., Winslow, Lanier and Co., Bacob Little and Co., R H Nevins and Co.,
2056 2057 2059 2059 2060 2062 2063 2064 2065 2065	2069 2069 2069 2070 2071 2073 2074 2075 2075 2075 2076	2017 2018 2018 2080 2080 2083 2084 2084 2085 2085 2085	2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2094 2095 2096 2096

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock issued under the Acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

Remarks.	Transfer 678 to 2100. Transfer 680 to 2104. Transfer 787 to 129 and 130, B. Transfer 787 to 129 and 130, B. Transfer 683 to 2107 and '8. Transfer 684 to 2123, B. Transfer 684 to 2122 and '3. Included in 2124, not issued. Transfer 685 to 2125. Transfer 685 to 2125. Transfer 687 to 2134, '25 and '6. Transfer 693 to 2133, '45 and '6. Transfer 694 to 2139. Transfer 695 to 2134, '3135, 2136. Transfer 692 to 2134, 2135, 2136.
Date.	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
Amount o C.	1,000 1,000
To whom issued	leham Henderson, Winslow, Lanier and Co., Jacob Little and Co., Harrison Durkee, Dan'l B Isyal, Winslow, Lamer and Co., Winslow, Lamer and Co., Winslow, Lamer and Co., R C Stone, Winslow, Lamer and Co., R H Nevins and Co., N M Rothschild and Son,
No. of Certificate.	2099 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009

Transfer 701 to 2148. Transfer 697 to 2143 and ¹ 6. Transfer 738 to 56, B. Transfer 738 to 56, B. Transfer 826 to 191, B. Transfer 820 to 182 and ¹ 5, B. Transfer 706 to 89, 9, 10, 11, 13. Transfer 776 to 131. Transfer 776 to 131.	Transfer 704 to 25. Transfer 722 to 34 and 33, B. Transfer 786 to 131. Transfer 707 to 8.	Transfer 707 to 8. Transfer 721 to 35. Transfer 734 to 53, B. Transfer 714 to 23 and 24, B	Transfer 712 to 20. Transfer 718 to 28.	Issued in lieu of 505, in which e Transfer 744 to 67, B. Transfer 719 to 30, B.
May 25. May 25. May 26. May 26. May 28. May 29. May 31. May 31.	May 31. June 1. June 2. June 2. June 1.	June 4. June 4. June 5. June 5. June 5.	June 5. June 6. June 7. June 7. June 7.	June 8. June 8. June 9. June 9.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	8,500 6,500 1,000 1,000 1,500		2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,750 26,750 2,000	3,500 3,500 1,000 1,000
Z B Wakeman, Edwin Sherwood, W D Goodkin, Carpenter Vermilye, R H Nevins and Co Sam'l Miller, E W Clark, Dodge C Morning and Co, Edward E Powers, Alfred Brooks, Chapman and Co, Chapman and Co,	James G King and Sons, James G King and Sons, Chapman and Co., R H Nevins and Co., Chesapeake Brk of Baltimore, Thomas Snotter			
28.13.2 28.13.	B. —. B. —. S. —.	1210987	20 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	22222

of 505, in which error was made in to 67, B. [spelling name.

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, issued under the acts of 19th of January, 1846, and 27th February, 1847, by the New York Agency, from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849.

1		· ·
	Remarks,	Transfer 720 to 31 B. Transfer 835 to 190. Transfer 720 to 107, Transfer 724 to 40-1-2. Transfer 724 to 40-1-2. Transfer 724 to 40-1-2. Transfer 729 to 50, B. Transfer 732 to 53, B. Transfer 732 to 139-40. Transfer 732 to 83-4. Transfer 751 to 87-8. Transfer 751 to 88-9. Transfer 751 to 89-9. Transfer 842 to 61. Transfer 842 to 61.
7	Date.	June 11 June 12 June 12 June 13 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 12 June 13 June 12 June 1
	Amount of C.	1,000 1,
	To whom issued.	Jas. G. King and Sons, Read Peels of Rye, E. C. Coals, of Baltimore, Nathan K. Hall, Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, Jas. G. King and Sons, W. H. Neilson, Ward & Co., Ward & Co., Ward & Co., Winslow, Lanier, & Co., Corning & Co., Winslow, Lanier, & Co., Winslow and Perkins, Geo. S. Coe, Cas., Winslow and Perkins, Geo. S. Coe, Cas.,
	No. of Cer- tificate.	28888888888888888888888888888888888888

	Transfer 749 to Transfer 759 to	Transfer 764 to Transfer 782 to Transfer 763 to	Transfer 757 to Transfer 754 to	Transfer 766 to Transfer 765 to	Transfer 767 to Transfer 765 to Transfer 810 to	Transfer 768 to Transfer 769 to Transfer 770 to Transfer 785 to
	July July July		Jaly Jaly Jaly	July V	July July July July July	July July July July Aug.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		frid of	
Adams and Sturges, W. O. Booth, Trustee, Major Edward Darrall, May La Tourette Bennet,	Catharine La Tourette, R. H. Nevins and Co., G. A. Rollins, Nancy Sistare, G. G. Sistare,	D. D. Stolle, D. Williamson, President, Jas. G. King and Sons, Carpenter and Vermilye, R. H. Nevins and Co, James G. King and Sons, Adams and Surges,	Adams and Sturges, Winslow, Lanier, and Co., Chapman and Co., John Osgood, Pedro de La Quintana,	W. S. Woodman, W. S. Woodman, W. S. Woodman, Thomas Harbrie, R. H. Nevins and Co., Winslew, Lamier, and Co., Wood Tucker,	W. M. H. Windsor, Winslow, Lanier, and Co., Sylvester Hale, Geo. W. Norton, R. H. Nevins and Co., Robert H. Archer, Robort M. Archer,	S. de Macedo, W. S. Woodward, Wislow, Lanier, and Co., Ward and Co., Emory Son,
65 65 67 67 67 68 67 67	S125245	25 77 78 78 81 81 81	888888	88888888	96.65 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96	0.103 103 104 104 104

Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock, isssued under the acts of 19th January, 1846, and 17th of February, 1847, by the New York Agency, from September 30, 1848, to September 30, 1849—Continued.

	Remarks.	Transfer 8.8 to 163-4. Transfer 772 to 109. Transfer 773 to 116-17-18-19-20. Transfer 783 to 127. Transfer 783 to 127. Transfer 789 to 134-5. Transfer 789 to 134-5. Transfer 799 to 150. Transfer 799 to 143.
,	Date.	Aug. 11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
	Amount of C.	14,800 11,000 11,000 11,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 11
	To whom issued.	W. S. Johnson, Winslow, Lanier, and Co., Sanuel Miller, W. H. Neilsön, Ward and Co., Geo. W. Norton, Agnes Eunette, Ward and Co., Edward S. Handy, in trust for Isaac S. Handy, Wetmore and Cryder, John Chapplesmith, Wetmore and Cryder, Wetmore and Cryder, Wetmore and Cryder, Wetmore and Cryder, Winslow, Lanier and Co., Chas. Bird, Thomas Harbrie, Emory and Son, R. H. Nevins and Co., Class. Bird, Thoron, Jacob Little and Co., Jacob Littl
	No of Cer- tificate.	105 106 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108

Transfer 839 to 208. Transfer 802 to 154 and %. Transfer 811 to 170. Blotted, and not issued.	Transfer 837 to 203. Transfer 838 to 204, '5 and 6'.
September 4. September 5. September 6. September 13. September 13. September 13. September 14. September 14. September 15. September 14. September 15. September 16. September 20.	September 27. September 25.
25 0000 00	3,000
Corning and Co., Chas L Chamberlain, Adams and Sunges, Cassel and Galigher, Lewis H Haslewood, Jacob Little and Co., Wm H Windsor, Cassel and Galigher, John Vanderhoff, Arn H Kellogg, Jacob Little and Co., Adams and Sturges, Geo Hadden, Adden, Adams and Sturges, Ann Pelpa, Edw'd S Handy, in trust for Isaac, SiHandy, Jacob Little and Co., Edward Fowle, Edward Fowle,	Luther Eling, Jacob Little and Co., E W Clarke, Dodge and Co.,
440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440 1440	150 160 161



CIRCULAR.

INDIANA AGENCY.
New York, May 24th, 1849.

The following Joint Resolution was passed by the Indiana Legislature at its last session:

"NO. 96.

"A Joint Resolution in Relation to the time of Payment of the Semi-Annual Interest due to the Bondholders of this State.

"Whereas, the annual payments of revenue do not fall due at the treasury in time to pay the January instalment of interest on the State debt, and in consequence, legislative provision becomes every year necessary to authorize the negotiation of temporary loans to meet said payments; and whereas, to provide against the failure of making such payment at any future period for want of legislative action in the premises; and to avoid the necessity for temporary loans, it is desirable to effect with the stockholders an equitable arrangement to postpone the January instalment, therefore,

"Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Agent of State be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to correspond and negotiate with the stockholders, and upon equitable terms contract with them to postpone the time of payment of the January instalment of interest to some convenient time after the first of March, annually; and said agent is hereby further authorized to contract on the part of the State to unite the January and July instalments or dividends, and to agree with said stock-

holders to pay both instalments in one annual payment on the first day of July, or at any subsequent period that may be stipulated and agreed upon by the contracting parties.

"Be it further Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of this Joint Resolution to James Collins,

Jr., Esq., Agent of State in the city of New York.

"G. W. CARR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"J. G. READ, Pres't pro tem. of the Senate.

" Approved Jan. 5, 1849.

"PARÍS C. DUNNING."

Whilst executing my duty under this Act of the Legislature, permit me to offer a remark or two in explanation of the reasons which led to its enactment.

The State's arrangement with the bondholders took effect in the

summer of 1847, under the law of January 27th of that year.

No revenue had been previously raised to enable the State to pay her dividends under that arrangement, nor was any brought into the Treasury under that Act of the Legislature until February, 1848, yet the State paid an instalment of interest on the 1st of July, 1847, and another on the 1st of January, 1848, both before the Treasury was supplied with means for that purpose. This was accomplished by a loan in anticipation of her revenues to come in in February, as above stated.

In meeting this loan, and paying the July dividend for 1848, the State again exhausted her Treasury. Another temporary loan was made, necessary to provide for the January dividend, 1849. This inconvenience must annually recur, until our surplus shall have overcome the deficit, (which it is gradually doing,) caused by paying the January interest before funds applicable thereto can, under the revenue laws of the State, reach the Treasury.

Our tax payers are mainly agricultural, depending upon the annual returns for their produce, which do not reach them until winter; consequently they could not conveniently pay their taxes in time to meet the January dividend, should the Legislature attempt to modify the difficulty referred to by requiring an earlier payment

of taxes.

Fearing that these deficiencies might occur, the State made provision by the law arranging the State debt, to make them up by issuing Certificates for interest. The State authorities are anxious to avoid the issue of these Certificates, and also the evil of making frequent temporary loans. But it is feared that both cannot be avoided, without changing, temporarily, the time of paying our January dividend to some early day in the month of March. The State is unwilling to do any act not clearly authorized by the arrangement with the bondholders, without their express concurrence. Issuing Certificates for interest is authorized by the law, but postponing the payment of it as proposed, is not. It is thought, however, that the postponement would be the better policy for all parties in interest.

The County Treasurers pay over the annual revenues from taxation, to the State Treasurer, on the 4th Monday of February.—
If the first semi-annual payment had been fixed by the law on the first Monday of March, instead of the first day of January, the State is now so healthy in her revenues as to authorize the assurance that all future instalments of interest would be promptly met in money. This it is the wish of her people to do, as far as possible; and to enable them the more certainly to accomplish that wish, under the authority conferred by the Joint Resolution, I take the liberty of proposing that the State make her future January payments on the first Monday of March succeeding, allowing interest at 6 per cent. per annum for the time extended. Thus making the interest payable hereafter, during the continuance of this arrangement, on the first Monday of March, and 1st day of July, of each year.

This arrangement is sought only temporarily. In the course of three years, the State, it is thought, will be able to resume payments on the first of January, as heretofore, of which she will give timely

public notice.

I enclose you an agreement in blank, which I will thank you to sign, if you approve it, and forward to my address, eare of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 52 Wall Street, New York, as early as you can conveniently.

Very respectfully,

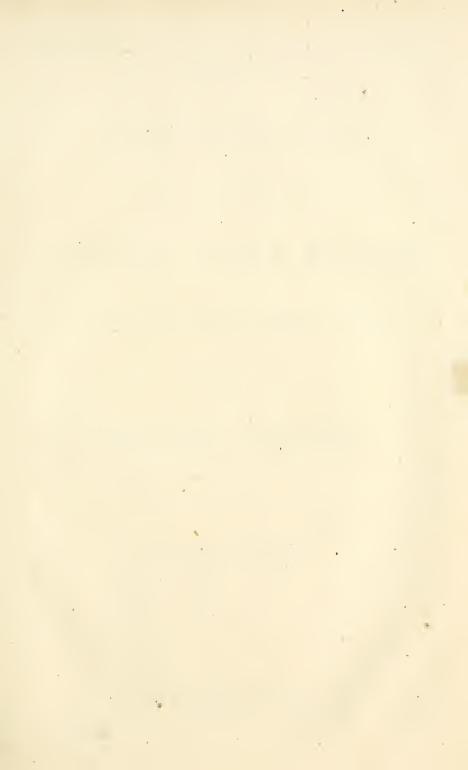
JAMES COLLINS, Jr.,

Agent of State of Indiana.

As holder of Indiana State Stock, of her recent Five Per Cent. issue, hereby agree that the dividend agreed to be paid by the said State on the first day of January, annually, shall hereafter be made on the first Monday in March, allowing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on the payment so deferred. And that said State may, at her pleasure, resume payments on the first of January, as heretofore, by giving due public notice thereof.

Witness hand this day of 1849.







FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE WARDEN OF THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1849,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.



REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In discharge of the duties enjoined in the 13th section of the act "To leese the Indiana State Prison and for other purposes," approved January 16, 1846, the undersigned Warden respectfully submits his Annual Report, following the requirements of that section in their order:

THE CONDITION OF THE PRISON.

Two buildings have been erected within the walls of the prison, during the last year, for the commodious and necessary employment of the convicts, and adapted to the greater security from fires. One is a blacksmith shop sufficiently roomy and convenient for ten forges, built of brick. The other is used for a dry-house for the drying of cooper's stuff, wagon and carriage timber, and other lumber, and was constructed to supply the place of a similar building consumed by fire. Two fires have occurred within the walls. The first prior to the 15th of June last, the commencement of my term of office, the last subsequent to that time, and both from accidental causes, so far as can be ascertained. The first broke out in what was called a dry-house, a building originally constructed for a hackling-house in the manufacture of hemp and bagging and used for drying staves and other lumber. The combustible character of this material, rendered it extremely difficult to guard against the accident or to save the burning building, while the great heat and rapidity of the flames rendered the preservation of the machine shop, almost adjoining it, a work of greater difficulty. By the strenuous exertions of the convicts under the active and skillful directions of the lessee, with the zealous aid of the citizens, who rushed to the rescue, the latter building was saved. A building of similar dimensions to the one destroyed, was then constructed in a position more detached from the other buildings, and near the south western angle of the prison yard, and was used for the same purpose. All the combustible portion of this building was sub-

sequently consumed by a similar accident.

In both instances the lessee met with considerable loss in the destruction of the contents of the buildings. The brick walls of the last building remained, and the wood-work and roofing has been since replaced with such improvements as to render the structure now nearly fire-proof. During the conflagration, the safety of the remaining buildings was seriously endangered from the want of a fire engine or fire buckets connected with the prison, but for the timely assistance of a fire engine from Jeffersonville, and the prompt aid of several fire companies from Louisville, Kentucky, other, if not all the combustible buildings in the prison yard, must have been consumed.

The undersigned respectfully recommends, in this connection, the propriety of an appropriation sufficient to purchase a small fire engine, for the use of the prison. The ability and zeal of the convicts in managing such engines, were amply tested on both occasions here described. Fire buckets have since been made under the direction of the lessee. A building has been commenced near the cell-house, under the direction of the Executive of the State, for a hospital, which will remedy the inconveniences detailed by my predecessor in his last report, secure the safety with suitable conveniencies for medical attendance, and nursing the invalid convicts, and also furnishing appropriate cells and work-houses for female convicts, within the walls of the prison. Cleanliness and a regular police have been carefully attended to during my period of service. The cells, kitchen, eating room, hospital room, yard, and buildings generally, are cleanly and free from vermin or filth. The general condition of the prison may be designated as cleanly and commodious for labor and health, with the exception of the difficulty in removing the daily filth and the deficiency of means and facilities for washing and bathing the convicts, necessary to promote their cleanliness and health, and to prevent the introduction of vermin or the spread of infectious diseases. The improvements necessary for these desirable objects are respectfully recommended in the concluding division of this report.

The tenements for the lessee and Warden are nealy completed

and are occupied by them.

CONVICTS.

The whole number of convicts in the prison, at the date of this report, is 131. Tables from No. 1 to No. 16, inclusive, exhibit the number received and discharged during the past year, with the various details deemed important or interesting in relation to the convicts generally.

REGULATIONS.

The 6th section of the act referred to in the commencement of this report, requires the Warden to make out and establish from time to time, under the direction of the Governor, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for the gov-

erment and direction of the internal police of the prison.

On entering upon the discharge of my duties as Warden, the police and discipline having fallen into disuse and neglect during the absence of my predecessor for several months from the prison, the revision and establishing such by-laws appeared important and necessary, and were made by me in accordance with the suggestions of the Executive of the State. Having been approved by the Governor, such by-laws have since been regularly enforced; most of them were the same as those established by my predecessor, but for five months previous, suffered to fall into disuse. In accordance with the directions of the Governor, they are appended to this report, in discharge of the requisition in the 13th section before named.

PUNISHMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

The application and enforcement of these by-laws, has produced a satisfactory result. Only one man has required punishment since the 12th of October last. Most of the punishments inflicted since the 15th of June last, (the commencement of my term of office,) were imposed during the first two months of that period. The usual punishment has been by stripes, that has been the mode here-

tofore adopted in this prison.

I should, in all probability, have adopted some other mode of punishment, was it not for fear of doing injustice to the lessee. whose interest seems to be guarded in the 8th section of the aforesaid act, where I am restricted not to reduce the period of labor of the convicts below ten hours per day. The whole number of stripes inflicted during the last five and a-half months, has been [270] two hundred and seventy stripes; the number of convicts punished in this manner in that period, is thirty-one. No record or other information has been received from the former Warden, of the number of punishments inflicted by his directions, since the last report. At the commencement of my term, the laws and discipline of the prison were explained by me to the convicts, guards, and keepers, and the by-laws herewith reported, have been read and explained by me to the convicts and keepers, several times since their adoption. Efforts were persevered in to make every convict understand these regulations, to convince them of their interest in obeying them, and to assure them of the certainty of punishment for their violation.

The offences for which punishments have been inflicted under my directions, were preparations and attempts to escape and to break through the prison wall, disobedience of orders, insolence to the guards or keepers, and for talking with each other unnecessarily.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

The food of the prisoners has been generally amply sufficient of the kind. Meat sufficient twice during the day, and usually of suitable quality. Rye coffee for breakfast, sufficient corn bread three times a day, of good quality, and milk frequently through the spring and summer. Vegetables deficient in variety, generally beans and bean-soup about three times a week. No deficiency in suitable clothing, and are well provided with bed clothing sufficient to render them comfortable during the inclement season of the year. The prisoners sometimes complain that they are deficient in bed clothing, but as soon as it is mentioned to the lessee, the deficiency is supplied.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

In the absence of information from my predecessor, the present statement must be confined to my own term. The labor of the convicts has been used in various employments, within and without the walls of the prison. The number has not been regular in any one business, although the mechanics in the shops have been usually

continued in the same employment.

During the season, from 20 to 30 convicts daily, have been employed in the brick-yard, on the land of the State, and in hauling clay for brick making, from the neighboring land owned by other proprietors. Two or three have been usually engaged in cutting and hauling logs to the saw mill in the yard, from the lands of the lessee, about two miles distant. From six to ten have been in the average, employed in unloading staves and lumber from boats and rafts at the Jeffersonville landing, and in loading them into wagons to haul to or near the prison walls, and there pile them. Four or five convicts have been, during the farming season, engaged in farming on the lands of the lessee, in Clarksville, and from three to five as domestics in and about the dwelling of the lessee. About thirty have been employed in the cooper shop, about ten in manufacturing staves, others of various occupations, in the machine shop. Some suitable mechanics, with assisting laborers, have been employed in the erection of buildings within the walls, some as blacksmiths, tailors. shoemakers, wagon and carriage makers, painters, plasterers, some attending the steam engine, some attending the saw and grist mill, some cooks and nurses, and some ordinary laborers on the prison buildings and yard.

The convicts have not apparently been over-worked. In the various employments of many convicts without the walls, it has been impossible for the undersigned to supervise the treatment of the convicts at their labor. He can only speak of their appearance on returning to the prison, or when accidentally seen at their work. Several instances of intoxication have occurred among the convicts employed without the walls, especially with those entrusted as trusties, or set at separate labor without the supervision of a guard. This has caused the infliction of punishment and endangered the discipline within the walls. No instances of intoxication have occurred with those employed within the walls. One convict only, has escaped since my term of office, he was within about seven weeks of the expiration of his sentence, and was engaged in cutting logs for the saw mill, one or two miles distant from the prison, at the time of his escape. He has not been recaptured.

One convict has been retaken in the present month, who escaped

from the prison four years since.

Early in my term of service, several of the guards and assistant keepers appeared to be neglectful of their duties, and unfit for their situation. They have been discharged, and the present guard and keepers have exhibited a faithful and conscientious discharge of their duties that deserve commendation.

The business and fiscal affairs of the prison being solely in charge of the lessee, under his contract, the employment of the convicts and business of the prison has been no further presented in this report, than is connected with the discipline and police of the convicts and prison, and the regulations of the laws of the State.

The undersigned has endeavored to avoid every particular confined to the business affairs of the prison alone, and within the

contract of the lessee.

SANITARY AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE CONVICTS.

The convicts have suffered in the general calamity of sickness during the past season, but the ravages of the epidemic cholera have been less fatal with them, than with citizens in the vicinity. The small pox had prevailed in the prison previous to my term of service, but no cases have occurred since that time. Since the 15th of June, the convicts have favorably escaped the severity of the prevailing diseases, and have had about the general health of ordinary seasons,. The report of the Physician, and table No. 6 herewith presents the number of cases, deaths, and character of the diseases.

The Chaplain has, by himself, or substitute, officiated in the exercise of public worship once every Sabbath, with a few exceptions. No sunday school or other religious or moral institution exist in the prison. The convicts exhibit an anxiety for religious and moral instruction, and for religious, moral, and interesting books, for their

reading. No Sunday school nor other library exists in the prison. A few books remain there from the donation of Miss Dix, but no books have been furnished from any quarter, since the commencement of my term of office, and there are only about 15 or 20 bibles and testaments in the prison at this time, and they are much worn. The report of the Chaplain is herewith furnished.

APPROPRIATE IMPROVEMENTS.

The conclusion of the 13th Section requires such recommendations and suggestions of the undersigned, as he may deem appropriate. In the first division of this report, the importance of a fire engine, for the safety of the buildings, and property of the prison was suggested. There is but one fire engine in Jeffersonville, and three-fourths of a mile distant from the prison. The fire companies of Louisville, though always ready to come to our rescue with their engines, are nearly two miles distant, and after nightfall can not cross the river Ohio, until steam is raised on the ferry boat; meantime, in the dry season, the rapid spreading of the flames, by the wind, and heat, would consume the buildings in the prison walls, not fire-proof. These facts are submitted to the Legislature, respectfully repeating the recommendation of a small appropriation

for this object.

The law regulating the prison, requires the payment to the convict who has served his time, the sum of three dollars, on his discharge. The construction of the law in practice has held, the pardoned convict as not entitled to this humane provision. Thus, meritorious conduct, previous good character, or doubts of the correctness of the sentence, may deprive him of the benefits that are given to elevate and favor the discharged convict. No just reason can be perceived for this distinction, oftentimes unfavorable to those most entitled to mercy and favor. The citizen clothes of the convict entering the prison, are rarely preserved, and, in general, they can not be preserved until the expiration of the sentence. convict clothing is the property of the Lessee, and no means are provided by which any garb, however plain and cheap, is furnished to the discharged convict. The recommendations of my predecessor to the extent of such legislative construction of the law as to equalize the payment to pardoned, and other discharged convicts, and to furnish some plain and cheap clothing, to the discharged convict, are respectfully repeated, by the undersigned.

The cleanliness of the convicts is highly important, both for their health, morals, and self-respect. The labor of the convicts exposes them to dust and soot at the forges and furnaces, dirt and brick-dust at the brick kilns, and mud in unloading rafts and boats, besides the effect of heavy perspirations. Complete bathing or washing, at least once a week, can alone keep their persons sufficiently clean to prevent disease and vermin. Three wells and three cis-

terns are now in the yard, furnishing an abundant supply of water; and, by vats, oblong tubs, or troughs, water can be easily supplied, by the pumps now in the yard, for the purpose of bathing. The expense of some cheap and plain apparatus for bathing, would soon be returned, by increased health, comfort, and cheerfulness.—At present, the suitable washing of the convicts, is had with difficulty, and inconvenience, if at all; and vermin may soon be found in the prison, notwithstanding the present precautions. Several vats, tubs, or long troughs, at some position in the yard, covered from exposure, at a small expense, are respectfully recommended.

The night tubs from the cells, and odour from the privies, must now be taken by hand, in tubs, or barrels, through the prison yard, and out at the big gate, to the grounds outside the walls, and occasionly, by accident, or negligence of the hands employed, the filth is scattered, and the atmosphere impregnated with the odour, to the great annoyance of the officers and guards necessarily connect-

ed with the prison.

A small acqueduct, or sewer, could be made, from the privies to the river, thereby removing all this filth, without exposure. This improvement would not only save the labor of a convict employed in this filth, but preserve the atmosphere in a healthy state about

the prison, from becoming impregnated with this impurity.

The duties of the Physician of the prison bring him in important relations to its discipline. One common resort for convicts to avoid labor, or excuse delinquency, is to feign sickness. The Physician is relied on, to determine the validity of this excuse, and, upon his report, punishment is the frequent result. Upon his direction, also, the convict receives, or is deprived of the benefits of hospital comforts, and attendance. The interest of the Lessee may lead to the over-working of the hands, at times dangerous to health, or life, and to the restricted use of hospital supplies, and attendance, which are at his expense, and his interest is necessarily adverse to the independent and proper discharge of the duties of the Physician.— The law does not place the appointment in his hands, as is believed by the undersigned, although the payment for medical services and bills, like the payment of the Chaplain, is made by him. reasons, important to the health and proper discipline of the convicts, require that the Physician should be appointed by the State authorities, and made responsible, as an officer of the State, for the proper discharge of his duty. These facts and deductions are presented, without intending to convey a reproach, or suspicion, upon the conduct of the present Lessee, or Physician. They are in conformity with the views urged by my predecessor, and repeated by me, to remedy an evil in practice, resulting in what I deem an error of opinion, concerning the rights and duties of the Lessee, and Physician. The Physician is now employed, and responsible to the Lessee alone, while his directions in numerous important instances, decide the discipline of the prison, and punishment of the prisoners. The undersigned believes that the law, by both letter and spirit,

left the appointment as in the case of the Chaplain, with the State. He respectfully urges that an explanatory clause be passed, directing the mode of appointment and responsibility of this officer.

The lamentable deficiency of books, for any moral or religious instruction, has been stated in this report. On the Sabbath, and summer evenings, when confined to their cells, no relief is furnished to the mind of the convict, but to brood over his condition, and form schemes of depredation and vengeance, upon society. A bible, or testament, above any book, would be a relief.

The undersigned, respectfully urges the importance of supplying any deficiency in the number or variety of the books furnished, by

a small appropriation.

The law regulating the prison, does not impose the sanction of an oath, upon any of the officers, sub officers, keepers, or guards, in charge of the convicts. The sub officers and keepers must often act upon their own responsibility, in regulating the work, and conduct of the prisoners, under their immediate charge, and upon their complaint, or report, punishment by stripes, may be inflicted, by the order of the Warden. Their statements must necessarily be received as correct in fact, and bearing, and any misconception, hasty, or reckless notice, or conception of misconduct of a convict, by his keeper, may cause his punishment, since a report of such conduct cannot be overlooked, without having a deleterious effect upon the discipline. By the sanction of an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and observance of the laws, and regulations, the guards and keepers would be impressed with their responsibility, and with the importance of careful and conscientious conduct in the discipline and control of the convicts; thoughtless conduct and charges would be prevented, and the respect of both keepers and convicts increased. An amendment of the law in this particular, is respectfully suggested. The undersigned, would further suggest to your honorable body, that the Lessee of the State Prison considers himself under the 74th section, of chapter 54, of the Revised Statutes of 1843, the keeper of the State Prison, and that he is authorized to receipt to the Sheriffs for all prisoners sent, or delivered, at said prison, and also the right to discharge prisoners. This interpretation conflicts with the opinion of the Warden; and, consequently, brings that officer in collision with the Lessee. This ought to be avoided by positive legal enactment. It is suggested that the Warden, or some other disinterested person, ought to be the keeper of the State Prison, instead of the individual who is entitled to the services of the convicts.

The undersigned has herein briefly presented the condition of the prison, and its wants; the discipline, and the general character of the labor of the convicts, within and without the prison walls. The special recommendations and suggestions of the undersigned, as required by the 13th section of the act creating his office deemed

appropriate, are:

The purchase of a small fire engine.

The construction of a washing or bathing apparatus.

To cleans the convicts and prevent vermine. The construction of a sewer to remove filth.

A library of cheap, plain, useful, religious, moral, and interesting books.

Suitable provision for discharged convicts.

The sanction of an oath imposed upon all the officers of the prison.

The appointment of the Physician by some proper authorities of

the State.

To amend 74th Section of Chap. 54, Revised Statutes of 1843.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEMUEL FORD, Warden of the State Prison.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the	e Number	of Prisoners	30th	November,	1849.
-------------	----------	--------------	------	-----------	-------

Total in confinement as p	er rep	ort 30t	h of	Nove	ember	, 1848	3,	140
Since received,	- 1	-	-	~	-	-	-	45
								185
Discharged by expiration	of sen	tence,	-	~	-	-	31	
Discharged by pardon,	-	-	_	-	-	-	8	
Discharged by death, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Discharges by escape,	-	-	-	-	~	-	2	
Remanded back for a new	trial	by Sup	rem	e Co	urt,	-	1	
						-		54
Total number now	in cor	ifineme	ent,	-	_	~	-	131

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the nature of the offence.

Offences against Offences against	prope perso	erty, ons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113 18
Total,	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	131

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing their different crimes and number of each.

	Murder, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
For	Manslaugh	iter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	Grand Lar	ceny,	-	-	-	-	-	_	66
	Larceny,	• •	-	-	-	-	_	_	22
	Petit Larce	eny,	-	-	-	-	-	~	4
	Assault an		ry with	intent '	to Murd	er,	_	-	1
	Rape, -	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Burglary, a	and Ass	ault and	d Batter	y, with	intent to	o murde	r,	1
For	Robbery, -			-	-	-	-	_	1
For	Arson, -	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	4
For	Forgery, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	4
For	Burglary,		-	-		-	-	-	6
For	Assault an	d Batte	ry, and	Larcen	y, with	intent t	o comm	it	
	ape,	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
For	Assault an	d Batte	ry with	intent	to Murd	er, Burg	lary, an	d	
	arceny, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	receiving s	tolen g	oods,	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Incest, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For	administeri	ing pois	on to co	ommit I	Murder,		-	-	1
	obtaining g						_	-	1
For	Horse steal	ling,	- 1			-	-	-	1
For	Kidnapping	g,	-	_	-	-	_	_	1
For	Bigamy, -	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	1
								_	
	Total.			_	-		_	- 1	31

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows the names of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence since the 30th day of November, 1848, up to 30th November, 1849.

- 1. Sampson, (negro,) December 8th, 1848.
- 2. William Pierce, October 8, 1848.
- Freeman Bates, May 29, 1849.
 Daniel Hanechee, June 6, 1849.
- 5. Philip Hoster, March 17, 1849.
- 6. William Shaffer, January 6, 1849.
- 7. Jacob Sherry, March 22, 1849.
- 8. William Laughridge, January 5, 1849.
- 9. John Laughridge, January 5, 1849.
- 10. Daniel Martin, April 29, 1849.
- 11. Jefferson Bonum, May 11, 1849.
- 12. Mikiel C. Loibt, March 23, 1849.13. William Chance, March 10, 1849.
- 14. John Groves, May 8, 1849.
- 15. Jonathan Stewart, May 10, 1849.
- 16. William Hammond, May 22, 1849.
- 17. Patrick Hart, July 4, 1849.
- 18. William Merrick, July 4, 1849.
- 19. John C. Knapp, July 30, 1849.
- 20. Abner Knight, August 30, 1849.
- 21. John McName, August 31, 1849.
- 22. Tobias Ott, September 9, 1849.
- 23. William Chaney, September 23, 1849.
- 24. Andrew Constable, October 6, 1849.
- 25. John Lockhart, October 9, 1849.
- 26. Daniel Blougher, October 9, 1849.
- 27. Richard P. Dunn, October 10, 1849.
- John C. Hall, October 26, 1849.
 Thomas Earl, November 4, 1849.
- 30. Charles Leonard, November 14, 1849.
- 31. Jonathan Rouster, November 14, 1849.

TABLE NO. 5.

Shows the names and number of convicts pardoned since the 30th of November 1848, to the 30th of November, 1849.

1. Jesse Wolf, February 28, 1849.

2. Ebenezer Dunham, January 8, 1849.

3. John Welb, April 24, 1849.

- 4. Wellington B. Pierce, June 1, 1849.
- 5. William Vineyard, July 3, 1849.
- 6. David Brown, September 18, 1849.
- 7. James E. Meneara, October 6, 1849.
- 8. Hiram Roberts, October 29, 1849.

Remanded back for new trial by Supreme Court.

1. Richard McClay, June 20, 1849.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shows the names and number of prisoners deceased since the 30th day of November, 1848, to 30th day of November, 1849.

- 1. James Luther, January 27, 1849.
- 2. William Camron, March 13, 1849.
- 3. John Green, February 24, 1849.
- 4. Lyman Rich, February 12, 1849.
- 5. Silas Horren, February 23, 1849.
- 6. William Dee, March 28, 1849.
- 7. James Freeman, (negro,) July 13, 1849.
- 8. William Sermon, September 3, 1849.
- 9. Thomas Powell, September 28, 1849. 10. Samuel Pegg, September 30, 1849.
- 11. James McFadden, November 14, 1849.
- 12. Joiner, (negro,) November 26, 1849.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shows the names and time of convict's escape since the 30th day of November, 1848, to 30th November, 1849.

- 1. Andrew Grant, (negro,) escaped January 31, 1849.
- 2. Washington Corpe, escaped September 27, 1849.

TARLE NO. 8.

Showing the counties from which the convicts were sent.

Posey,	-	-	-	-	4	Greene,	-	-	-	-	1
Jefferson,	-	-	-	-	8	Perry,	-	-	-	-	2
Dubois,	-	-	-		2	Wayne,	-	-	-	-	.4
Cass,	-	-	-	-	2	Clark,	-	-	-	=	1
Vanderburg	gh,	-	~	-	8	Wells,	-	-	-	-	2
Noble,	_	-	-	-	2	Porter,	-	-	-	-	4
Spencer,	-	_	_	-	1	Washington	n,	-	-	-	4
Union,	-	-	-	_	1	Parke,	_	-	_	-	1
Whitley,	_	_	-	-	1	Bartholome	w,	_	-	-	1
Knox,	_	_	-	_	3	Marion,	- ′	_	_	-	2
Delaware,	-	_	-	_	5	Orange,	_	-	-	-	6
Vigo, -	-	_	-	-	4	Ohio,	-	-	-	_	1
Jennings,	-	-		-	1	Tippecanoe		-	-	-	2
Floyd,	_	-	-	~	9	Switzerland	ĺ,	_	_	-	1
Daviess,	_	-	_	-	1	Delaware,		-	-	_	1
Carroll,	_	_	_	_	5	Hancock,	_	_	-	-	1
Crawford,	_	_	-	_	5	Ripley,	-	-	-	_	1
Monroe,	_	_	_	_	1	Harrison,	_	-	_	-	2
Gibson,	_	_	-	-	2	Fulton,	_	_	_	~	2
Randolph,	~	-		_	2	Vermillion,		-	-	-	1
Adams,	-	-	_	-	1	Laporte,	_	_	-	-	3
Montgomer	ν,		_		4	Wabash,	_	_	-	-	1
St. Joseph,	_	-			1	Grant,	_	-	-	-	1
Elkhart,	-	-	_	-	3	Warrick,	-	-	-	-	1
Kosciusko,	_	-	-	_	1	Allen,	_	-	-	-	4
Pike, -	_	-	_	-	1	Marshall,	-	-	-	-	1
Lake, -	-	-	_	-	2	Rush, -	-	-	_	-	1
Owen,	-	-		~	1	Fountain,	-	~	-	-	1
Scott, -	_		-	-	2	,				_	
Martin,	-		-	_	1 1	Total,	-	-	-	13	31

TABLE NO. 9,

Shows the number of convictions of each convict.

First time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	19
Second time,	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	8
Third time,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fourth time,	-	-	-	•	-		-	1
Fifth time,	•	-		-	-	-	-	1
Sixth time,	-	~	-	-	-	-	~	1
							-	
Total,		-	-	-	-	-	- 1	31

TABLE NO. 10.

Shows the nativity of the convicts.

New York, -	-	-	- 14	Pennsylvania,	_	-	-	12
Kentucky, -	-	-	- 6	Massachusetts,	-	-	-	1
Indiana, -	-	-	- 17	Vermont, -	-	-	-	2
North Carolina,	-	-	- 7	Louisiana, -	-	-	-	2
Illinois, -	-	-	- 3	Arkansas, -	-	-	-	1
Connecticut,	-	-	- 2	France, -	-	-	-	3
Alabama, -	-	-	- 2	Ireland, -	-	-	-	4
Ohio,	-	-	- 19	Germany, -	-	-	_	5
Maryland, -	-	-	- 2	England, -	-	-		5
Virginia, -	-	+	- 10	District of Colu	ımbia,	_	-	1
Missouri, -	-	-	- 1	New Jersey,	_ ′	-	-	1
Canada, · -			- 2	Switzerland,	-	-	_	1
South Carolina,	-	-	- 1	· ·			_	
Tennessee, -	-	-	- 7	Total, -	-	-	1	31

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing the grades of Education of the convicts.

Who	have no Educati	on,	-	-	-	_	-	23
	can read only,	-	-	-	-	_	-	22
	can read and wi			-	-	-	-	80
Who	have a good Eng	glish edu	cation,	-	-	-	_	4
Who	have a classical	education	on,	-	-	-	-	2
	Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	131

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing their habits of life, as reported by themselves.

Intemperate, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Moderate drinke	rs,	-	~	-	-	-	-	45
Temperate, -		-	-	-	•	-	-	25
Total, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	131

TABLE NO. 13.

Showing their social relations.

Married,	***	-	-	-	***	-	-	61
Single, -	-	-	-		-	-	_	65
Widowers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
					•	110		
Total	_							191

TABLE NO. 14.

Showing their race and sex.

White Males,	-	_	-	-	~	-	- 115
White Female	s,	-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Black Males,	-	-	-	-	7	-	- 10
Mulatoes,	-	-	-	-		-	- 5
							-
Total,	-	~	-	-	-	-	- 131

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing the length of sentence in this prison.

For 36	years	5, -	_	-	-	-	-	***	1
For 21	"	_	•	-	-	~-	-		3
For 12	46	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
For 10	66	_	-	-	-	·	-	-	6
For 8	66	_	_		_		-	-	1
For 7	"	_	_	-	40	_	-	_	12
For 6	66	~	_	_	~	_		~	4
For 5	44	_	_	_		_	_	-	11
For 4	44	_	-	_	-	_	**	-	12
For 3	46	_	_		_	-	***	_	14
	vears	and 6	months,	_	_		_	010	6
			monshs,	_	**	**	_	_	1
For 2 y			-		_	-	_	_	49
For 1	vear	_	_	_		_	_		3
For life	, ,	_	_	_		**	-		6
I OI III	,								
	Total	_		_	-	_	-	_	131

TABLE NO. 16.

Showing the ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction.

Under 20 years,	-	_	-	-	-	-	21
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
From 30 to 40 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
From 40 to 50 years,	-	_	-	-	-	-	13
From 50 to 60 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Over 60 years, -	-	-	-	••	***	-	1
·							
Total, -	~	-	-	-	-	-	131

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hospitable Department, Nov. 30th, 1849.

COL. L. FORD,

Warden of the Indiana State Prison:

Sir:—The undersigned, Physician to the Indiana State Prison, respectfully submits the following Report, for the year ending, this

day.

There have been admitted into the hospital 574 cases. The diseases have been of the common type, with the exception of the small pox three months of the time. This dreadful epedemic broke out mysteriously, during the summer, and although the usual phylalactea vaclenatius generally was immediately resorted to, we did not get red of the disease, though it assumed a mild form, for a long time. Twelve deaths have occurred during the past year.—Seven of that number died of small pox, two of cholera, and the others of the ordinary diseases.

The mortality appears great, for the number of prisoners, but when it is taken into consideration, the character of the diseases, and the general health of the country, during the same period, it will not appear so great. Although the general plan of the new prison is arranged so as to conduce to the advantage and comfort of the convicts in health, it has been sadly defective in regard to their welfare in sickness. The Hospital is remote from the cells and shops, so as to render the removal of a sick convict, in many cases, prejudicial to his recovery. I am happy to say that the present Executive, prompted by humanity, and the necessity which a personal examination disclosed for a hospital, has ordered one to be erected immediately, communicating with the cell house, which, when completed, will ameliorate the condition of the sick convict, and meet all the present demands in that regard.

A prison hospital needs to be as secure as any part of the establishment. The convict has many motives for feigning sickness.

One may be to effect his escape, and although it is easy for the Physician, who has become practiced in their ways, by long experience, to detect the "old soldier," yet it cannot always be done.—Humanity directs that a complaining convict should not be sent away hastily, though one may doubt his sincerity. My place is to send him to the hospital, where, in a few hours, his case will be surely developed. Hence, the necessity of a strong and secure hospital, like the one being now erected.

The good order, which the discipline you have established and enforced, since you came into office as Warden, has changed the aspect of things, for the better, in every department of the prison. The health of the convict is promoted, by attention to personal cleanliness, order, and duty; but there are a class upon whom this truth is lost, and a systematic discipline has to be resorted to, to enforce it. This has been done by you, and the changes wrought is apparent to all who have communication with the institution.

•

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. COLLUM.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Warden of the Indiana State Prison:

Siz:—In compliance with the regulation of the penitentiary, requiring the Chaplain to report to the Warden, and in the absence of the Chaplain, who is detained on account of his family, as I understand, I, as present acting Chaplain, beg leave to submit the

following report, to-wit:

I first preached in the prison, about the middle of May last, and for the last six weeks, I have been a regular attendant on the Sabbath, at the prison, at the public worship, and it is with much pleasure I can testify to the great improvement therein, in their outward conduct, since my first acquaintance with them, and in some cases, I fondly hope the reformation has reached further than the outward conduct, yea, even to the heart; two, at least, profess to have been converted, within the last five weeks, and a number of others seemed to be concerned about their soul's salvation, and surely they need salvation, and the blessed Saviour came to seek and to save the lost, and should we not remember that his was

"That love that gave itself for all, Yet closest clings to guiltiest things, As Magdaline or Saul."

I would respectfully suggest, that a library is very much needed in the prison, there is not, so far as I can learn, more than twenty copies of the holy scriptures in the prison, and I scarce ever visit it, latterly, without receiving one or more urgent solicitations to procure for them, copies of the bible. The only books they have, are the remnant of what was once a Sunday school library, suited to the minds and capacities of children, is not exactly suitable for the prison. It should be recollected, when selecting a library for the use of the prisoners, that they are men, and some of them educated and intelectual men; some regard, therefore, should be had in the selection of a library for the prison, so that a portion of the books might be such as would interest and instruct such men. I would respectfully suggest, the propriety of the State legislature making an appropriation, for the purchase of such a library; that should be

placed under the direction of the Warden, or such other officer as they might designate, so that it might, at all suitable times, be accessible to the prisoners. Surely the punishment of the unfortunate men, should not be the principle object of the State. Reformation, is infinitely more important to the commonwealth, than any punishment that can be inflicted on them. The very name given to your prison, imports that it is intended for the reformation of evil men; and if it does not effect that object, the system might as well be changed for a more summary, and less expensive, mode of punishment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
HAMILTON ROBB,
FOR

HEZEKIAH SMITH, Chaplain.

Col. L. Ford, Warden.

[Here insert Table.]

VICTS REMAINING IN THE INDIANA STATE PRISON

The land again	-				A
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placed under the direction of the Warden, or such other officer as they might designate, so that it might, at all suitable times, be accessible to the prisoners. Surely the punishment of the unfortunate men, should not be the principle object of the State. Reformation, is infinitely more important to the commonwealth, than any punishment that can be inflicted on them. The very name given to your prison, imports that it is intended for the reformation of evil men; and if it does not effect that object, the system might as well be changed for a more summary, and less expensive, mode of punishment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON ROBB, For HEZEKIAH SMITH, Chaplain.

Col. L. Ford, Warden.

[Here insert Table.]

[To follow
page
204
Доситепіату.]

	Brooke Altin, A. Brodley Charles, Controls, Charles, Char	Allen George, Adams William H., Andrews Henry,	Names of the Prisoners.
	======================================	448 428	Register Number.
	Grand Larency, Administrating point with drift with it is a many to drift	Grand Larceny, Grand Larceny, Grand Larceny,	Crime.
	56666666666666666666666666666666666666	2 years 3 years 2 years	Term of sentence in this Prison.
77.6	8882588482988552885588558855885385852488886248888524888524888524858528828828852485858585	18 years, 57 years,	The age of the prisoners when received in this Prison.
904 Day	Read and write. Common read one write. Read and write. Read ond write. Read ond write. Common read one write. Read ond	Read and write, Read and write,	Grades of Education of the Prisoners.
in forms	Intemperate, Intem	Intemperate, Modernte drinker,	Former character as to Intemperance.
	Supplier of the control of the contr	Single, Married,	The Prisoner's social Relations.
	White make with the make with	White male White male White male	Ruce and Sex.
		First	The Number of Covictions,
		Property Property Property	The nature of the offence as to property or person.
	we you was a constraint of the	New York England Missouri	Where Born.
	Emidejsh Veperiod Veperiod Veperiod Proposition Propos	Tippecanoe Gibson Flord	What Connty Cor

A DISCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE CONVICTS REMAINING IN THE INDIANA STATE PRISON ON NOVEMBER 30, 1849.

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II....

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

OFFICERS AND CONVICTS

IN THE

INDIANA STATE PRISON.

WARDEN.

1. It is the duty of the Warden to exercise a general supervision over the government, discipline, and police of the prisoners; to prescribe all punishments to which the convicts may become liable inconsequence of the violation of the regulations of the prison, as hereinafter provided; to give the necessary directions to the subordinate officers, and to reqire of them a careful and efficient discharge of their several duties, and for this purpose shall keep himself constantly informed of the state of the prison, and the health, conduct, and safe keeping of the prisoners.

2. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter a full and correct account of all his procedings, of complaints made by the keepers, and his orders for punishment, if any, a copy of which he

shall report quarterly to the Governor of the State.

3. He shall keep a descriptive roll or register, in which he shall enter the reception, the personal description, when convicted, where, for what, term of years sentenced, when discharged, and how.

4. The Warden shall use all lawful means in his power for the moral reformation and culture of the convicts, and shall permit nothing to be said or done in the presence of the convicts calculated to interfere with this object. All his orders shall be given with mildness and dignity, and enforced with promtitude and firmness.

ASSISTANT KEEPERS.

1. Assistant keepers are required to be at the prison at all times during the prison hours, unless prevented by sickness, or having previously obtained leave of absence.

2. They are required to enforce rigidly every rule and regulation of the prison, and as the preservation and effect of the whole system of discipline depends upon non-intercourse between convicts, they will, therefore, make every exertion to prevent any communication or conversation more than is absolutely necessary for the completion of the work in which they are engaged jointly.

3. They will hold no conversation with the convicts, only such •

as is necessary for the purpose of directing them in their duty.

4. They are not to take one convict's word against another, nor countenance in the least degree, one convict's complaining against another; nor are they to allow any convict to speak lightly or disrespectfully of any officer of the prison. They are to require the

convicts to labor in silence and strict obedience.

5. They are required to report every convict under their immediate control and direction, for all wilful violations of discipline or duty; and all violations of discipline or duty which assistants discover in convicts who are not under their immediate direction, they are required to report to the Warden, with the name of the transgressor.

6. They are required to govern themseves in strict conformity

with the rules of the prison.

7. They shall avoid loud laughter and all profane and unnecessary conversation with each other, and in all their intercourse with each other, exercise mutual respect and kindness, and endeavor to exalt the character and promote the best interest of the institution.

8. All assistant keepers, when within the precincts of the prison, are to consider themselves on duty, and govern themselves accord-

ingly.

9. The deportment of all assistant keepers towards convicts in all situations, should be manly and dignified, not only to inspire the convicts with respect towards them, but also to set the example of good order and decorum.

10. They are not to indulge in any petulance towards each other, nor to indulge in any unnecessary levity of any description, and, in short, do nothing in this respect that they will not allow a prisoner

to do.

11. They will require from convicts the greatest deference, and never suffer them to approach but in the most respectful manner.

12. They are not to allow any person (except officers of the State) to hold any conversation with or speak to any prisoner without the consent of the Warden or assistant Warden, nor are they to suffer any paper, letter, or writing of any kind to pass in or out of the prison without the inspection or knowledge of the Warden.

13. Constant vigilence and attendance will be required of each officer while on duty; reading newspapers or books at such time is highly improper and will not be permitted. Officers will not be permitted to visit each other's shops, or congregate in any other place during the hours of labor, to spend time or hold conversation disconnected with their duties.

14. Officers on the wall are not permitted to receive visitors or hold any conversation with persons below, but will at all times be

vigilant and attentive as faithful sentinels at their post.

15. If a prisoner is sick, or unable to work from any cause, the assistant under whose charge he may be, shall, in the absence of the physician, take him to his cell, or hospital, as his situation may seem to require.

16. They shall not permit any visitors (except officers of the State or such as may be authorized by law) within the walls of the

prison, without the consent of the Warden or his assistant.

17. The assistant keepers will see that every prisoner under their care and superintendence, are clean shaved every Saturday evening, and their hair clipt or trimmed short, and never permitted to grow long; this is not ordered as a means of punishment, but the better to secure cleanliness.

18. They will see that the prisoners wash and clean themselves every Saturday evening, and dress themselves in clean apparel,

ready for the services of the chapel on Sabbath day.

19. The prisoners will have one hour for dinner, each, and every day. When the signal bell is rung for dinner, in one hour from that time, the same signal will be given for each prisoner to commence work.

PHYSICIAN.

1. The Physician shall visit the prison hospital once every day, and oftener, if the state of the health in the prison requires it; and in case of sickness or absence, procure the services of some other good physician to perform his duty.

2. He shall attend immediately upon proper notice being given

that any prisoner is sick.

3. He shall examine every prisoner, if required by the Warden, that shall be brought into the prison, before they shall be put to labor, and report their mental and physical condition to the Warden.

4. The Physician shall keep a register, in which he shall register the name of every prisoner admitted into the hospital, date of admission, disease, and date of discharge. Such register shall be open to the inspection of the Warden at all times.

5. The prisoners under care of the Physician shall be allowed such diet and clothing as he shall direct, and he may, from time to time, order such diet and clothing for body and bed as he may think

their health and situation requires.

- 6. He shall inspect the prison, from time to time, and report to the Warden any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventillation, any deficiency of bedding or clothing, or other circumstances which he may observe, calculated to impair the health of the convicts.
 - 7. Some assistant keeper shall be specially charged with the care

of the hospital, whose duty it shall be to see that it is kept clean and thoroughly ventillated; that the sick are faithfully attended to, and all prescriptions of the Physician properly administered.

8. He may be assisted, if necessary, by one or more nurses,

waiters, and cooks, to be selected among the prisoners.

9. Whenever a convict's name is entered upon the hospital register, he shall be kept there until the Physician shall certify that he

may be removed without injury to his health.

10. He shall, on the 30th of November annually, report to the Warden the health of the prison, the prevalent diseases, deaths, &c., during the past year, and all other matters connected with the prison, in his department, of importance to the State.

CHAPLAIN.

- 1. It shall be his duty to see that each convict that can read is furnished with a bible or testament; to preach to the prisoners every Sabbath.
- 2. It shall be his duty to visit the sick, in the hospital, and administer to their spiritual wants; he shall have the liberty, at all times, of visiting any prisoner who may wish to see him; and give him such advice as he may seem to require, upon the subject of religion.

3. He is to use his best endeavors to promote the religeous and moral welfare of the prisoners, as well as the harmony and general

interest of the institution.

4. All officers, agents, contractors, or foremen, are required not to hold any conversation with the prisoners, except in relation to their duties, and while in the prison, will be subject to all its rules and regulations established for its government.

PRISONERS.

1. They are to labor faithfully, and diligently, to obey all orders

promptly, and to preserve unbroken silence.

They are not to exchange a word with each other, under any pretence, nor communicate any intelligence to each other in writing. They are not to exchange looks, winks, laugh with each other, or make use of any signs, except what is necessary to convey their wants to the waiters at the table; or when they are set to work together, so far as it becomes necessary for them to understand each other, for the prosecution of their work.

3. They must approach their keepers in the most respectful manner, and be brief in their communications. They are not to speak to them on ordinary topics, nor address them, except when it becomes necessary in relation to their work, or wants.

4. They are not, at any time, nor under any pretence, without

leave, to speak to any person who does not belong to the institution, nor receive from them any letters, papers, or any thing whatsoever.

5. They are not to leave the place they are set at to work, nor the work they are set to do, without the special permission, or orders, from the proper officer. They are not to suffer their attention to be taken from their work, to look at visitors, nor are they to gaze or look at them when unemployed, without permission.

6. No convict is wilfully or carelessly to injure his work, tools, wearing apparel, bedding, or any other thing belonging to, or about the prison; nor will any prisoner be suffered to mark, injure, or in any way deface the walls, or any part of his cell, or night room, nor is he to execute his work badly, when he has the ability to do it well.

7. No convict shall receive or transmit any letter, or paper, ex-

cept under the inspection of the Warden.

8. Each prisoner, so far as practicable, shall occupy the same cell every night; as they enter their respective cells, each prisoner must draw the door of his cell until it strikes the catch, and in that position stand holding the door, until the turnkey approaches and enters the key, the prisoner shall then instantly close his door.

9. At the ringing of the bell, every prisoner must go to bed, immediately, (but they may go to bed previously if they choose) and a profound silence must be observed from that time, until the sounding of the horn in the morning, at which time every prisoner must

arise, and prepare himself to march out.

10. They shall always march out and in, in close order, with the lock step, under the direction and superintendence of the officers in charge. While in their cells, and while marching in and out, and at all other times, all unnecessary noise must be avoided.

11. No prisoner will be suffered to sleep with his clothes on, or

take with him to his cell, any of the table furniture.

12. If a prisoner becomes sick, or from any cause becomes unable to work, he shall report himself to the officer under whose charge he may be, whose duty it will be to send him to the hospital, or cell, as the case may seem to require.

13. When the prisoners are marched out of their cells in the morning, they are not permitted to enter their cells again during the day,

or until marched back, unless by special permission.

14. No prisoner will be allowed to go into the cook house, or eating house, except the cooks, at any other time than the regular

meal time, unless by special permission.

15. No prisoner will be permitted to remain out of his cell in the hall after dark, or during the day on Sundays, unless by written permission from the Warden.

PUNISHMENT.

1. It shall be the duty of the several officers of the prison, to see that the rules and regulations prescibed for the government and conduct of the prisoners, are complied with, in every particular, and report in writing, every violation thereof, committed by any convict under their immediate charge, to the Warden as soon as possible, after receiving knowledge of the same.

2. It shall be the duty of the Warden to furnish each assistant keeper with a blank book, in which he shall enter at length, over his signature, all offences committed by any convict under his charge, and the time when such offence was committed, and hand

or send such book to the Warden.

3. It shall be the duty of the Warden, upon the receipt of such report, to copy the same into a book, to be by him kept for that purpose, and the punishment inflicted by him, upon such offender, which shall be (if any) that which in his judgment may seem most appropriate to the offence, and most efficacious for securing obedience and reformation.

4. In determining the punishment to be inflicted for any offence, the assistant keeper's report shall be conclusive evidence to the

Warden, of the charges it contains.

5. When it is found necessary to inflict corporal punishment upon the offender, it will be done upon his order, and in his presence, or if absent, in the presence of the assistant Warden.

VISITORS.

Such visitors as are permitted to visit inside the walls of the prison, shall be accompanied by an officer of the prison, and shall hold no intercourse or conversation with the prisoners, without the previous permission of the Warden, and then it must be in the presence and hearing of one of the officers.

The above and foregoing rules to take effect and be in force, from and after the 15th day of June, 1849.

LEMUEL FORD, Warden Indiana State Prison. STATE OF INDIANA, Executive Department, Indianapolis.

HON. LEMUEL FORD:

Six:—I have carefully examined and reviewed the rules and regulations forwarded to me, by yon, for the government of the convicts in the Indiana State Prison, of which you are the Warden elect, and I hereby approve and adopt the same, and I also order and direct that you rigidly enforce the same, during your continuance in office, as such Warden, unless altered, amended, or annuled by the legal authority.

PARIS C. DUNNING.

I shall be happy to have you, in the meantime, make such suggestions to me on this subject, as time, and your experience may dictate, this I must trust, (as I confidently do) to your long experience, and sound judgment.

PARIS C. DUNNING.



REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE,

IN RELATION TO INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, &C.

OFTHE

AGENT OF STATE,

IN ANSWER TO A

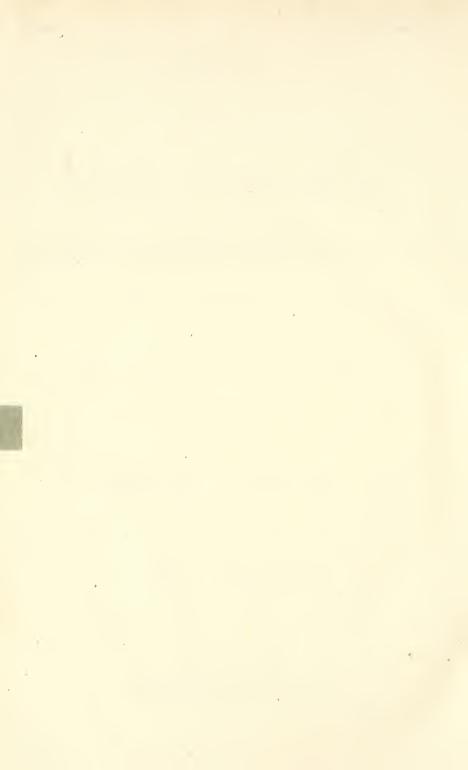
RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: .

JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER.

1849.



REPORT.

State Auditor's Office, December 7, 1849.

Hon. George W. Carr,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sm:—Be pleased to lay before the House of Representatives, the accompanying detailed statements of the amount of salary and incidental expenditures of the Agents of State, from the 1st of May, 1843, until the settlement in October last, furnished in reply to a call of the House of Representatives made on yesterday.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. MAGUIRE, Auditor of State.

House of Representatives, December 12, 1849.

On motion,

Ordered, That two thousand copies of the Report of the Auditor of State, in relation to the incidental expenses of the Agent of State, be printed for the use of the members of this House.

J. M LORD, Clerk.

Abstract from the report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, showing the expenditures from 1st May, to 31st Oct., 1843.

Remarks.	For Notarial copy of official appointment. Carpet Bag. Repairing Trunk. Power of Attorney to J. J. Palmer, New York. Exps. suit vs. Alfred Williams, in Bankruptcy. Services on settling J. H. Cohen's mortgaged debt. Stationery. Stationery. Services in suit of Welluck vs. Morris Canal and Banking Company. Making extracts from books of Morris Canal and Banking Company. Clerk hire from August 1, to this date. Expenses from 1st May, to this date. Postage from 1st May, to this date. Postage from 1st May, to this date. Attorney's fees paid 21st April. Error for former year. [count of his defalcation in 1840. Amt. of Treasury Warrant deposited, received of John Elder, on ac-	
Amount.	1 50 5 00 2 00 1 00 79 99 50 00 13 75 45 46 25 00 125 00 310 00 310 00 50 00 600 00 1408 70 1409 70 908 01	\$2317 71
To whom paid.	Notary Public, M. G. Bright, M. G. Bright, John L. Talbott, J. M. Gordon, P. A. Messier, Watt Ogden, Robert Gilchrist, M. G. Bright, M. G. Bright, M. G. Bright, A. G. Bright, Add,	Making, -

ABSTRACT from the report of expenditures by M. G. Bright, State Agent, from November 1, 1843, to April 31, 1844.

Remarks.	50 Error in his old account as Commissioner.	04 Cost Bill, State vs. Beckwith.	86		25	39	00 Salary last half 2d year.		00 Traveling expenses.	00	91
Amount.	45 50	86	195	2 00	77	87	009	20	460 (200	\$2,119 16
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To whom paid.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
hom	n, -	,	, 		•	•	•	1	1	•	1
20	Jeremiah Sullivan, -	J. H. Taylor, -	Wm. S. Hubbard	Wm. M. Taylor,	Jesse D. Bright,	John T. Hughes,	، ند	ۍ ،	ب	, t,	1
I		-		CZ.		2	4	P	M. G. Bright,	p	

ABSTRACT from the report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, of expenditures from the 1st May, to 31st October, 1844.

To whom paid.	paid.		Amount.	Remarks.
Samuel Judah, -	-		250 00	Attorney in suit, vs. Jno. Law and others.
P. A. Mesier, -		1	22 97	Stationery.
			10 37	Advertising.
How and Ruggles,	1	1	2,698 00	Attorneys generally in New York.
J. S. Hunt,	ı	1	100 00	Attending to sale &c. of Rail Road stock.
L. Hoyt,	1	1	350 00	Attorney generally in New York.
E. L. Stevens, -	ı	3	16 00	Attending to renting lots, &c., in Buffalo.
E. L. Stevens, -	1	1	60 82	Taxes &c.,
J. Howard, Admr.,	1	J	50 72	For fees to J. H. Talbott, deceased, at Detroit.
J. F. D. Lanier,		1	10 00	Expenses about claims, vs. Olds and Perrills.
L. H. Scott, -	ι	1	13 00	Witnesses, fees in suit, vs. Dr. Coe.
Merchants' Bank,	à	1	2,486 45	Balance on \$15,000 borrowed by Governor Noble.
J. T. Hughes, -	ı	1	217 06	Clerk hire and expenses of Office.
Postage,	1	ı	20 00	Postage of Agent.
M. G. Bright, -	ì	1	920 00	Traveling expenses.
M. G. Bright, -	,	1	200 00	One-half year's salary.
Jas. M. Ray, -	1	1	300 00	Two years' rent of office.
Jas. M. Ray, -	1	,	67 98	Balance due on loan from Fund Commissioners.
E. R. Jewett, -	,	1	00 9	Advertising property at Buffalo.
Making, -			\$8,129 43	

ABSTRACT from the Report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, of Expenditures from 1st November, 1844, to 1st

November, 1845.

Remarks.	Exchange.	Costs vs. McGinley.	Clerk hire and office expenses.	Salary and traveling expenses.	Postage.	
Amount.	67 50	00 06	459 95	1,770 00	100 00	\$2,487,45
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		,	1	ı	,	,
To whom paid.	Madison Branch Bank,	•	1		ı	•
ncho	nch	1	1	1	1	1
T_o	Bra	H. W. Smith, -	ghes	right	M. G. Bright,	âs
	lison	W.S	'. Hu	G. Bi	G. B	Making,
	Mag	H	J. T	M.	M.	×

During this year the Agent paid \$507 00 taxes on the Georgia lands, and \$253 73 on other State property.

ABSTRACT from the Report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, of Expenditures from 1st November, 1845, to 1st

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Remarks.	Services as clerk.	_	Taking depositions.	Secording deed.	Searching for arrearages of taxes.	_		-		Traveling expenses.	Salary.			_	,
Amount.	80 00	2 .25	5 00	. 1 65	1 00	14 00	312 90	5 00	5 00	1,117 00	1,000 00	100 00	200 00	16 50	\$2,860 84
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To whom paid.	John T. Hughes,	John H. Thompson,	J. C. Manley, -	H. Arculaurius,	Theodore Frost,	P. A. Morrison,	Lorenzo Hoyt, -	J. T. Bridges, -	G. B. Rollins, -	M. G. Bright, -	M. G. Bright, .	M. G. Bright, -	Horatio J. Harris,	E. S. Alvord, -	Making, -



ABSTRACT from the Report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, of Expenditures from Nov. 1, 1846, to Nov. 1, 1847.

To whom paid.	Amount.	Remarks.	
N. Clark,	45 50	Furniture for office.	
J. F. D. Lanier,	1,500 00	Traveling expenses.	
Davis & Lane,	1 25	Binding certificates.	
Mann & Delzell,	2 00	Binding certificates.	
W. N. Jackson, -	10 00	Freight of books.	
I. A. Ross, -	3 00	Freight of books.	
Strader & Gorman,	. 6 50	Freight of books.	
Steam Boat,	7 50	Freight of books.	
H. J. Harris,	850 00	Salary and expenses as Assistant Clerk.	
Phomas Dowling,	1,349 00	Salary and expenses as Assistant Clerk.	
fames H. Cook,	8 00	Office table.	
Thomas Dowling,	12 70	For expenditures.	
James Clark,	55 50	Furniture.	
Mr. Van Norden,	43 00	Blank books.	
N. Y. Express and Journal of Commerce	9, 49 44	Advertising.	
G. Griswold,	62 50	Rent of office.	
fournal of Commerce,	2 60	Advertising.	`
Comstock & Co.,	4 50	For freight.	
Wm. Van Norden,	230 75	Blanks and books.	
I. T. Kissman,	1 50	Furniture for office.	
E. C. Little,	7 50	Furniture for office.	
New York Tribune,	15 68	Publishing notices.	
J. Clark,	18 30	For book case,	

For interest.	Exchange on \$10,000.	For furniture.	For advertising.	Blanks, books, and stationery.	Assistant clerk.	Office expenses.	Transportation.	Salary.	Traveling expenses.	
210 00	00	48	00	78	00	28	09	00	00	24
210	150	31	9	242	09	19	22	1,000	1,455 00	\$7,487 24
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Madison Branch Bank,	h Bai	R. A. Tinson & Co., ·	ournal of Commerce,		ob,	1	ı	1	ı	1
3ranc	ranc	on &	Con	7. W. Rose,	Samuel W. Ripp	M. G. Bright,	Green & Co.,	ght,	Sright,	Making, -

Incidental Expenses audited during the same period, under the head of Suspended Debt, vir :

Attorney's fee in State cases.	Attorney's fee in State cases.	rinting.	Stationery.	Laxes.	Exchange on \$4,200 received from Perrill.	Advertising.	fis part of Stoddard's mortgage.	For frunk.	Fee in suit of Dr. Coe.	For fees and services in State cases.	l'axes,	Vacating streets.
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S. Yandes, -	H. O'Neal, -	Chapmans,	S. Turner, -	James Broden,		Samuel Medary	D. P. Clark,	M. G. Bright,	A. A. Hammor	Bright & Pitch	D. Bradford,	D. Bradford,

Incidental expenses audited during the same period, under the head of Suspended Debt-Continued.

Remarks.	For maps.	Costs in case of State vs. him.	Costs in case of State vs. Stoddard.	Allowance as counsel.	Attorney's fee.	Taxes and redemption of property.	Postages.	Taxes on Bloomingdale property.	Fuel for office.	Taxes on Jersey City property.			
Amount.	45 00	48 29	47 63	00 09	25 00	. 332 63	100 00	122 05	5 46	188 20	\$2,499 70	7,487 24	\$9,986 94
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To whom paid.	'	٠	1	ı	,	,	1	,	•		1		1
o uch	١.	•	•	٠	,	σ Ω	٠,	•	1	ı		•	1
I	J. T. Bridges,	S. C. Hawley,	H. K. Vielie,	Samuel Kipp,	Barker & Lee,	Various person	M. G. Bright,	J. Stewart,	M. G. Bright,	H. Southard,	Making, -	Add as above,	Total -

ABSTRACT from the Report of M. G. Bright, State Agent, of Expenditures, from 1st November, 1847, to the close of his term of Office.

Remarks.	For exchange and interest. As assistant to Agent. As assistant to Agent. Stationery. Rent of office. For binding, &c. For advertising. For interest on loans last year. For interest on loans last year. For height. For charges on boxes. For signing stock certificates, &c. For signing stock certificates of stock, &c.	
Amount.	\$2,649 32 288 00 933 00 125 00 23 00 14 75 194 33 49 86 12 25 10 00 8 50 9 75 1 50 766 66 50 00 50 00 50 00	
To whom paid.	Branch Banks, Thomas Collins, jr.,	,

Add for Incidentals Andited under head of Suspended Debt, viz:

Remarks.	For taxes on State property. Attorney's fees to B. F. Butler. Attorney's fees to W. C. Hillis. Traveling expenses from Nov. 1, 1847, to 1st Feb., '48. Postages.	
Amount.	306 78 100 00 10 00 460 00 30 00	\$916 78 5,399 09 \$6,315 87
	r 1 1 5 1	4 4 7
		1 1 1,
aid.		1 1 1
To whom paid.	rht, -	1 1 1
To w	. Brig	, ve,
	Paid by M. G. Bright, Paid by same, Paid by same, M. G. Bright, M. G. Bright,	Making, Add as above, Making,

REPORT NO. 1.

Abstract of Expenditures by James Collins, State Agent, from February 1, 1848, to October 1, 1848.

	Object of	Expendit	ures.			Amount.	
For small Map), -	-		-	-		50
For Stationery			-	_	-	17	80
For Clerk hire			-	-	-	553	66
For Clerk hire			-	-	-	597	00
For Porterage,	hire of Se	rvants, 8	ζс.,	-	-	8	87
For Rent, 1 qu		-	-	-	-	62	50
For Expenses			-	-	-	4	75
For Servant hi			-	-	-	3	50
For Clerk hire		arnett,	-	-	-	222	00
For Servant fo	r Office,	-	-	-	-	2	50
For Postage,	-	-	-	-	-	2	00
For Interest ar				-	-	2,357	51
For Personal E	Expenses to	1st July	,	-	-	635	00
For Office Ren	ıt, -	-	-	-	-	50	00
Fer Printing as			-	-	-	39	29
For Clerk hire			-	-	-	372	00
For Personal E	Expenses to	August	1st,	-	-	310	00
For Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	46	56
For Postage,	-	-	-	<u>.</u>	-	15	85
For Servant for		-	-	-	-	5	00
For Clerk hire	and Expens	ses, T. J.	Barnett	to Se	ept. 2,	102	00
For Personal F		Sept. 2	,	-	-	155	00
Por Fuel and S	Stationery,	-	-	-	-	11	06
For Personal F	Expenses to	Oct. 1,	•	-	-0	150	00
For Clerk hire,				-	-	192	00
For Salary for	Agent 1 ye	ear,	-	-	-	1,000	00
						7,006	25

REPORT NO. 2.

Abstract of Expenditures by James Collins, State Agent, from November 1st, 1848, to May 1st, 1849.

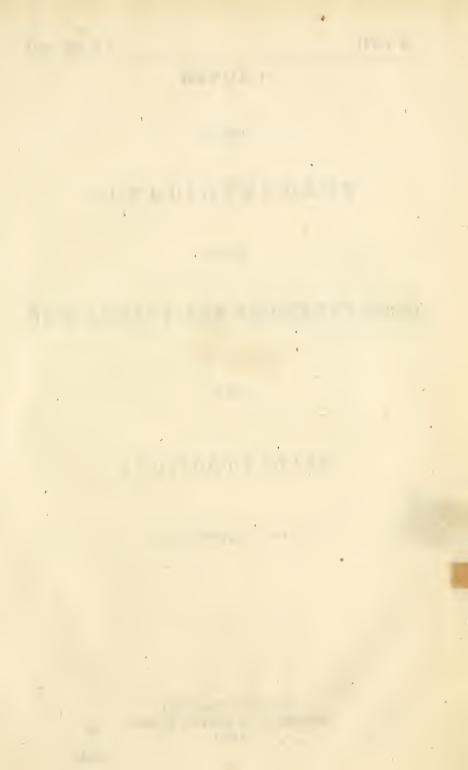
	Object of	Exper	nditures.			Amount	
Clerk hire to	Γ. J. Barne	ett,	-	-	-		08
Office Rent,	-	-	-	-	-		00
Servant, -	-	_	-	-	-	•	00
Clerk hire to	r. J. Barne	ett,	-	-	-		00
Servant, -	, -	-	-	-	-		50
Box and Carri	age upon i	t,	••	-	-	-	00
Servant, -	-	-	-	-	-		50
Personal Expe	nses,	-	-	-	-	350	
Coal, -	-	-	-	-	-		50
Servant, -	-	-	-	-	-		50
Personal Expe	nses,	-	-	-	-	205	
Clerk hire to T	P. J. Barne	tt,	-	-	-	204	
Postage, -	-	-	-	~	-		50
Clerk hire to 7				-	-	108	
Punch 50 cts.,		on Bo	x \$6.	-	-		50
Interest and E		-	-	-	-	$2,\!522$	
Telegraph, &c	.,	~	-	-	-	4	25
Office Rent,	-	-	**	-	-	50	00
Personal Expe	nses,	-	-	-	-	155	00
Servant for Of	fice, -		-	-	-	3	00
Personal Expe	nses,	-	-	-	-	150	00
Paid for Movin	ıg, -	-	-	-	-	3	00
Servant for Of	fice, -	-	-	-	-	3	00
Personal Expe	nses,	_	-	-	-	155	00
Blank Books a		ery,	-	-	-	191	46
Clerk hire to T	hos. L. Co	ollins,	-	-	-	314	00
Paid Lanier &	Co., for e	xpense	es incurre	ed, -	-	4	25
	21. 3		m	0.0		\$4,875	7 5
There was als for interest a goes into the	and exchan	ge pai	id by him	, and w	hich		
sum of -	-	-	-	-	-	497	63
Total, -	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,373	38

REPORT NO. 3.

Abstract of Expenditures by James Collins, State Agent, from May 1, to October 1, 1849.

Object of Expenditures.	Amount.	
For Personal Expenses to May 1,	- 150	00
For Personal Expenses to June 1,	- 160	00
For Rent and Clerk hire to Winslow, Lanier & Co	625	00
For Rents for old Office,		67
For Postage,	- 54	44
For Postage,	- 16	32
For Personal Expenses to July 1,	- 150	00
For Box Rent for Post Office		00
For Personal Expenses to Aug. 1, -	- 155	00
For Postage to Aug. 1,		24
For Postage to Sept. 1,		$\frac{20}{20}$
For Personal Expenses to Sept. 1, -	- 155	
For Telegraphic Despatch to Governor,		79
For Personal Expenses to Oct. 1, -	- 150	
For Postage to Oct. 1,		10
For Office Rent and Clerk hire,	- 625	
For Telegraphic Despatch to Auditor,		50
For Boxes, Plank, Screws, &c., per bill to Winslov	_	00
Lanier & Co.,		0.0
For Agent's Salary for 2d year, -		
For Agent's balary for any year,	- 1,000	00
Making	- \$3,306	38
Add for Interest and Exchange to Banks on Loan		
Add for Premium and Exchange on Loans,	- 1,288	
Total,	\$7,229	29

ı Ğı, 1885





REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NEW ALBANY AND VINCENNES ROAD,

TO THE

AUDITOR OF STATE.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849. Auditor of State's Office, December 8, 1849.

Hon. GEO. W. CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Six:—Please lay before the House of Representatives the annual Report of the Agent of the New Albany and Vincennes Road, called for by a resolution of the House, of yesterday's date.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
D. MAGUIRE,
Auditor of State.

Hall House of Representatives, December 8, 1849.

On motion, redered, That 200 copies of the above Report be printed for the use of the House.

Attest, JNO. M. LORD, Clerk.

REPORT.

To Douglass Maguire,

Auditor of State:

Sir:—Agreeably to the requisitions of the Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, the Superintendent of the New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike Road, begs leave to submit the following as his Report, of the receipts and expenditures on said road, from the first day of November, 1848, to the first day of November, 1849, to-wit:

The amount of tolls received between the dates mentioned above, has been \$8,990 25. The amount of expenditures for the same time, has been \$7,874 72, of which the sum of \$3,143 35 has been for incidental expenditures, and the remaining sum of \$4,731 37, was for general repairs and expenditures, including the sum of \$224 65, expended west of Paoli; and also including the further sum of \$50 00, expended for the repairing of bridges east of Paoli, which the accompanying vouchers will show. By subtracting the expenditures from the receipts, it will be seen that there is a balance remaining unexpended, of \$1,115 53.

From the above it will be seen, that the incidental expenditure

is larger this year, than it has been reported, for previous years, which is from the following causes: I have paid the sum of \$482 37 of the debt left by Mr. Frazier, the former Superintendent, and due sundry individuals for work done on the road, the names of whom, and amounts due, I reported last November. I have paid the calls on the Turner note, in the Branch Bank, at New Albany, amounting to \$365 07, which leaves a balance unextinguished in that Branch, of \$839 00. The amount of \$178 48, which was appropriated to Martin Fitzpatrick, by special act of

the Legislature, I have also paid. For the redemption of road scrip, I paid the sum of \$613 71, and out of the appropriation for the Lost river bridges, I expended the sum of \$206 50. The foregoing amounts are severally included under the head of incidental expenditures, which accounts for its augmentation.

expenditures, which accounts for its augmentation.

The only indebtedness of the road now, I believe, is the balance on the Turner note, and the amount of outstanding road scrip.

The appropriation made last winter, of 3,000, is insufficient to place the road in good order for the winter travel. Last winter was extremely severe on the road. A tremendous quantity of rain fell during the latter part of the winter season, at a time that a

general thaw of the earth was taking place, together with a pretty heavy travel, made the road give way in many places that were hitherto sound. Of the \$3,000 mentioned above, I have already expended \$2,990 80, which, I am free to believe, has been prudently and judiciously appropriated along the line of the road.—There is yet a portion of the road in the flat woods, say some five miles in length, that an expenditure of 600 or \$800 00 at least, must be made, to insure this part of the road to stand the travel of the winter. The appropriations hereafter should not be less than \$4,000, in order that the road may be placed in such a state of repair, that travelers will be induced to travel the road.

To the Hon. Nat. Albertson I am much indebted, for valuable assistance rendered the road, during the latter part of the winter

season.

The Commissioners appointed to solicit subscriptions for the Lost river bridges, have contracted with Mr. Harmon, of Paoli, to build them on the second and third crossing, for \$3 25 per lineal foot, the Commissioners furnishing the materials. The bridge over the second crossing, is in a state of forwardness, but whether this, or any other one will be finished this fall, I am unable to say.

There are about twenty bridges between Paoli and Mt. Pleasant, the coverings of which are almost entirely worn out, and I repair them, as the necessity of the case requires. I have \$75 00 unexpended, of the \$300 00 appropriated for bridges, west of Paoli, but I find the amount insufficient to keep them in anything like good repair. I should think it will require at least \$4,000 00 for the next year's appropriation, judging from the estimated cost of the work on the bridge over the first crossing of Lost river, which I have newly covered, with two inch oak plank, which cost \$2 10 per hundred, delivered. A thorough repair of the bridges would make them so that they would incur no additional cost for four or five years to come.

There was a toll gate originally constructed at Fayetteville, and has not been in use for several years. At this point there is a considerable amount of travel, which does not pass through the gate, east or west of it. In order that the State might avail herself of this travel, I employed an individual to take charge of this gate, and collect toll of such persons as had no tickets, and had not passed through the gates east or west of it. The result has been, that for the first six months enough has been realized to pay for the repairing of the house, and the services of the gate keeper, and for the last two months it has yielded a sufficiency to pay the gate keeper for his services, (\$50 00 per year) and the sum of eleven dollars besides. With the highest consideration for yourself, I remain

Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL RILEY,
Superintendent New Albany and Vincennes Road.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

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REPORT.

STATE LIBRARY, | Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1849.

The State Librarian respectfully makes the following report to

the Legislature of the State of Indiana.

The works mentioned in the following list, with the prices annexed, have been added to the State Library, since the 31st of October, 1848.

Taylor's Statistics of Coal; 1 vol. 8vo, with maps, - '-	\$5 00
Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley; 1 vol. 4to,	10 00
Pictorial History of England; 4 vols. 8vo,	14 00
Life of Silas Wright; 1 vol. 12mo,	1 00
American History; I vol. 8vo,	3 00
Bryant's California; 1 vol. 12 mo,	1 25
Macauley's History of England; 2 vols. 8vo,	4 00
Thornton's Oregon and California; 2 vols. 12mo, -	2 00
Pike's Mathematical Instruments; 2 vols. 12mo, -	2 25
Roads and Rail Roads; 1 vol. 12mo,	1 00
Traveller's Guide, with map,	1 00
Map of Western States,	75
Griffith's Medical Botany; 1 vol. 8 vo,	3 25
Crabb's Synonymes; 1 vol. 8 vo,	2 50
Ranlett's Architect; 1 vol. 4to,	6 00
Life of Luther; 1 vol. 8 vo,	2 00
Wheeler's History of Congress; 2 vols. 8vo,	5 00
France under Louis Phillippe; 2 vols. 12mo,	4 00
Hildreth's Pioneer History; 1 vol. 8vo, with plates, -	3 50
Congressional Globe and Apendix; 19 vols. 4to, (bound,)	55 00
History of Kentucky, by Collins; 1 vol. 8vo,	3 50
	0 00
Peter's Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the	
U. S.; 2 vols. 8vo,	10 00

Headley's Adirondaks; 1 vol. 12mo,	1	25
Houston's Senate Reports, 1st session 30th Congress, 1		
vol. 4to,	2	50
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; 1 vol. 8vo,	1	00
Arnold's Miscellaneous Works; 1 vol. 8vo,	2	00
Layard's Nineveh; 2 vols. 8vo,	4	50
Barnard's School Architect; 1 vol. 12mo,	2	00
Magoon's Living Orators of America; Ivol. 12mo, -	1	25
Life and Writings of Dewitt Clinton; 1 vol. 12mo, -	1	50
Legends of the Sioux; 1 vol. 12mo,	1	00
European Manners, by Colman; 2 vols. 12mo,	2	50
Willis' Letters; 1 vol. 12mo,	1	25
Dante's Inferno; translation, 1 vol. 12mo,	1	20
Lewes' Life of Robespierre; 1 vol. 12mo,	1	10
Biography of Louis Napoleon; 1 vol. 12mo,		75
Life of Mozart, by Holmes; 1 vol. 12 mo,		75
Five Foreign Periodicals, (Edinburgh, North British, Lon-		
don Quarterly, and Westminister Reviews, and Black-		
wood's Magazine,) two years' subscription,	20	00
Democratic Review, one year,	3	00
Washington Union, subscription,	6	68
Niles' Register, one year,	5	00
National Intelligencer, two years,		00
Indiana State Sentinel, two years, (semi-weekly,)	8	00
Louisville Examiner, 1st and 2d vols.,	4	00
Western Quarterly Review, two years,		00

EXCHANGES AND DONATIONS.

The works mentioned in the following list, have been received at the State Library, since the first of November, 1848, from the General Government, from different State authorities, &c.

Strobhart's S. C. Equity Reports, vol. 1; 2 copies.

Laws of Virginia, 1848; 1 copy.

Gilman's Illinois Reports, vol. 4; 1 copy.

Smedes and Marshall's Reports, vols. 10 and 11.

Mississippi Code, 1 vol.

Gill's Maryland Reports, vols. 1 and 2.

Barbour's New York Reports, vols. 1 and 2.

Twentieth Annual Report of Philadelphia House of Correction.

Journal of Prison Discipline.

Report of Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Catalougue of valuable English and French Maunscripts in the Royal Library at Stockholm—presented by Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, charge d'Affaires in Sweden.

House Journal of the 1st session of the 30th Congress; 3 copies.

American Archives, 5th series, vol. 1; 3 copies.

Digest of Statutes of Arkansas, 1 vol. Revised Statutes of Connecticut, 1 vol.

Iredell's Law Reports, vol. 8.

Humphrey's Tennessee Reports, vol. 8.

Maine Reports, vol. 26. Florida Reports, vol. 2.

Laws of New Hampshire, 1848; 3 copies.

Laws of Louisiana, 1848.

Laws of Maine, 1848; 3 copies.

Laws of Florida, 1848.

Senate and House Journals of Florida, 1848.

Proceedings of North Carolina on International Exchanges.

Report of Trustees of New York State Library.

Pamphlet on the separation of Convicts.

House and Senate Journals of New Hampshire, 1848; 2 copies:

Laws of North Carolina, 1849.

Laws of Kentucky, 1849; 2 copies.

Senate and House Journals of Kentucky, 1849.

Legislative Reports of Kentucky, 1849. Strobhart's South Carolina Reports, vol. 2.

Report of Regents of New York University, (62d.)

Laws of Delaware, 1849; 3 copies. Harrington's Delaware Reports, vol. 4.

Laws of Massachusetts, 1849; 3 copies.

Florida Reports, January Term, 1849.

Ohio Reports, vol. 17. Laws of Ohio, 1849.

Laws of Wisconsin, 1849; 3 copies.

New Jersey Reports, October Term, 1845; 2 copies.

Zabriskie's New Jersey Reports, parts 1st and 2d of vol. 1; 2 copies.

Texas Reports, vol. 1.

Laws of New Jersey, 1849; 2 copies.

Iredell's North Carolina Equity Reports, vol. 5.

Laws of Michigan, 1849.

English's Arkansas Reports, vol. 3.

Missouri Reports, vol. 11.

Laws of Missouri, 1849; 3 copies.

Laws of Pennsylvania, 1849.

Laws of New Hampshire, 1849; 3 copies.

M. Vattemare's Address before the Legislature of New Hampshire; 3 copies.

Report of Warden of New Hampshire State Prison.

Report of Trustees of New Hampshire Insane Asylum.

Report of New Hampshire Bank Commissioners.

Laws of New York, 1849; 3 copies.

House Journal, 2d session of 30th Congress; 3 copies.

Executive Documents, 1st session of 30th Congress, 9 vols.—4 copies.

Senate Documents, do. do. 8 vols.—4 copies. Reports of Committees, do. do. 4 vols.—4 copies.

Senate Journal, 1st session of 30th Congress, 1 vol.—4 copies. House Journal, do. do. 1 vol.—4 copies. House Miscellaneous Documents, 1st session of 30th Congress, 1

vol.—4 copies.

Senate Miscellaneous Documents, 1st session of 30th Congress, 1 vol.—4 copies.

Senate Documents, 2d session of 28th Congress, vols. 4, 5, and 6; 3 copies.

United States Official Register, (Blue Book,) from 1822 to 1847;

Wilke's Exploring Expedition, 8th vol.

Atlas of Zoophytes, (to accompany Wilke's Exploring Expedition,) 1 vol. folio.

Vermont Reports, vol. 19.

New York Code of Proceedure, 1 vol.

Report of State Library of New York, 1849.

Regulations of Military Institute, at Georgetown, Kentucky.

Report of Smithsonian Institute, 1849. House Journal of Connecticut, 1849.

Laws of Vermont, 1848; 3 copies.

BILLS FOS REPAIRING STATE HOUSE, &c.

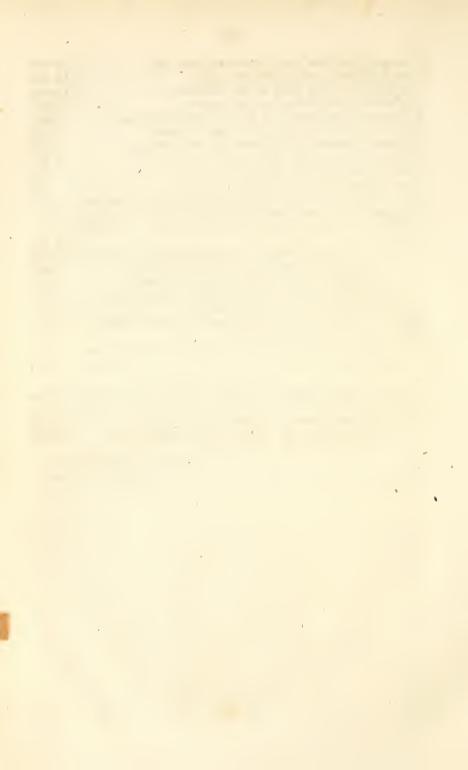
Since the 31st of October, 1848, the following bills have been certified by the State Librarian, according to the provisions of "an Act to amend the several Acts providing for the preservation of the State House, &c.—approved January 15, 1846. These bills, (a particular statement of which follows,) were presented and certified on account of stationery furnished for the use of the Legislature, and work done, and materials used, in repairing the Legislative halls, Committee rooms, Supreme Court room, State Library rooms, State House square, &c.

W. Sheets & Co's. bill for binding books,	-	\$13	50
M. Shea's bill for thirty-one and three-quarters days' won	rk,	31	75
G. D. Staats' bill for glass and glazing,	_	16	85
Daniel Keeley's bill for repairing chimneys,	-	8	00
D. Craighead's bill for glass and sundries,	_	6	621
S. Wainwright's bill for four tin cups for Stoves,	-		40
W. H. B. Douglass' bill for six days' work, -	-	6	00
M. Shea's bill for nine and a half days' work, -	_	9	50
John Cohen's bill for glass and glazing,	_		75
Polleys & Butler's bill for freight and charges on books	of		
International Exchanges,	_	24	55
Levi Comegys' bill for repairing wall of State House,	_		25
James Keeley's bill for repairing chimney,	_	_	00
S. S. Rooker's bill for repairing sky-lights,	_	_	00
H. J. & B. C. Horn's bill for green baize,			75
it of the Little State of Stat		O	

Kellogg & Davidson's bill for stoves, pipes, &c., -	36	72
Mann & Delzell's bill for binding books,	10	90
Noel & Co's. bill for lamp oil and sundries,	11	
W. Vanblaricum's bill for repairing gate,		00
Woodman's bill for one load of wood for State House, -	-	00
Jack Landis' bill for sawing one load of wood,	1	$31\frac{1}{4}$
Tomlinson Brothers' bill for lamp oil and sundries, -	14	
M. Shea's bill for eight and a quarter day,s work, -		
a b b · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	25
		13
Davis & Ray's bill for one pair of shears,		$87\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Lingenfelter's bill for plastering in Senate chamber,	2	00
M. Sheas' bill for seven and a half days's work,		50
Kitchen & Blake's bill for one hundred and five yards of		
carpeting,	86	62
J. J. Sproull's bill for charges on International Exchanges,	26	00
H. Meyer's bill for Barometer and Thermometer,	6	00
Jerry and Michael Shea's bill for half a day's work,	1	00
M. Shea's bill for eighteen and a quarter days' work,	18	
A. A. Loudon's bill for carpenter work,		25
Louden & Duffey's bill for repairing roof of State House, -	14	-
A7 TD 1 1 111 C 1		
	ર્ગ	60
A. Aldridges bill for setting out eighteen locust trees, fur-		
nished by him,	3	374

The sum of four dollars and fifteen cents has been received on account of the sale of sundry surplus volumes not wanted for the use of the State Library. These volumes were sold according to the provisions of "an Act concerning the State Library," approved February 12, 1848.

JOHN B. DILLON, State Librarian.



REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COMMON SCHOOLS,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

REPORT.

Office of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Indianapolis, December 4, 1849.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In compliance with the act to "Increase and extend the benefit of Common Schools," approved January 19, 1849, which imposes the duty upon the Treasurer of State as Superintendent of Common Schools, to condense the reports made by county auditors under the provisions of said act, and submit the same to the General Assembly during the first week of the Session thereof, I have the honor to

present the following report:

By the 31st section of said act, it is provided that the several counties of this State shall be exempted from the provisions thereof until said counties respectively assent thereto, and that for the purpose of securing such assent, a vote shall be taken at the annual August elections in the several townships in said counties, and whenever a majority of those voting at such township August elections in any of said counties are in favor of said act, then the same shall be in force in such county, &c.

It will be seen by reference to the table hereto appended, that, at the last August election, fifty-four counties gave majorities in favor of the law; twenty-six counties voted against adopting the same,

leaving ten counties which have made no returns.

The table further shows the aggregate vote in eighty counties, reported to be 126,809, of which number 70,792 were given in favor of the act, and 56,010 against it, calculating the vote in the ten remaining counties at the same ratio, and the result will give about 79,000 affirmative and 64,000 negative votes in the State, or a majority of 15,000 in favor of such an act.

Under the 20th section of the act, returns have been received from twenty-one counties, and of these seventeen make full returns of the numbers of scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one years, but have not distinguished between the ages of five and ten, ten and fifteen, and fifteen and twenty-one, except in particular townships, so incomplete as to furnish no sufficient data from which to estimate approximate results. The whole number of scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one years in twenty-one counties, is 68,214. In seven of those which distinguish the sexes, there are 15,716 males and 14,619 females.

Supposing the remaining counties to average with the above named, and there are about 375,000 scholars between five and

twenty-one years of age in the State.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar are the branches most generally taught, to which are occasionally added Philosophy and Algebra, and the books used are McGuffey's series of School Books, Smiley's, Pike's, and Davies' Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, Kirkham's Grammar, Comstock's and Draper's Philosophy, &c. Sufficient data is not given to make approximate estimates of the relative number of male and female teachers employed, the amount paid for tuition and expenses, the number of

schools, or the average length of time taught.

After the election in August, it became a question in those counties where the law was adopted, whether the school tax should be immediately placed on the duplicate and collected. The law provides that the school tax shall be annually assessed, collected, and paid in the manner the State and county revenue is assessed, collected and paid. The law governing the assessment and collection of the State and county revenue, requires the assessments to be completed and returned to the several county auditors on the first Monday in June annually; that county treasurers shall receive from the county auditors the duplicate of taxes whenever presented between the first Monday in June and the fifteenth day of September, and that on receiving the duplicate the treasurer shall immediately proceed to collect, &c. It will be perceived that there is ample time between the first Monday in June and the day of election for the county auditor to complete the duplicate and deliver it to the treasurer, who is required by law to receive it and immediately proceed to collecting. It is also evident that the school tax could not be assessed until after the election in August, and before that day the collection of the present year's revenue might be legally begun. Such county auditors as made enquiries were therefore advised to omit the school tax for this year. It was, however, held by some that the law authorized and required the immediate assessment and collection of the tax, and accordingly in some instances it has been assessed and placed on the duplicate, and is now in process of collection. But, inasmuch as the tax is local and must be applied and expended for the exclusive use and benefit of the inhabitants of the respective counties where the same is collected and paid, it is not apprehended that any grave consequences will result.

I would particularly recommend that provision be made for the better government and organization of congressional townships that are divided by county lines, and situate partly within the bounds of a county where the school tax is levied and collected, and partly in another county where it is not. It is suggested that all such townships be required to organize under the provisions of the act of last winter, which is presumed to contain penalties sufficient to stimulate teachers and others to make requisite reports and returns

The want of copies of the school law for the use of school districts and township officers is a matter of general complaint, and furnishes plausible apologies to those officers and others for neglect and failure to make reports, &c. While the laws remain to be found among all our statutes, from the Revised Code of 1843 up to the latest enactments, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to suggest a remedy. A complete revision of all laws in force on the subject embracing the enactments concerning school sections and school lands is therefore recommended to be carefully digested, bound in one volume, and distributed throughout the State in sufficient number to supply all demands.

The Congressional Township Fund, being the proceeds of sales of the sixteenth or school sections, is estimated at about \$1,510,000.

The Surplus Revenue Fund, Saline, and Bank Tax Funds, which (together with the taxes levied under the act of 1849) constitute what is denominated by said act, the Common School Fund, are estimated as follows, to-wit:

Surplus Revenue Fund, Saline Fund,	-	-	-	- 	-	-	\$581,818 82,179	69
Bank Tax Fund, -	-	~	-	-	-	-	51,750	14
Total,	-		_	_	_	_	\$715,748	21

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL HANNAH, Superintendent of Common Schools.

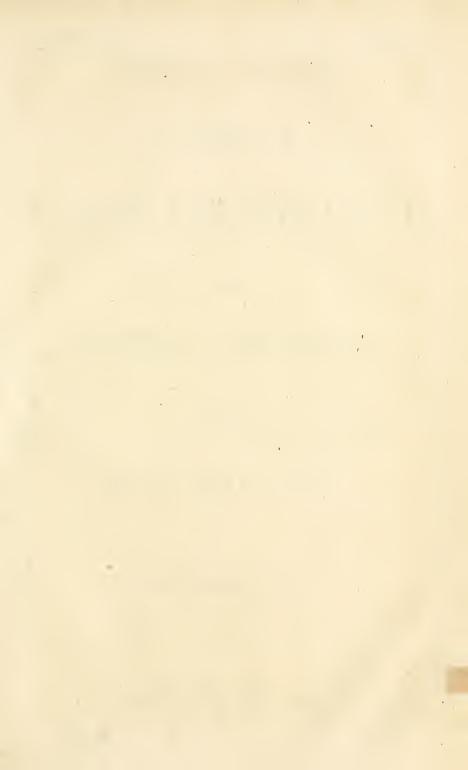
TABULAR STATEMENT,

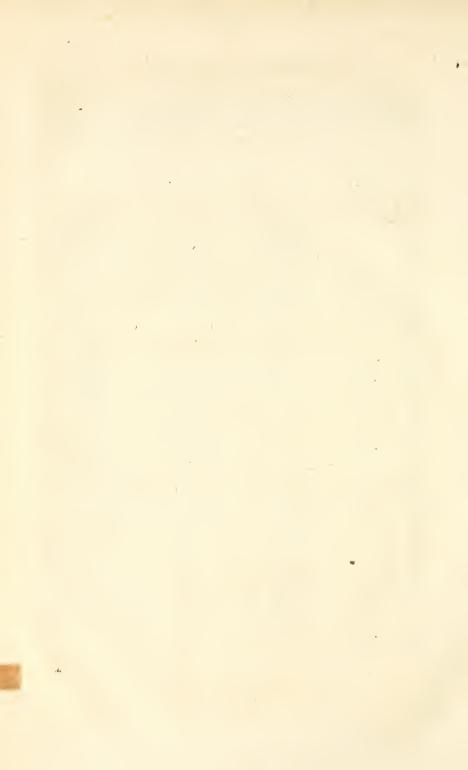
Showing the number of votes, affirmative and negative, given in each county, at the annual election in August, 1849, on the question of adopting the law of 1848-9, to increase and extend the benefits of Common Schools.

Number.	Counties.	Affirma-	Nega- tive.	Number.	Counties.	Affirma- tive.	Nega-
	Adama	533	210		Lanosto	1559	368
$\frac{1}{2}$	Adams,	1130	483	46	Laporte,		1256
3	Bartholomew,	1130	400	48	Madison,	051	1530
4	Benton,	124	37	49	Marion,	1899	1753
5	Blackford,	235	164	50	Marshall,	544	121
6	Boone,	559	1118	51	Martin,	247	535
7	Brown,	210	371	52	Miami,	979	580
8	Carroll,	1012	506	53	Monroe,	560	1197
9	Cass, ····	1422	359	54	Montgomery,	1097	1863
10	Clarke,	1403	876	55	Morgan,	995	1463
11	Clay,	513	690	56	Noble,		
12	Clinton,	882	765	57	Ohio,	568	267
13	Crawford,	275	722	58	Orange,	349	1459
14	Daviess,	613	, 892	59	Owen,	789	967
15	Dearborn,	2090	572	60	Parke, · · · · · · · · ·		
16	Decatur,	1317	1167	61	Perry,	509	443
17	Dekalb, · · · · · · · ·	450	365	62	Pike, ·····	215	771
18	Delaware, ····	657	943	63	Porter,	670	130
19	Dubois,	84	675	64	Posey,	1521	604
20	Elkhart,	1201	835	65	Pulaski, · · · · · · · ·	347	22
21	Fayette,	932	925	66	Putnam,	980	1960
22	Floyd,	1620	538	67	Randolph,	937	638
-23	Fountain,	1339	540	68	Ripley,	972	872
24	Franklin,	1297	1066	69	Rush,	1357 409	1633 604
25 26	Fulton,	701 1049	109	70	Scott,	1364	929
27	Gibson,	762	707 564	$\begin{vmatrix} 71 \\ 72 \end{vmatrix}$	Shelby, Spencer,	1304	323
28	Grant,	797	1155	73	Steuben,	647	188
29	Greene,	520	1335	74	St. Joseph,	1281	312
30	Hancock,	320	1333	75	Sullivan,	488	1244
31	Harrison,	957	1267	76	Switzerland,	1819	338
32	Hendricks,	544	1243	77	Tippecanoe,	2011	528
33	Henry,	1411	1383	78	Tipton,	201	189
34	Howard,	435	483	79	Union,	711	512
35	Huntington,			80	Vanderburgh,	973	180
36	Jackson,			81	Vermillion,	1153	376
37	Jasper,	276	164	82	Vigo,		
33	Jay,	304	242	83	Wabash,	1160	463
39	Jefferson,	2608	730	84	Warren,	881	248
40	Jennings,	1146	478	85	Warrick,	775	506
41	Johnson,	604	1190	86	Washington,	1038	1575
42	Knox,	1026	474	87	Wayne,	2050	1412
43	Kosciusko,	1068	444	88	Wells,	514	171
44	Lagrange,	822	264	89	White,	419	158
45	Lake,	422	31	90 [Whitley,	(
	Totala					60.709	56.010

Totals..... 60,792 56,010

Majority in 30 counties, 14,782.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

THE REPORT

WALLASE AND ENDER CANAL

TARRENT TARRESTA

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THE REAL VALUE

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REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal have the honor to submit a report of their proceedings since their last annual

communication to the General Assembly.

This report has been unavoidably delayed beyond the intention of the Trustees, by the necessary detention of the resident Trustee Thomas H. Blake, at Washington City, whither he went about the first of October, on important business of the Trust, and by his subsequent death at Cincinnati, on the 28th day of November last, while on his return to Terre Haute. He had fulfilled the object of his visit to Washington, and in his anxiety to return to his position of duly at home at the earliest possible moment, he incurred exposure and fatigue, which induced the disease which was the immediate cause of his death. Up to the moment that he left Washington, he was in good health.

To his associate Trustees—to the Trust itself—to the community and State in which he lived—his death is an irreparable loss. In his character for strict integrity, and for a high sense of honor, sustained by habits of industry, and an energy which never flagged when pursuing duty, the State and people of Indiana, as well as the bondholders, had a guaranty of the security of their interests, which was not to be estimated by any pecuniary consideration. The vacancy thus occasioned in the Board is to be supplied by the action of the subscribing bondholders, in the manner provided by the law

creating the Trust.

The Trustees have prosecuted the canal work during the past year according to the plan adopted by them at the organization of the Trust, and announced in their first report to the General Assembly, subject only to such modifications as have arisen from circumstances and casualties such as are inseparable from the nature of such a work, and which have been beyond their control. Considering the disasters and embarrassments which have marked the past year, arising from extraordinary floods during the winter and spring—the prevalence of the cholera pestilence during the summer months—followed by the failure of the wheat crop in the valley of the Wabash—all affecting, more or less seriously, the various operations and business of the Trust, they have reason to be satisfied in view of what has been accomplished, and they trust that such will be the sense of the Legislature and people of Indiana, and of all interested in the Trust.

The division of the canal from Coal Creek, or Lodi, to Terre Haute, was so far finished as to admit of the navigation of it to the latter place on the 25th of October last, on which day two boats arrived, one of which was from Toledo. This division should have been finished, according to the contracts made for the work, by the first of November, 1848, and it would have been so finished had it not been for the hindrances and delays occasioned by the winter floods of 1847-8, and other unavoidable causes, as fully explained in the accompanying reports of the chief and resident Engineers. work has, from the beginning, been diligently prosecuted, and at times under the most discouraging and adverse circumstances, and at considerable sacrifices on the part of the contractors, and all to insure its completion at the earliest period at which it was practicable to effect it; and this object has been effected, though more than a year has been lost upon it, by reason of the casualties attending it, as above stated. This division will now be added to and constitute part of the finished canal, and will be opened for use in the spring, with a reasonable certainty of a fair navigation to Terre Haute for the accommodation of the spring business.

The Trustees have expended on this division, for construction, on original contracts for work and materials, \$348,330 15. To show the cost of it, to this sum should be added the amounts paid for works added after the line was placed under contract, and which were found to be necessary for its safety and permanence, and, also, the extra amount paid for damages occasioned by the floods of last winter, and the expenditure for repairs, amounting together to the

sum of \$23,344 01, making in the aggregate \$371,674 16.

In respect to the proposed side-cut opposite the town of Clinton, on sections 136 or 137, nothing has been determined on by the Board. The pressing necessity of prosecuting the main line of the canal, and the great uncertainty of a supply of water for that object, has admonished the Board to look alone to the canal itself, leaving all questions of doubt to the future. So soon as the banks of the canal are settled, and experience shall have tested the supply of water on that division of the canal, the Board will cause a survey of the work to test the feasibility of its construction.

The injury caused by the floods of the last winter to the canal

and the canal works, proved to be much greater than was at first supposed. The Trustees are now able to state the amount of damage thus occasioned, including the damage done to the finished canal between the State line and Lodi, and that done to the work in progress between Lodi and Point Commerce, at \$31,621 55, of which \$22,054 has been paid on the former, and is embraced in the items of extraordinary and ordinary repairs, and the balance of

\$9,567 55 is chargable to the latter.

The Eel river division, extending southerly from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, and including the Eel river feeder and dam, which by the terms of the contracts was to have been finished by the first day of November last, has also been delayed and hindered by the same causes which have operated on the line above. This division will, it is now expected, be finally completed and ready for the water by the first day of February next, and for navigation on the opening of the canal in the spring; thus adding 79 miles of navigable canal, and making 268 miles of finished canal in Indiana. If we add to this the Ohio portion-84 miles-we shall have by the spring of 1850, a line of continuous navigation of 352 miles, from Toledo, at the head of Lake Erie, to Point Commerce on White river. completion of the Newberry division, south from Point Commerce, may be counted on in the course of the next summer, and will add 17 miles to this line by the fall of 1850. The Eel river and Newberry divisions, above named, had been let previous to the last report. The estimated value of the work which has been done on these two divisions is \$346,229 44, and the value of that which remains to be done under the contracts, to finish them, is \$88,760 72. Of this sum, about \$20,000 only remains to be done on the Eel river division to finish that.

Since the date of the last report, two further lettings have been The first was of the Maysville division, 23 13-100 miles in length, extending from Newberry to Maysville. This was let on the 27th day of June last, at Washington, in Daviess county. Engineer's estimate of the cost of this division, was \$168,787-the contract price is \$160,005. The second letting embraced a portion of the Petersburgh division. This division extends from Maysville to the south end of Patoka Summit, including 20 8-10 miles. letting took place at Petersburgh, in Pike county, on the 14th day of November last, and embraced the line from Maysville to Petersburg -a distance of 16 11-100 miles. The estimated cost of this portion of the work is \$289,249. The contract prices at the letting, amount to \$278,813—being three and one half per cent. within the estimate. A portion of the deep cut at the Patoka Summit, about four miles below the village of Petersburgh, embracing the heaviest part of the rock excavation, and placed under contract in November, 1848, and is at this time in a state of considerable forwardness. Of this division, 42-10 miles remain to be put under contract—the estimated cost of which is \$81,079. The state and progress of the work on each of the divisions under contract at this time, are exhibited very minutely in the report of the Chief Engineer, Jesse L.

Williams, and the accompanying report of the Resident Engineer, William J. Ball, Esq., which are herewith transmitted, and to which your attention is particularly invited. By the general abstract, No. 1, accompanying the report of the Resident Engineer, it will be seen that the work to be done on the several divisions under contract at this time, amounts to \$512,306 80, and that the length of line under actual construction is 99 miles. Thus it will be seen that in order to complete the entire main line to Evansville, there remain about 34 miles, between Petersburg and Pigeon Dam, to be put under contract. As this constitutes a very expensive part of the work, the Trustees, preparatory to the letting of it, have directed that it be carefully surveyed, examined, and estimated. This will be done as early in the ensuing spring as the weather and the nature of the work will admit of, under the immediate supervision of the Resident Engineer, and the general direction of the

Chief Engineer.

In considering the progress of the work since it was assumed by Trustees, they are satisfied that it has been such as to confirm the correctness of the plan which was deliberately adopted by them in the outset, and which embraced fully the character of the work to be done, as well as the means provided therefor; and they can now state, unhesitatingly, that the work has been let as fast as the labor could be supplied, and that any attempt to crowd the lettings faster, would only have had the effect to divide the labor already employed and withdraw it from divisions in progress, while it would certainly have enhanced the cost beyond the means of the Trust to sustain. and that, too, without in the end accelerating the completion of the work. Having by this means secured an efficient force on the line, and the successive lettings having been graduated with reference to it—as the upper divisions have been finished, the labor has been transferred to the newer ones—and, in this way, as experience has shown, they have been enabled to maintain labor on the line at more reasonable rates. Even under these circumstances, the Trustees find, that from a period dating about the commencement of the work, the price of common labor has advanced fully 20 per cent. over the rates on which the estimates of cost had been previously predicated. This advance may be attributed to the demand for labor created by the commencement and prosecution, within the last three years, of so manypublic works in all the States of the Union; and also to the higher prices of produce which have obtained since The force now employed on the line is equal to 2,130 men. The force employed at the date of the last report, was 1,780 men. The work on the Petersburgh division, last let, is of a character and in a region of country extremely favorable for prosecution during the winter months; and, if the winter should prove favorable, considerable progress in it may be expected to be made by spring.

In the prosecution of the canal work, the Trustees have been careful to keep entirely within their cash means. They found that they could not, with advantage or security, use land, as such, in making

payments for canal work, and that the attempt to do it would not only involve discredit, but a considerable sacrifice. The enormous issue, made during the last two years, by the Government, of Land Warrants to soldiers engaged in the Mexican war, and the low rates at which they could be purchased in the market, has had the effect to depreciate the value of, and lessen the demand for, wild land, other than that which belonged to the Government, and which could be purchased at Congress price, and paid for in Land Warrants. To this cause, mainly, is to be attributed the comparatively small amount realized, thus far, from the lands held by the Trust in the Vincennes district. The lands belonging to the Trust, are not sold for less than the appraised value, ranging from \$1,25 to \$3 per acre. It may be expected that they will sell more freely, as the canal is extended

and the Land Warrants are absorbed.

The canal has been in use during the season of navigation, from the State line to Coal Creek or Lodi. From Lafavette out to the State line, the navigation has been uninterrupted during the entire season, with the exception of a few days detention caused by breaches. The injury to the dam across the Wabash river at Delphi, produced by the ice-flood in January last, also caused some impediment at that point. Notwithstanding these exceptions, the navigation of the canal from Lafavette to the State line has been better and less interrupted, than in any previous year since its completion. The division from Lafayette to Lodi has been subject to more interruption, from its greater exposure to injury, and the peculiar character of the soil. The navigation of this division has been better, and the feeders have been better sustained by the frequent rains during this season, than heretofore; though the supply of water was still inadequate to carry out full loads from Covington and Perrysville during the summer months. It will be seen by the report of the Chief Engineer, that a number of very serious breaches were made by the floods of last winter, the most serious of which was that in the Delphi dam across the Wabash river, above alluded to; at which point extraordinary efforts and great expense were required to save this important work from utter destruction, and prevent the consequent serious interruption of the navigation. The injury to this dam has been repaired in the most substantial manner, and it is now believed to be entirely safe. The cost of this repair is \$11,168—being more than one half of the total item of extraordinary repairs for the year.

It has been the aim of the Trustees, to adopt for the the navigable portion of the canal, a system of superintendence the most efficient and best calculated to maintain an uninterrupted navigation. The plan adopted at the first meeting of the Board, was found by experience to be in some respects defective. The whole distance of 189 miles from the State line to Coal Creek, forming but two divisions, the superintendents could exercise but a general charge, and were compelled to rely upon subordinate officers, appointed by them, for that immediate and constant oversight so es-

sential to the avoidance of breaches and other interruptions. Under this arrangement there was a divided responsibility, unfavorable to an efficient and successful management of the work. From these considerations, and with a view of giving to the repair service greater efficiency, the Board, at their meeting in July last, divided the line north of Coal Creek into five districts, varying in length from thirty to fifty miles, appointing to each an experienced superintendent, with an adequate salary, who is required to devote his whole time to the service, under the advice and general direction of the Chief Engineer. Besides securing a more responsible local superintendency, the plan adopted has the further advantage of greater economy in the pay of officers.

The tolls received from the canal for the current year ending the first of November, 1849, amount to \$134,659 02, being less by

\$11,489 87, than were received the previous year.

The spring business opened with great promise, and the revenues of the canal up to the first day of July, exhibited the gratifying increase in tolls, of \$22,496 31, over the business of the previous year for the same period of time. The appearances of the cholera about that time, at Toledo, Lafayette, and other points on the line of the canal, produced an alarm which caused a suspension and derangement of business, to a considerable extent, for a period of about two months; and this, together with the general failure of the wheat crop in the Wabash valley, lessened the tolls from that time The tolls for the months of July, August, September, and October, in 1848, were \$90,445 31:—for the same months, in 1849, they amounted to \$56,457 13, exhibiting a deficit of \$33,788 18 in those months alone. The revenues of the canal up to the first day of July 1848, were \$55,705 59. For the same months, this year, they amounted to \$78,201 90. If the same amount only had been collected from the first of July, to the first of November, of this year, as were received in that period in 1848, they would have amounted in the aggregate to \$168,647 22, for the year. The loss is to be charged chiefly to the failure of the wheat crop. One of the serious consequences of that failure was, the reduced amount of merchandise brought into the country, and of course the loss of the usual revenue derived from that source. The effects of this failure will also be felt in the spring business of next year, as a portion only of the wheat crop is usually sent forward to market in the same season in which it is gathered, and the remainder is held until the opening of navigation the ensuing season. The Trustees look to the crop put in this fall, which is represented to be very large, and which at this time presents every appearance of an abundant yield at the next harvest, for a good business during the latter part of the next year.

The quantity of Indian corn on hand in the Wabash valley, as the proceeds of this year's crop, is admitted to be large; and, though more of it than usual may be consumed at home to supply the deficit of wheat, it is expected that a large surplus will be on hand to go forward on the opening of the canal in the spring. The better market which the canal has opened for this product, renders it an object of great interest, in connection with the business, present and future, of the canal. Corn, which was difficult of sale at fifteen cents a bushel at Terre Haute before the opening of the canal, will now readily command the market rate of 25 cents for the northern The diminished amount of tolls received from the canal during this year, by reason of the causes mentioned, added to the heavy expenditure incurred by the damage to the canal and its structures, occasioned by the extraordinary floods of last winter, operate as a severe burden on the funds of the Trust, and disappoint the expectations and plans of the Trustees. While they are engaged in prosecuting the great and expensive work confided to them, relying, as they must, upon the revenues of the finished portion of the canal to supply, to a very considerable extent, the means to enable them to finish it,—every disappointment in that quarter cannot fail to affect, most seriously, the prosecution of the work.

The Board have established an office for the collection of tolls at

Terre Haute, and appointed Callum H. Bailey, Collector.

The Trustees invite attention to the accompanying report of the Chief Engineer, exhibiting in detail the operations on the canal during the past year, and the state and condition of the various structures thereof, together with the expenditures made thereon, under their appropriate heads. Tables are hereto appended showing the tolls collected at the respective offices during the year, and also the aggregate amount of the various articles transported on

the canal during this year and the preceding year.

The proper adjustment of the tariff of tolls, so as to relieve as far as possible the charge upon commerce, and at the same time secure a revenue from the canal adequate to its maintenance, and remunerative for the cost of its construction, has received the careful consideration of the Trustees. The subject is of great importance, and must be viewed in connection with other canals through which the produce of the Wabash valley must pass in its transit to the eastern markets. The New York Erie Canal, 363 miles long, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson river, forms the main trunk in the system of canal commerce; while the several canals which connect the lakes with the various tributaries of the Mississippi, are They are in an important sense but extensions of the branches. the Erie canal. In apportioning between these canals the aggregate toll which the produce of the west can afford to pay, in preference to taking the southren route through the navigable waters of the western rivers; it is by no means to be expected that it should approach an uniform rate per mile. In according to each canal such a toll as will be remunerating for its cost, the amount of transportation must form an element in the calculation. The State of New York, from the vastness of the commerce poured into her canal from the west, can afford to burden that commerce lightly, and yet receive a revenue fully compensatory and sufficient to

meet all reasonable expectations. It is her true policy to do so, when by this indirect means she is aiding, in their time of need, the various western canals and other works which are struggling into being, and whose completion will augment so greatly, not only the revenues of her canal, but the trade and business of her cities. The authorities of New York have heretofore sanctioned this enlarged view of her commercial position, and in some degree their action has conformed thereto. With the new States south and west of the lakes, the case is different. Within a few years from the date of their existence as States, they have undertaken, and some of them have accomplished great works of internal improvement. The canal confided in part to the management of the Trustees, when

completed, will be the longest in the world.

In the construction of these works, the western States have incurred an indebtedness very large in proportion to their resources, for the payment of which they have no means but the canals themselves and direct taxation. The direct taxation for State purposes alone, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, varies from 3 to 5 mills per dollar upon an actual valuation of the real and personal property of these respective States. Under these circumstances, it is believed, that remunerating rates of toll will be conceded to the new States, in the apportionment of the entire charge which the trade will bear in its passage from the western country to tide water.-The amount of transportation on any one of these western canals, must ever bear a small proportion to that on the main trunk or great canal of New York. It is only as the branch is to the main The rate of toll, to be remunerating in both cases, must therefore bear something like a corresponding proportion, but in an inverse ratio. It was believed that further reductions might be made in the Erie Canal tolls on the articles of corn, corn-meal, pork, bacon, bulk-meat, and lard, the leading productions of the Ohio, Wabash, and Illinois valleys, without impairing, ultimately, if at all, the revenues of that canal; while such reduction would essentially aid the western States in the completion of their public works, or in extricating themselves from their indebtedness.

Impressed with this view, the Board of public works of the State of Ohio, the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, united in a memorial to the canal Board of New York, setting forth the views which they entertained on this subject. The President of this Board, representing the respective Boards of the three States, visited Albany in March last, having been invited to a free conference on the subject by the canal Board of the State of New York. The Trustees are happy to state that the most liberal feeling was evinced by the New York Board. They treely conceded the general correctness of the views presented by him. A reduction of 33½ per cent. was promptly made in the toll on corn and corn-meal. This was accompanied by an informal expression on the part of the gentlemen composing the Board, (distinguished alike by their intelli-

gence and influence) of their desire to adopt such a policy as should make the Erie Canal the channel of the greatest possible amount of traffic to and from the west. Considerations, which pressed upon that Board with peculiar force at the time, connected with the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the means for which are to be supplied from its revenues, seemed alone to prevent, at that time, a reduction on the other articles named. As that work approaches its completion, it is confidently believed that New York will embrace more fully the policy of graduating the tolls on western produce, from considerations of trade rather than of revenue Her advantageous position and her accumulating revenues, will enable her to do this without sacrifice. A small reduction in the rate of toll on the New York Canal, operating as it would at the same time on all the avenues of trade throughout the western States, in favor of the northern route, would so augment the business of that canal, as to furnish a full equivolent for such reduction. The mere connection of the lakes with the Hudson by the Erie Canal, according to the original design of its projectors, it is admitted, would have done much for New York. It would have drawn to her emporium the trade of the lake shores and the northern slope of the States lying south of the lakes. But it is the extension of canal navigation across the summit and far into the basin of the Mississippi, by five different routes, that has changed the movements of trade and has so swelled the business of the Erie Canal, giving a total receipt of produce at Albany in 1847, larger than was received the same year at New Orleans by the Mississippi and all its tributaries. Looking to the contributions which the western States have thus made, and are annually making, not only to the assessable wealth and commercial prosperity of New York, but to her current revenues, and chiefly by these canals, thereby supplying the means to support her State government-to pay off her public debt-and at the same time enabling her to prosecute her great plans of improvement and philanthrophy, without subjecting her citizens to the burthen of a State tax; the Trustees confidently anticipate that she will adopt such friendly and co-operative policy, as, while it shall promote her own true interest and greatness, will at the same time concede to the western States such advantages, as shall enable them to divert from the southern to the northern market a still greater proportion of western produce.

In their last annual report the Trustees stated to the Legislature the provision they had made to ascertain and liquidate such damages as were occasioned to the property of individuals by reason of the construction of the canal. It was stated in that connection that the 'Canal Appraisers' had been called together and had acted upon such claims as had then been presented, and, that as further claims should be preferred, they would be submitted to the appraisers. But the Trustees soon afterwards ascertained that a portion of the claimants being dissatisfied with the awards made and unwilling to abide by them, were taking measures to contest the awards, as

well as the power of the Trustees to adjust damages in that manner. The Trustees being desirous to make a provisional arrangement for meeting the demands of such of the claimants as were favorable to an amicable settlement, passed an order at their meeting in July last, by which the State Trustee was empowered to examine the claims presented, and arrange settlements in all cases where he could do so upon equitable terms. The State Trustee has devoted to this object a portion of his time, and has effected settlements with a number of claimants, all of which have been approved by the Board.

In his report on this subject he makes the following remarks:—
"These claims are difficult of adjustment, and some of those who prefer them quite too high in their estimate of real or supposed injury. On the other hand, many of the claimants were reasonable, and seemed governed by a liberal spirit of compromise. With this last class of persons but little difficulty was experienced, and settlements followed an examination of the premises. The increasing reflection of those concerned, and a more kindly feeling, will, I trust, enable me to effect much more. Wherever a proper spirit of accommodation exists, the most of the cases can be arranged without prolonged litigation, and this, it must be allowed, is much more desirable to all the parties. Though the duty assigned me is, on many accounts, unpleasant, it will be my aim, so far as is practicable, to do strict justice both to the claimants, the State, and the Mrust."

The Trustees have sold in the Vincennes land district, during the year, 22,904 and 14-100 acres of land for the sum of \$46,581 45. These sales were made for cash, and were made chiefly in tracts of 40 acres, and to actual settlers. This exhibits a gratifying improvement in that portion of the State, and as the canal is extended southerly towards the Ohio river, the demand for these lands will continually increase. The agricultural and mineral capacities of that region of country are just beginning to attract attention, and when fully developed, as they will be by the construction of the canal through to the Ohio river, in connection with the peculiar advantages of climate which it possesses, will, at no distant day, render it as inviting a field for immigration as any other portion of

At the land office at Logansport they have sold during the last year, of the lands granted for the canal west of Tippecanoe, 21,729 and 14-100 acres, for the sum of \$38,499 60. These sales were made at the reduced prices which the Trustees affixed to those lands, as stated in their report of last year, payable partly in cash and partly on credit. The total receipts in cash and scrip for the year, in the Logansport office, including payments on account of lands previously sold, and also the payments on fresh sales, amount to \$63,713 97. Of this amount, \$10,399 88 (of principal) was paid in scrip issued for lands east of Tippecanoe, and \$17,110 was paid in scrip issued for lands west of Tippecanoe. The amount of scrip

the western country.

taken in by the Trustees, will be returned to the State Treasurer's office for cancelment.

Appended to this report is a tabular statement, exhibiting the sales of land at the Washington office for each month of the year, and also showing the number of acres in each class, and the amount of purchase money. Also statements exhibiting the amount received at the Logansport office for lands east and west of Tippecanoe.

The attention of the Board has been called to the subject of the re-appraisement of the canal lands by communications addressed to the State Trustee. The Trustees are advised that they have no power to extend the provisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th sections of the act of 1847, or to take any further action underthem, for the reasons fully stated in their report of last year. In March last, we reduced the price of the lands west of Tippecanoe, according to the determination as stated in that report, and this reduction has, it is believed, embraced most if not all of the cases of hardship intended to be relieved by the reappraisement. If there are any remaining cases of hardship, the Trustees have the

necessary power to relieve them.

By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved January 16, 1849, the Auditor and Treasurer of the State were authorised to adjust and settle the scrip account of the Wabash and Erie Canal with the Trustees. In the month of May last the Resident Trustee proceeded to Indianapolis for this purpose, and after some time spent in the investigation, a sum was agreed upon as the amount which appeared from the books to be then outstanding, and the clerk of the Land Office at Logansport was instructed to receive said scrip for payments on lands, in accordance with the settlement. After redeeming-of the scrip receivable for lands east of Tippecanoe-the whole amount agreed upon with the State officers as the amount outstanding; it was ascertained that a considerable amount still remained in circulation. The clerk of the Land Office veryproperly declined receiving any more, without the further instruction of the Board. No meeting of the Board having since taken place until the present time, further instructions could not be sooner. given. The uncertainty which surrounds this subject, and the difficulty of ascertaining the amount which the Trustees should properly redeem, has been a source of embarrassment to them, and insome instances of inconvenience to individual holders. From enquiries made by the clerk, with a view of ascertaining the probable amount yet outstanding, the Trustees have reason to believe that it will not probably exceed \$6,000 of principal. Presuming that the amount now in circulation is not greater than the sum stated, and anticipating, as they believe, the wishes of the Legislature on thesubject, the Board have instructed the clerk of the Land Office to commence receiving the scrip on the first of February next, relying upon the equitable adjustment of the account between the State and Trust, when the amount shall be finally ascertained by redemption; and this course will be taken unless the Legislature, inthe mean time, shall for any cause disapprove of it. Appended

hereto is the Auditor's statement, dated 10th of May, 1849.

Under the act of Congress, passed 9th May, 1848, at the instance of the the Trustees, to authorise the selection of 35,319 acres of land out of any lands in the State subject to private entry on the first day of April, 1848, in place of that number rejected in the original selections on account of pre-emption rights; and also to give to the State whatever additional quantity she might be found to be entitled to, "to make up the full quantity equal to one-half of five sections in width on each side of the canal," the Trustees caused the line of the canal from the State line to Terre Haute to be carefully traced and marked, and a map made of it, to be submitted to the Department at Washington, accompanied by a statement exhibiting the quantity of land which the Trustees were entitled to select under the provisions of the act aforesaid. In estimating the quantity, the Trustees consider that the navigable feeders were to be embraced in the computation, as constituting necessary parts of the caual, and equally entitled to the aid designed to be given by the acts of Congress towards the cost of construction, as the main line, and indeed, as coming fairly within the intent and spirit of the acts. If the feeders were included, the quantity to which the State would be entitled, was computed at 149,246 acres, which would embrace 33,066 acres for the feeders. The map and statement, which were prepared by William J. Ball, Esq., the Resident Engineer, with great care, were placed in the hands of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and after a careful inspection, were found to be substantially correct, and the quantity appertaining to the main line, amounting to 113,306 and 96-100 acres, was approved and will be confirmed, while the quantity claimed for the feeders was disallowed.

The entire body of land has been selected under the immediate direction of the State Trustee, during the last and present year, and the lists of the selections have been returned to the office at Washington, where they are now undergoing examination preparatory to confirmation. The Trustees expect to bring these lands into market for sale during the ensuing year. They lie chiefly in the counties of White, Jasper, Pulaski, and Lake, and some of them in Benton, Tippecanoe, and Warren. Ample notice will be given of the time when these lands will be offered at public sale, after which

they will be subject to private entry.

The additional quantity of land obtained under the act of May, 1848, will partly make up for the loss sustained by the Trust in the reduction of the price of the lands, sold and unsold, belonging to the fund, west of Tippecanoe, and for the rejection of the selections which were made in the Miami Reserve, as explained in the report of last year.

The balance of the advance of \$800,000 to be made by the bond-holders, has been called in during the year. The number of bonds subscribed upon, was \$,159, amounting to \$8,159,000; and the ad-

vance which has been called for is ten per cent. on this sum, amounting to \$815,900—of which the entire sum has been promptly paid as called for by the Trustees, with the exception of about \$1,700, which remains to be paid, and which will be paid by the first of

January next.

The bondholders will have thus performed and fulfilled all that the law requires of them; and in no single instance has a forfeiture been incurred. This promptness on their part, furnishes the best evidence of their confidence in the integrity of the people of Indiana, and in the security provided by the acts of the Legislature creating the Trust. For the additional means which will be required to finish the canal. the Trustees can look alone to its net revenues and the proceeds of the canal lands. Thus situated, they are impressed with the necessity of husbanding the funds, and applying them to the extension of the work with the strictest circumspection. In the language of their report of last year, the Trustees repeat, that "they have however to invoke the kind solicitude of the Legislature in their behalf; so important in its effects to encourage all concerned in the consummation of an enterprise, which, when it is attained, will compensate for every care and trouble, give a new character to the agricultural and commercial importance of the State, and enable it to discharge the large debt for which the work has been pledged."

The Trustees append hereto a statement of their receipts and disbursements during the year ending on the 1st day of December

instant.

The balance on hand on the first day of December, 1848, was \$268,872 29. Add to this the amount received during the year, of \$634,261 41 — making \$903,133 70 And the amount paid out is 517,816 01

Leaving a balance on hand on the first day of De-

cember, 1849, of \$385,317 69

Of which the sum of \$324,318 70, is on deposit in the city of New York, with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, and other institutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BUTLER, Trustees of Wabash and Erie Canal. A. M. PUETT,

December 17th, 1849.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

DECEMBER 6, 1849.

Office of Chief Engineer, Terre Haute, Dec. 6th, 1849.

To the Board of Trustees Wabash and Erie Canal:

Gentlemen: As the period is at hand when the Trustees are required by law to report to the Legislature the general condition of the canal, I respectfully submit for their information such facts in regard to the navigable portion of the work, as well as the division in the course of construction, as may be needed in the preparation of such report. First in regard to

THE NAVIGABLE CANAL.

The winter of 1848-9 was remarkable for unusual rains, and the consequent heighthof the floods. Early in December, soon after the date of my last annual report, the Wabash, with its tributaries, were swollen to a heighth reaching in many places the highest marks within the recollection of persons who have resided longest on their banks. Again, in the month of March, another great freshet occurred, which, on the lower section of the river, was nearly as high, and on the upper Wabash considerably higher, than the previous December flood. And in the interim between the two floods, the ice which had formed in the upper and more northern section of the river, to an extraordinary thickness, was carried off by a very sudden rise in the month of January, causing what is termed an ice freshet, of marked power and destructiveness.

That the canal, with its various structures and embankments, exposed at many points to the abrasion of the river, would receive

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serious damage from these repeated floods, was anticipated by all acquainted with such works. The damage, in the aggregate, was greater than had been sustained during any previous winter since its construction.

Of the various breaches caused in the embankments, the largest were—first, in the banks of the Wea feeder; second, in the towing path one mile below Attica; third, at the south end of Flint Creek Aqueduct; fourth, in the towing path at a point four miles below Covington; and fifth, in the towing path along the slack water near Delphi. A portion of the Wea dam, about 80 feet in length, was

also entirely swept away.

The great dam across the Wabash at Delphi was seriously injured by the ice freshet referred to. The breach was afterwards enlarged by the numerous succeeding floods, until the entire lower slope, embracing two thirds of the material of the dam for one third of its length, was wholly swept away, and the heighth of the dam, for a portion of this length, was depressed by the undermining of the base as much as five feet below its proper level. A breach so situated could be repaired only in the low water season of the summer and autumn; and during the winter serious apprehensions were entertained by the community most deeply interested in the canal, that a thorough breach would be made in the dam, and the spring

navigation thus destroyed.

The unusual rains during the months of July and August kept the river quite above the low water stage during these months, and prevented any effectual progress with the repair until the 1st of September. In the meantime, the heighth of the pool required for navigation could be maintained only by the utmost vigilance, and at considerable cost. The depressed portion of the dam formed a sluice which, except in very high water, drew off the surface of the pool below the canal level. This sluice was stopped by a temporary dam, which was renewed four times during the summer, as it was carried off by the several successive floods. The labor of maintaining the navigation in this manner until the season arrived for the repair of the breach, together with the loss of the first coffer dam built around the gap, has added much to the cost of this work. The permanent repair was, however, accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, for which the Board are much indebted to the perseverance and indefatigable exertion of Mr. Carter, the Superintendent. In prescribing the plan for rebuilding this dam, I have changed the form of the lower side by dispensing with the long slope, and instead thereof, raising the lower side perpendicular to the heighth of 7 feet from low water, covering the crib at that heighth with a horizontal platform of timber, 16 feet in length, with the thread of the stream. This apron crib, it is believed, by giving to the descending flood a horizontal direction as it leaves the dam, will carry off the drift wood, and prevent, in a great measure, its reaction upon the lower slope—the fruitful source of injury to dams situated like this. The new crib rests upon a foundation of unhewn trees.

The portion of the dam which has been thus rebuilt, is 230 feet in length. The remaining length of 370 feet, has the form originally

given to it.

The principal breaches in the embankments as above described, caused by the December flood, were placed under contract for repair as soon as practicable after the subsidence of the waters. The extreme cold weather and great depth of the frost, interfering materially with the operation of the contractors, the breaches were not completed untill spring. In the meantime, the March flood added to their magnitude. The delay in making these repairs, attributable chiefly to the unfavorable character of the winter, deferred the opening of navigation south of Lafayette, until the first week in May. From Lafayette to the Lake, boats were able to pass freely by the middle of April.

Immediately after the heavy rains of December, and also after the March flood, I made it a point of duty to pass over the whole length of the line for the purpose of noticing, while the marks were visible, the greatest heighth of water at all exposed points, with a view of determining from personal inspection, to what extent and at what points the towing path and guard banks might require raising as a measure of mere caution against future floods, and whether additional guard gates or waste ways were essential to the safety of the canal. A considerable part of the repair expenditure of the past season, has been incurred in adding new works of this description, and increasing the heighth of guard banks with a view of reducing

the cost of future repairs.

The increased rise of the upper Wabash since the original construction of the Canal, noticed from year to year as the forest has been cut away, plainly indicated the necessity of giving additional height to the banks at several points. The bank has been raised during the past season at the following points: First, for three-fourths of a mile in length below the Lagro Locks; second, for about the same distance below the Lock at Wabash; third, for one-fourth of a mile in length below the Lock next below; fourth, for the same distance below the Lock near the mouth of Mississinewa; and fifth, for near half a mile below the Peru feeder. At all of these points the bank has been raised to the height of one foot above the flood of last March. In the repair of the Wea feeder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet additional height was given to the guard bank throughout its whole length.

The connexion of the Perrysville side-cut with the Canal, is such as to work injury to the main line. The highest water of the Wabash on this level is some 6 feet above top water line of Canal. In the construction of the Canal the towing-path was raised above the floods, but in building the side-cut Locks no guard-gate or other protection was provided by the side-cut company, and, in consequence of this omission, the high floods of last winter flowed into the Canal through the upper Lock in great volume, and passing down the Canal caused several small breaches between this point

and Lodi. The Canal should not longer be left thus exposed. And as the only effectual protection, a set of guard-gates in the Canal at a suitable point, about one-fourth of a mile below the side-cut,

is in progress of construction.

On the various levels between Flint Creek and Coal Creek, sufficient waste-weirs and flood-gates for passing off the surplus water with which the Canal is filled during heavy rains, were not provided in the original construction of the work. A set of waste-gates have been erected one and a half miles below Covington, and several additional overfall waste weirs, amounting in the aggregate to over nine hundred feet in length, have been constructed.

The rebuilding of perishable wooden structures, as the symptoms of decay have indicated the necessity therefor, has progressed during the past season with little variation from the plan recommended in my report to the Board at the commencement of the Trust. The south abutment of the Delphi Dam has been rebuilt. Lock No. 21, four miles below Peru, originally built upon the wooden frame plan, has been substantially rebuilt upon the wooden crib plan—the latter mode of erecting wooden locks, being considered the more judicious, after carefully observing the comparative durability and cost of renewal. Locks No. 1 and 2, east of Fort Wayne, are now under centract, to be rebuilt before opening of navigation the ensuing spring. The renewal of portions of the three lower locks at Huntington, so far as they may be found decayed, is likewise under contract.

The entire expenditure in the repair service, including pay of superintendents, &c., from the State line to Coal Creek, for the year ending 1st of November, 1849, amounts to the sum of \$63,414 69, which may be classified under various heads as follows:

For expense of repair boats, with their regular force,	\$9,408 18	i
For repair of breaches in embankments, culverts, &c.,		
including those made by winter floods,	17,758 94	
For cleaning out Canal in the spring,	4,257 00	
For rebuilding wooden locks, dams, abutments, &c.,	3,709 20	
For increasing height of guard banks and adding new		
works	4,816 22	,
For repairs to Wabash dam at Delphi,	11,168 00	ļ
For repairs to Steamboat lock at this dam,	1,299 99	ļ
For rebuilding and repair of bridges for State and		
county roads,	1,848 48)
For lock tending,	3,278 00)
For salary of superintendents,	5,870 68	,
A least least to the same of t		
Total,	\$63,414 69	1
Of which there belongs properly to the general head		
of "extraordinary repairs," the sum of	22,841 89	

Leaving, as the cost of "ordinary repairs," including

pay of superintendents and lock tenders, with the entire damage by the floods, except that at the Delphi dam, the sum of

\$40,572 80

Which, for the whole distance, including St. Joseph feeder, gives

\$208 06 as the average per mile.

The frequent and unusually heavy rains which occurred during the past summer was the occasion of some interruption in the navigation south of Lafayette, by causing several breaches in the embankments. The delay in navigation from a breach on this division is necessarily greater than on any other portion of the line, from the remoteness of the principal feeder and the length of time required to fill the Canal after it may have become emptied by such breach. From a point five miles north of Lafayette to the State line, no breach in the embankments, nor any other serious obstruction to navigation, has occurred during the entire season. At one time the navigation was interrupted for two days by the breaking down of the timbers of a small aqueduct near Huntington; and in two instances besides, boats were detained a few days by some defect in the working of the locks.

The falling off in the tolls for the past year is the natural consequence of the failure in the wheat crop, which, throughout the country south of Logansport, was complete. The revenue is ordinarily derived more from the export of wheat and flour than from any other single article, and an entire failure in this crop, at any time, must be sensibly felt. The prevalence of cholera also contributed

to diminish the tolls during the past season.

The importance of the Canal, and its value to that section of the State through which it passes, seems more manifest as the navigation is extended further down the Wabash. It has already changed essentially the course of trade, and when a good navigation shall have been secured to Terre Haute, it will form the channel of transportation for both merchandise and produce to an extent that must fully vindicate the original policy, once questioned by many, of extending the Canal along the banks of this river. The shipments south by flat-boats seem rapidly to diminish as the advantages of the Canal are offered. The number of flat-boats loaded with produce in 1847, from all points between Delphi and Perrysville, both inclusive, was 60. In 1848, but 28 were loaded throughout the same section of the river; and in 1849 I cannot learn that a single flat-boat, freighted with produce, passed out from any point above Coal Creek. Taking the entire river as far down as the south line of Vigo county, the number of flat-boats so freighted has been diminished from 331 in 1847, to less than 130 in 1849. The improvement at the Grand Rapids will increase the steam navigation of the Wabash, and this navigation will doubtless bring up a large proportion of the spring supply of merchandise, and will also divide with the Canal the transportation of pork as far up as Lafayette. But the entire grain export of the valley, both corn and wheat, will

seek the Canal as its most advantageous outlet. The expense of sacking, necessary to its shipment by steamboat, together with considerations of climate, must secure this result. The summer and fall shipments of merchandise will likewise be made by the Canal.

The leading agricultural product of the Wabash valley, south of Lafayette, is Corn. Both the soil and the climate are adapted peculiarly to this grain. Hitherto, with no better mode of transportation to market than the river flat-boats, almost the entire surplus of the Wabash was put into Pork. The opening of the canal, however, has so far enhanced the value of Corn as to warrant its shipment, as grain, from all the country contiguous to the canal, and as far back on each side as an article of so great weight in proportion to its value will bear hauling. With the same prices on the Lake that have been paid during the last two years, and with the very low rates of toll established on this article by the Trustees, Corn at Terre Haute will rarely be worth less than 25 cents per bushel. With this stimulus to its production and export, the shipment of corn from that portion of the valley lying between Terre Haute and Delphi, must, in future years, be very large, reaching probably, under favorable circumstances, two millions bushels per year. is perhaps no district from which the demand for the eastern States and for Europe can be more cheaply supplied, counting the cost of both production and transportation.

OF THE LINE IN PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The great freshet of December last, before referred to, occuring while the works at Coal Creek and Sugar Creek were in an unfinished condition, caused serious damage to the embankment at both these streams, though the dams themselves remained unharmed. At the former stream a thorough breach was made through the guard bank, forming a channel for the creek around the south end of the dam, undermining and carrying away the guard lock which was in progress of construction. The repairs were immediately commenced and prosecuted by the contractor with commendable energy, and after sustaining still further damage, by succeeding winter floods, the whole work was completed so far as to pass the water down near to Sugar Creek in the month of June.

The injury done to the Sugar Creek feeder, was in like manner repaired during the winter, and the filling of the canal to Terre Haute through this feeder, was commenced on the 9th of April.

The completion of this division was very materially retarded by the damage to Sugar Creek feeder, through which the stone for the aqueduct over that stream was transported. The failure of this navigation, with the peculiarly unfavorable character of the winter, prevented that progress with this structure during the winter and early spring months, upon which, at the date of the last annual report, reliance was placed for its early completion. The opening of

navigation to Terre Haute was delayed for a time from another cause—that of the great waste of water through the gravelly soil in which most of this division has been constructed. On the 12th of October the water was passed over the Sugar Creek aqueduct and the navigation extended to the upper line of Vigo county, and on the 25th of that month boats reached Terre Haute. A small amount of merchandize and salt has been received at Terre Haute through the canal, and some ten thousand bushels of corn have been shipped to Toledo from that vicinity. The banks on this division, with the exception of a few points which will be strengthened during the winter, seem to have acquired a good degree of permanence, and I see no reason to doubt that a good navigation may be maintained from Lafayette to Terre Haute the ensuing year, except during the season of extreme low water.

Both Sugar Creek and Coal Creek are peculiarly liable to sudden and high freshets, which, with the sandy character of their beds, where the canal crosses them, renders the construction of aqueducts and dams peculiarly tedious and hazardous. The early flood in the fall of 1847, coming at a time quite unexpected, retarded materially the work by preventing the getting in of these foundations during the first season. This unavoidable hindrance, together with the damage and hindrance occasioned by the several high floods of last winter, above described, sufficiently accounts for the delay of nearly twelve months in the completion of the Division north of

Terre Haute.

On the Division south of Terre Haute, the Eel river feeder dam, being unfinished, received considerable damage by the high water of December, and the feeder bank for 10 chains below the dam was entirely washed away by the subsequent floods. In repairing this dam I advised the construction of an apron crib, giving to the lower side of the dam a double fall instead of a continuous slope, upon the same principle and for the same reasons hereinbefore noticed in the description of the repairs of the Delphi dam. This Division extending from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, on White river, is nearly completed, and unless the ensuing winter should be very unfavorable, navigation may be extended to Point Commerce in April next. The work on this line was very much retarded during last winter, and also in the months of July and August, by the frequent inundations of the low bottoms or flats of Eel river.

The Splunge Creek Reservoir, situated twenty miles south of Terre Haute, which is relied upon to furnish water for the canal thence to the crossing of White river, during the dry season, is nearly finished, and may be filled to the required depth in time for the next season's navigation. The area of this reservoir, when full, will be 3,873 acres, as ascertained by accurate survey, and when drawn down to the level of the canal, may cover about 2000 acres, giving a mean area of near 3000 acres. The depth available is 7 feet. Allowing its surface to be depressed 2 feet during the dry season, by the excess of evaporation and filtration over the depth of falling

water thereon, we have still 5 feet available, which gives 653,400,000 cubic feet as the quantity of water which may be drawn out for the use of the canal. This will furnish a continuous supply of 3,781 cubic feet per minute for 120 days—the period in each year during which the natural flow of Eel river, may not more than equal the demand for the summit and the line thence to Terre Haute. The length of canal dependant upon this reservoir being 34 miles, it will be seen that the supply is abundant. The reservoir surface being 5 feet below the level of Eel river feeder, it can be filled from that source whenever the drainage of Splunge Creek shall prove inadequate.

South of Point Commerce the principal mechanical structures are the dam across the west fork, and the aqueduct over the east fork of White river. The plans adopted for these structures are believed to be such, in each case, as is best adapted to the circumstances, and most likely to secure the greatest degree of permanence.

The foundation of the dam to the height of 5 or 6 feet from bed of river, is formed of unhewn trees and brush, upon which is raised a timber crib 9 feet high, filled with stone. This crib has such form on the lower side, as is best calculated to pass off the drift wood without injury, and to prevent the action of the current on the river bed; and on the upper side, such shape is given to the crib as to retain the gravelling or other material necessary to make the dam tight. The whole height of the dam, from low water, is 11 feet.

The piers and abutments of the aqueduct are being constructed of substantial cut stone masonry. Having some doubt as to the durability of the sandstone found in the vicinity of the structure, I have advised that the work be faced with the very durable limestone found in Lawrence county, from which place the stone can be brought by water, when the east fork is in navigable stage.—

The superstructure is upon the most approved plan, and will have as great a degree of permanance as can be given, where timber is the material used. The arrangement of the piers is such as to receive iron cables, instead of the timber arch, at a future day, should this be found desirable. The whole length of superstructure is 465 feet, having 5 spans of 85 feet, in the clear.

For the want of suitable stone, the locks have been constructed of timber. The expense of cut-stone locks, should be incurred in no case, except where the stone is of such quality as will withstand the action of the frost, beyond all hazzard, in this most exposed of all situations; and then the workmanship should be of the most perfect character. An imperfect cut-stone lock, is most objectionable, as well from the inconvenience of its use as from the difficulty of removing the defects, short of an entire renewal. In selecting between the two modes of building wooden locks—the frame plan and the crib plan—the latter has been adopted for the line south of Terre Haute. In this I was guided mainly by experience in the use and repair of the wooden locks on the finished portion of the

canal, where both plans have been built and rebuilt under my own observation. There is little to regret in the want of suitable stone for the locks. The wooden crib lock, upon the plan adopted, is quite as convenient and safe in the passage of boats, as the stone lock, while the interest on the saving in cost will exceed the expense of keeping it in good repair. So great a portion of the timber is either submerged or kept constantly wet, that the decay of the structure

is only partial.

Among other important questions arising in the construction of the Southern Division, that of securing a full supply of water has claimed my attention. The Trustees are aware that this location, and the plans for furnishing water, were matured with great care at the commencement of this division, in 1838, as will be seen in the canal reports of that year. To guard against the apprehended difficulty in passing the whole supply for 93 miles, from the White river feeder, a reservoir was then located in the valley of Flat Creek, about the middle of the division, containing, when full, 80,000,000 cubic feet, and capable of being filled several times during the year. Another reservoir was surveyed on the south fork of Patoka, as a contingent resort, should this prove necessary. For the purpose of passing a greater quantity of water from White river, the upper section of the canal for 23 miles was enlarged to 5 feet depth of water, adding nearly one-third to the ordinary capacity. The next section of 23 miles, extending to the lock at south end of reservoir, was enlarged to 4½ feet depth of water. In addition to this enlargement of the minimum section, the line was so located as to give many natural basins and wide places. To facilitate further the flow of water, a descent of one-tenth of a foot per mile was given to the bottom. In revising these plans during the past season, after ten year's further experience, I have advised the enlargement of the Flat Creek reservoir, if practicable, or else the construction of another small reservoir further south, for which the country furnishes great facilities. In all other particulars the original plan requires no change. The canal from Terre Haute to Evansville, with little exception, is cut through a clay soil, remarkably well calculated to retain water. It will waste but little over half the usual allowance for canals constructed along our western valleys. With so little waste of water-with the enlargement of the first 46 miles from the White river feeder, and with the aid contemplated, and which can be cheaply obtained from one or more reservoirs, situated toward the lower end of the division, no difficulty can arise in the supply of this portion of the canal with water.

The contracts having been extended as far south as Petersburg, there remains but $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles not in progress of construction. Early in the ensuing season, it is proposed, with the sanction of the Board, to locate and prepare the remaining division for contracts. In the original plan of operations adopted by the Board, it was anticipated that the whole line to Evansville would be placed under contract by this date. Circumstances, which have been developed in

the mean time, have required a modification of this plan, so far as respects the southern division. Independent of the question of means, as they are to be derived from the various sources of income belonging to the Trust, the amount of labor that could be collected upon this work, after so many rail roads and other improvements had been commenced on every hand, has not warranted a more rapid progress with the contracts. In every instance it has proved difficult to procure laborers to finish the division previously let, in consequence of their withdrawal to the new letting.

I deem it unnecessary to describe more minutely the condition and plans of the work under contract, but beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of the Resident Engineer, which will be found very full and satisfactory, in respect to this branch of the subject.

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Respectfully submitted.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Chief Engineer.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Engineer's Office, Terre Haute, December 1st, 1849.

To J. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chief Engineer:

Sir: Having prepared my annual statements, I beg leave to submit them through you to the Board of Trustees, in the following

report:

By Abstract No. 1, it will be seen that the total amount expended for construction on the Coal Creek division, on original contracts, is \$348,330.15. Abstract No. 2 shows, first, an expenditure of \$7,087.89 for extra works added after the line was placed under contract, done by order of the Board, and all deemed necessary for the safety and permanency of the canal; second, an expenditure of \$9,567.55 for damages by the floods of last winter; and Abstract No. 3 shows the expenditure for repairs, arranged under appropriate heads, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,688.57.

The Trustees will remember the extraordinary floods that occurred about the first of December last, and the serious damage that was apprehended to our works in consequence of their new and untried condition. This did not, however, prove to be so great on those sections that had been completed and received, as had been anticipated. But two other floods succeeded that of December, the first occurring about the first of February, and the second between the 5th and 10th of March. Before the freshet of February occurred, the contractors had nearly closed the breach in the Coal Creek guard bank, but this unexpected flood broke through the bank and left the breach nearly as large as it was after the flood of December. As soon as the water subsided they again resumed operations, and were fortunate enough to get the gap closed securely before the freshet of March 10th; which, rising suddenly to a greater height than any

previous, made a breach in guard bank No. 2, requiring to repair it

6.272 cubic vards of embankment.

The effect of these several extraordinory freshets, though not equally disastrous on other portions of the line, enlarged all the breaches, increasing the cost of repairs greatly, and retarding the progress of the work very much. The repairs at Sugar Creek dam, and on the feeder, were much greater than was at first expected to be necessary. By the continued floods, already referred to, the gravel and sand bottom below the tree foundation of the dam was washed out to a great depth, and from the observed action of the water in high floods, it was apparent that a large amount of stone protection would be required around the abutments of the dam. and extending down the towpath of the feeder over 200 feet, to protect it against the abrasion of the strong current of the creek. some protection had to be made on the north guard bank, and, in addition to all this, 80 chains of the banks of the lower end of the feeder were raised one foot higher to guard more effectually against Several large breaches were made in the feeder line high floods. by the freshet of December which were greatly enlarged by subsequent floods, swelling the cost of repairs on the dam and feeder to \$5,450.21, to which add the cost of repairs of damages by floods, on other portions of the line, and we have the sum of \$9,567.55.

It was the expectation after the flood of December subsided, to proceed immediately to repairing the breaches in the Sugar Creek feeder, and at all other points where injury had been done-to resume the boating of stone and laying of masonry on the Sugar Creek aqueduct, and continue these operations as long as it was possible to do But the severely cold weather in January and February, closed up the streams, and froze the ground to such depth that it was almost impossible to make any progress with the work. From these retarding causes, entirely beyond our control, it was impossible to get the water into the feeder and resume the boating of stone until about the 1st of April; and, in consequence of the frequent high water in Sugar Creek, there was but little done up to this period on the masonry of the Sugar Creek aqueduct. This work, contrary to our expectation, was not completed until late in the fall. The causes in part have already been enumerated. To these may be added the dangerous illness of Mr. Stewart, the sickness of Mr. Oakey, the Superintendent, and the death of one of our most valuable men on the work, Mr. Patrick Hanan.

About the 9th of April the water was passed down from Sugar Creek to Armiesburgh. As this portion of the canal had been filled with water last fall, without any breach occurring, it was supposed there would be no serious difficulty this Spring; but in this we were greatly mistaken, and were first notified of our error by the large slide which occurred on the night of the 11th of April, destroying Messrs. Wright & Wade's porkhouse, and carrying a large body of earth, with trees, far out into the river. This was followed by three other slides, one of which made a large breach into the canal.

To an ordinary observer it would appear that this portion of the

canal was entirely safe, being a thorough cut along the brow of the river bank, in heavy gravel, and from which a large surplus had been thrown out, making the towpath very much above the ordinary size. The stratum of gravel through which the prism of the canal was cut, is from 15 to 18 feet deep, but this is underlaid with fine sand, which becomes quick as soon as the water percolates through the gravel down to it, and when so saturated is pressed out into the river by the heavy superincumbent mass.

It was now apparent that this portion of the canal would not bear filling with water until it was lined and puddled, so as to prevent the water from getting down to the fine sand below. We immediately commenced repairing the breaches, and lining and puddling the bed and sides of the canal; but laborers were scarce, and it was difficult to get a sufficient number to work, so that over two weeks were consumed, and the filling of the canal with water still more

delayed.

After this work was done and the water passed on, a breach suddenly occurred in the heavy embankment above Montezuma, requiring the water to be again drawn off, which caused a further delay of one more week, notwithstanding the men worked a part of the time at night.

From all these causes of delay, beyond our control, the water was

not passed over Raccoon Creek, until the 26th of May.

From Raccoon Creek down to the Clinton road, a distance of seven miles, the canal was soon filled, and for six weeks, except a short time when a breach occurred at a small culvert on section 129, there was enough water passing the Clinton road to feed at least fifty miles of ordinary canal, but still so great was the absorption of water, by the loose gravel bluffs along which the canal is made, that the water did not during this time reach Terre Haute, a distance of only 12½ miles below this road.

But the filling of the canal was again interrupted on the 3d of August, by the occurrence of a breach in the heavy embankment two miles above Montezuma. This was a large breach, measuring 6,798 cubic yards, but by the personal attention and good management of the Superintendent, Mr. Johnston, it was repaired in twelve

days, and cost but a fraction over 10 cents per cubic yard.

As soon as the breach last referred to was repaired, the water was again passed down, and great efforts were made to get the canal filled to Terre Haute, but the feeder, by this time, being reduced by the low stages of water in the streams, the entire discharge from Sugar Creek was not more than sufficient to supply the loss by leakage and evaporation down to Fort Harrison, three miles above town. Still it was found that the canal was gradually tightening up, and with the aid of some unusually favorable rises in Sugar Creek, the water was got to Terre Haute about the 20th of October, and two boats arrived on the 25th, since which time the water has generally been kept up, so that light loaded boats could come to town, except during the time a breach was repairing a short distance below Lost

Creek, which occurred on the 7th of November. On the 22d of October a large slide occurred in the bluff section in the upper edge of town, requiring 1,880 cubic yards of embankment to repair it, but a dam was immediately made just above the break, and the water let down so as to keep up the navigation. And on the 14th of November, another large slide occurred just above Mr. Earlys's porkhouse, carrying out into the river 8,550 cubic yards. The former of these breaches was filled up some weeks since, and the latter will soon be completed, but I apprehend several more breaks will occur in this portion of the canal before it will hold sufficient water for navigation. This part of the canal is like that at Montezuma, except that the cut is through sand principally, and the same means will

have to be adopted to render it secure.

The work having been delayed by causes already adverted to, the water could not be passed down from Coal creek until the 15th of June, but the facility with which this portion of the Canal was filled with water, and the apparent solidity of the banks at first, induced the belief that we should have but little difficulty between Coal and Sugar creeks. In this expectation we were at length disappointed, as upon the first mile above Sugar Creek, breach after breach has occurred in such rapid succession that a very considerable portion of this bank has been entirely re-built. This portion of the canal was nearly completed before the Trustees took charge of the work, and the embankments being well settled might have been expected to stand well, but they appear, from some cause or other, not to have been well made; and in this connexion I may remark that nearly every breach on the line has been in the old banks - but in two or three instances have our new banks given way, and never after having been rebuilt.

It will appear that the breaks in the Canal have been very numerous, but when it is remembered that so great a portion of the line from Coal Creek to Terre Haute is in high embankment, made of loose material, on steep side lying grounds, it may not be regarded as so remarkable. Indeed, a large portion of the whole line has stood better than could have been expected. The embankments having become saturated with water, and pretty well settled, I apprehend but few more breaches of a serious character; and it is believed, with care and strict attention, the navigation may be kept up during the next summer, so that boats may arrrive at Terre Haute without further interruption than may be expected on any

canal.

It was stated in my report last winter, that navigation on the line from Coal Creek to Terre Haute might be expected in the spring, but the Trustees will remember, that, on my part, this was rather hoped than looked for. But I did not then anticipate the occurrence of the series of disastrous floods commencing in December, and continuing during the winter, which, being followed by severely cold freezing weather, rendered it impossible for us to advance with the work, and prevented the filling of the Canal during the spring

rises with muddy water, which has always been regarded as essential in tightening up the loose gravel embankments forming a large portion of the line. Could I have anticipated these unexpected and extraordinary difficulties, I should not have indulged even the hope

of navigation during the past season.

The President of the Board of Trustees will recollect, that in a letter to him dated 30th January, 1846, I suggested the importance of an early letting, in order that the foundations of the dams and aqueducts might be got in and secured the first season; for in case of failure to do this, those structures could not be finished the next season, and the consequence would be, that one entire year would be lost. The first letting could not be held until the 5th of August, 1847, and laborers being very scarce, it was late in the fall before active operations were fairly commenced; and, although efforts were made, the contractors did not succeed in getting in any of the foundations the first season, and the result, notwithstanding extraordinary exertions were made to recover the lost time, has met my original expectation—one entire year has been lost from causes entirely beyond our control.

The work on the Eel river division, extending down to Point Commerce, and including the Eel river feeder dam, has generally been prosecuted with energy, and the failure to complete the wole work by the 1st of November last, agreeably to the terms of the contracts, must be mainly attributed to the unusual wetness of the past season and the severity of the previous winter, together with the bad character of the work, and the failure of some of the original contractors. It was found to be necessary to re-let a number of the sections at advanced prices, and to resort to every possible means to urge the contractors forward. I have now the satisfaction to say, that but a small amount of work remains to be done and to promise with confidence, that, if we should have an ordinarily favorably winter, the line to Point Commerce will be ready for the water by the first of February, and navigation may be opened early in the spring.

It will be observed that it is not now expected to have this division completed sooner than two months after the time stipulated, but this has resulted from a series of natural and unavoidable difficulties that no human energy could overcome. This division of work, 41 93-100 miles in length, is estimated now at contract prices, taking into consideration all extra charges and allowances, at \$269,-880 16. The same portion of line was estimated before it was put

under contract at \$273,631 11.

The Trustees are aware that the Eel river feeder dam was not completed last fall agreeably to the terms of the contract. The great flood of December tried the work in its unfinished condition most severely, but the subsequent floods of February and March did more damage. During the flood of February, it was with geat difficulty that the water could be kept from washing around the eastern abutment. Several courses of timber on the western side

of the dam were torn off, and the embankment from the guard lock down for about ten chains was entirely washed away, increasing the width of the river nearly 200 feet at this point, and rendering it difficult and expensive to re-construct this portion of the feeder. The contractor, Cornelius Ferree, continued to prosecute the work to its final completion, and although he did not progress with it during the first season as rapidly as I thought he should have done, it is due to him to say that he labored under many difficulties, and that every part of the work has been faithfully executed.

In repairing this dam, after the damages of last winter, the plan was so modified, on the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, as to provide a substantial platform or apron, rising about seven feet above the foundation, by which the force of the water on the bed of the stream is broken, and such direction given to it as to prevent re-action. This additional work cost \$1,775 27; but it is believed to be a good improvement, and with the extension and other repairs gives great

permanency to this important structure.

The Splunge Creek reservoir, a work next in importance to the feeder dam, is very nearly completed, and the faithful manner in which the work has been done reflects great credit on the contractor, Major Bourne. This reservoir will cover 3,873 acres of land when filled with water, and being so situated as to be filled several times during the year through the Eel river feeder, will furnish an abun-

dant supply of water for the line south to White river.

The original plan of this Canal, when constructing under the State authorities, was to build another feeder dam at Rawley's mill, a point only some seven miles below the dam from which the summit level is supplied. Upon the suggestion of the undersigned, this was abandoned and a reservoir substituted, as it was very obvious that the supply of water from the second dam would be entirely inadequate, if, indeed, any water could be obtained by this means, besides being much more expensive and every way more difficult to keep up than the reservoir. Between the present dam and that proposed at Rawley's mill, there is not a single stream affording water during the dry season. A dam at this point, together with the guard banks, would have cost not less than \$50,000, whilst the reservoir, including two lift locks, the waste weir for admitting the water into the river, and the culverts for draining it out, together with 13 miles of Canal along side, only cost \$30,413 00, including the clearing of a portion of the reservoir.

At their last meeting, the Board of Trustees having before them the petition of sundry persons residing in the neighborhood of the Splunge Creek reservoir, setting forth their apprehensions that said reservoir would greatly impair the health of the surrounding country, and praying that the timber be removed from it before it was filled with water, the Resident Trustee and Engineer were directed to examine into the case; and, as prompt action was required, to

do whatever seemed right in the premises.

Feeling the importance of doing every thing that might appear

to be necessary and proper for the preservation of the health of the country, as the Trustees are alike interested with the people in its growth and prosperity, it was deemed proper to get the opinion of a scientific and practical physician; and Doctor Ezra Read was requested to accompany the undersigned on a visit to the premises, and make a thorough examination, with a view to determining what should be done by the Trustees, in order to prevent injury to the health of the country by the construction of this reservoir. After getting the facts from personal observation, the Doctor drew up an elaborate and interesting report, which has been placed on the records of the Trustees' office, and gave the following opinion:

"In view, then, of all the circumstances here recited, and from all the evidence I can procure, together with my own observations, I am fully persuaded that it will be entirely unnecessary, from sanatory motives, to remove the timber from the Splunge Creek Reservoir, excepting from that portion of it on the margin, which will be

alternately covered and uncovered with water.

"Whatever evils to the health of the adjacent country may arise from the construction of this reservoir, may be found on its exposed margins, where vegetation will alternately flourish and decay."

Being strengthened by our own convictions in regard to the effect of the standing timber in the Splunge Creek Reservoir, by the opinion of Doctor Read, which is sustained by numerous illustrations and reference to facts and circumstances bearing upon the case, we proceeded to clear only that portion of the reservoir "which will be alternately covered and uncovered with water," amounting to about thirty acres. The work was let out as soon as suitable men could be got to undertake it, and will be completed before it will be necessary to fill the reservoir with water.

The character of the work on the Newbury division being good, the contractors have generally progressed rapidly with their jobs. Twelve sections have been completed and received, at an actual cost of \$42,588 65, the estimate before the work was let out being

on these sections \$47,501.

The dam at Newbury is in a good condition, although there has not been quite as much accomplished this year as it was thought might be. The western abutment, and river lock on the east side, have been put in and will soon be raised to their full height. About thirty feet on the east, and one hundred feet on the west side, of the foundation of brush and trees have been put in and secured. The timber has very nearly all been got out and delivered, and a large portion of it worked ready to be put in. During the winter, as the weather permits, the guard lock will be put up and every thing prepared for raising the dam as soon as the water is low enough to allow the remainder of the foundation to be put in the river. The estimates on this division amounted to \$96,349 28 on the 26th of November, leaving work to be done to the amount of \$68,760 90, according to the estimate of final cost.

On the Maysville division, which was placed under contract the

2D23

27th June last, the work has not progressed very rapidly. Before the letting was over, the cholera broke out in Washington and in the surrounding country, causing a total suspension of business for several weeks. The actual prevalence of cholera in this section of country was not probably more than two or three weeks, but so great was the panic that it was impossible to get engineers to take charge of the work, and the line was alike deserted of contractors and laborers, so that notwithstanding the work was put under contract the 27th of June, with the requirement that the contractors should commence immediately, it was impossible for any of the earth work to be commenced before the 27th of August, just two months after the letting.

Since the 1st of September the work has generally progressed very well, but still there are several sections not ver commenced in consequence of the wetness of the season, and the difficulty of getting drainage. On a portion of this line it is necessary to drain down the Canal five miles, and, before this can be done, the intervening sections must be completed or nearly so; hence the delay

of commencing the sections referred to.

This division is 23 13-100 miles long, and is estimated to cost. \$168,787 20, being, per mile, \$7,297 32, and is now under contract for the sum of \$160,005 49, being 5 1-5 per cent. below the engineer's estimate. The work done on the 26th of November was estimated at \$21,950 60; upon which \$19,979 60 have been paid, showing retained per cent. to the amount of \$1,971 00, and leaving

work yet to be done to the value of \$138,054 89.

Between the 1st and 10th of October last, a locating party was organized to locate the line from Maysville to Petersburgh, and prepare it for letting. From Maysville to Veal's Creek a safe and cheap line was obtained. In the vicinity of Veal's Creek several lines were examined, and at length one found crossing the low valley of the creek, at a favorable point, making a saving of \$7,000 over any former line in a distance of 90 chains. Five miles below Maysville we encounter the coal bank bluff, where about 9 chains of the towpath is washed by the river, and will require stone protection on its outer slope. One mile below this bluff we pass a point where the bottom is very narrow between the hill and river, making it necessary to protect the outer slope of the towpath with brush.

Eight miles below Maysville the heavy embankment across White River bottom commences. This embankment is two miles long, and requires 200,000 cubic yards to complete it. Originally its heighth averaged about 20 feet, and the content was 519,000 cubic yards, 319,000 cubic yards of embankment having been made under the State authorities.

The White River aqueduct is a work of great importance, and was estimated to cost on the original plan \$91,104 00. That plan contemplated seven spans of 48 feet each, requiring six piers and

two heavy abutments, in all containing 8,196 cubic yards of cut

stone masonry.

This plan has been greatly modified. It is now contemplated to build four piers and two small abutments, resting on wooden cribs in the ends of the embankments, making five spans of 85 feet each in the clear, and containing 2,128 cubic yards of cut stone masonry. The new plan provides a permanent covered trunk, in the place of the ordinary open trunk. It will give greater water way and much better passage for drift wood; and in every respect is believed to be preferable to the old one, whilst the cost is reduced \$40,450.— The wooden cribs upon which the abutment masonry rests, will be commenced below the natural surface, rising to six feet below bottom of canal. They will be filled with stone, and the whole being covered up in embankment, protected with a strong slope wall, will be entirely permanent, and with suitable planking, sheet piling, and puddling, will be entirely secure. Two of the piers will certainly be founded on the solid rock, and the third may be, if it is practicable to get down to it under some ten feet of sand and water; but if upon further examination it is found this cannot be done, piles will be driven down to the rock, and cut off, so as to receive two courses of timber below low water, on which the masonry will rest. The fourth pier will rest on piles, with a suitable platform of timber, and both these piers will be securely protected with stone.

From the crossing of White River down, the line is traced along

From the crossing of White River down, the line is traced along the slope of the high and precipitous bluffs bounding the river valley, generally requiring a very high and expensive towpath. One and a half miles below the aqueduct, Lick Creek is crossed—a stream requiring a culvert of 14 feet chord. The surface of this stream is 30½ feet below bottom of canal, and the full embankment, though short, is very high, containing some 60,000 cubic yards.—Two and a fourth miles below the aqueduct, we encounter Cummins's bluff, where, for the distance of nine chains, the towpath of the canal will be made in the river. This bluff is principally composed of rock, and the centre line is so adjusted as to give ample

rock excavation for protecting the outer slope of the bank.

We next encounter the Petersburgh bluff, which is entirely composed of sand-stone rock. The prism of the canal will be cut in the rock, and the towpath made principally of the material excavated, allowing only for sufficient earth to line the bottom and side to prevent leakage. Thirty-nine thousand yards of rock excavation, and 16,984 cubic yards earth lining, are estimated on this section. From this bluff around to Petersburg, the line is generally of a heavy character, although we encounter no more rock excavation. The distance from the White River aqueduct to the terminus of the letting is 63 miles; and upon this length of line there is estimated in round numbers, 96,700 cubic yards earth excavation; 398,400 cubic yards single embankment; 130,800 cubic yards full embankment, and 48,600 cubic yards solid rock excavation; which shows it to be of a very unusually heavy character.

Before deciding upon the route in the neighborhood of Petersburg, two lines were run—the one pursuing the river valley, and passing the heavy rock bluff last described, and thence turning up Pride's Creek to Petersburg—the other leaving the river bottom, about one mile above Petersburg, and cutting across the high ground, and falling into the valley of a small branch running down by the town, and uniting with the first line near the terminus of the present letting. The last described line was found to be one mile shorter than the first, and the probable estimated cost, about the same as the crooked line. The deepest cut on the straight line would be 321 feet, and from soundings made in this cut, there was great reason to apprehend quick sand, which rendered it extremely uncertain what the cost would prove to be, if indeed it might not be nearly impossible to accomplish the work at all. Taking this view of the case, we were compelled to adopt the circuitous route. From Petersburg to the Patoka Summit, lines were run on both sides of Pride's Creek, and that on the south side adopted, as the best in every point of view. 'The adopted line is four miles and one and a third chains long, and is estimated to cost \$81,079 50.

The Petersburg division, extending from Maysville to the south end of Patoka Summit, is 20 miles and 60 chains long. It is estimated to cost \$408,650—being \$19,646 63 per mile. The distance from Maysville to Petersburgh is 16 miles and 8 chains, and is estimated to cost \$289,249—being per mile \$17,965 77; and was placed under contract the 14th of November, for the sum of \$278,813—be-

ing three and a half per cent. below the estimate.

Only about one third of the Patoka deep cut is under contract, and from this point to Petersburg the line has not been let out.—
The estimates on the work under contract on this division, made the

26th of November, amounted to \$31,643.

It will be seen from the statements already given, that there are 98,91-100 miles of canal in process of construction. On this line there has been employed during the last two months an average effective force equal to 2,130 men, including carts and horses and other teams. At the time of making my report last year, 95\frac{3}{4} miles embraced the extent of our operations—the Coal Creek division then being in nearly the same state of forwardness as the Eel river division is at this time, and the entire effective force was reported to be equal to 1,780 men.

The letting on the Eel river division occurring on the 24th of May, 1848, drew off a considerable portion of the force from the Coal Creek division, and, amongst other causes, retarded the completion of that work. The same difficulty was experienced after the letting of the Newbury division, on the 15th of November—men were withdrawn from the Eel river division; and this difficulty was still more increased by the subsequent letting of the 27th of June.

In 1845-6, the wages of laborers on public works in Indiana was about \$12 per month. In 1846 they were about \$13 per month.—

In 1847-8 they were from \$15 to \$16 per month, and during last Fall, \$20 per month has generally been paid above Point Commerce, and on considerable portions of the line below.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. J. BALL,

Resident Engineer.

GENERAL ABSTRACT, NO. 1.

Description.	Length of Division.	Length of Engineer's estimated Estimated cost at Estimated value Estimated value Division.	Estimated cost at contract prices.	Estimated value Estimated value of work done.	Estimated value of work to be don
Coal Creek Division, -	Miles 36.76	\$348,665 05	348,330 15	348,330 15	
Eel River Division,	41.93	273,631 11 167 875 00	269,880 16	249,880 16	20,000 00
Maysville Division,	23.13	168,787 20	160,005 49	21,950 60	138,054 89
Petersburg Division,	16.78	327,570 52	317,134 19	31,643 00	285,491 19
Add the portion of the Peters-	135.67	1,286,528 88	1,260,459 99	748,153 19	512,306 80
burgh Division not under contract,	4.02	81,079 00			
	139.69	\$1,367,607 88			

REMARKS.

On the Coal Creek Division, \$23,344 01 have been expended beyond the original contracts, in repairing damages by floods, breaches in the canal and for road bridges, extra works, &c.

On the Petersburg Division the abstract refers to that portion under contract. The part not under contract -4 2-100 miles is estimated at \$81,079 00.

NO. 2.

Table showing the amount paid for damages, and extra work on the Coal Creek Division.

EXTRA WORK.

Paid for bridge in section No. 141,	\$440 00
Paid for lining Walker's bluff,	182 33
Paid for extra clearing on section No. 144,	45 00
Paid for lining tow-path on section No. 161,	88 80
Paid for 2,553 square yards brush protection on sec. 161,	638 25
Paid for 3,721 yards bridge embankment on sec. 161, -	446 52
Paid for road bridge on 161, with extra work on same,	256 00
Paid for 137 cubic yards puddle ditch on section 161,	16 44
Paid for brush protection on section No. 162,	562 90
Paid for culvert on section No. 162,	532 26
Paid for castings for culvert on 162, &c.,	74 00
Paid for extra clearing on section No. 104,	60 00
Paid for clearing at Sugar creek, by Coffin,	97 65
Paid for clearing at Coal creek, by Richmond,	166 94
Paid for clearing at Coal creek, by L. Knight,	529 16
Paid for clearing at Coal creek, by J. Derby,	517 12
Paid for clearing on section 105 and 106, by Manwaring,	164 54
Paid E. R. & A. Knight for gravelling guard bank No. 2,	939 60
Paid E. R. & A. Knight for making road at Coal creek,	150 00
Paid Samuel Parker for delivering stone,	342 00
Paid for National road extension,	838 95
Total,	7,087 89

DAMAGES.

Paid for damages on Sugar creek feeder, per	
order Board,	\$3,212 06
Paid for repairs of additional damages on	
same,	2,238 15
Paid for damages on guard bank No. 2,	1,025 52
Paid for damages on sections No. 138 and 146,	309 66
Paid for damages on section No. 108,	332 16
Paid for damages on Coal Creek,	2,450 00
-	

Total, - - - - - - 9,567 55

Total amount paid for extras and damages, - - \$16,655 44

NO. 3.

ABSTRACT of Expenditures for	Repairs on the Coal Creek Di-
vision of the Wabash and Erie	Canal, from the 20th December,
1848, to 17th November, 1849, by	James Johnston.

Paid for planking Mill Creek aqueduct, - 45 00 Paid for plank for lining Raccoon and Otter creek aqueducts, 16 63 Paid for hauling brush protection for Sugar creek feeder, 80 00 Paid for stone for extra protection about Sugar creek aqueduct, 146 00 Paid for timber and spikes for Sugar creek dam, 26 50 Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 129 25 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 129 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01 Total,	Repairing breaches on section No. 113, Repairing breaches on section No. 106, Repairing slips and lining banks at sundry places on the whole line, Repairing slips and puddling at Mill creek aqueduct, Repairing culvert on section No. 129, Repairing and removing bars from section No. 94,		37 76	
Paid for planking Mill Creek aqueduct, - Paid for plank for lining Raccoon and Otter creek aqueducts, 16 63 Paid for hauling brush protection for Sugar creek feeder, 80 00 Paid for stone for extra protection about Sugar creek aqueduct, 146 00 Paid for timber and spikes for Sugar creek dam, 26 50 Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 129 25 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 25 619 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01	110. 01,	00		1 934 68
Paid for plank for lining Raccoon and Otter creek aqueducts, 16 63 Paid for hauling brush protection for Sugar creek feeder, 80 00 Paid for stone for extra protection about Sugar creek aqueduct, 146 00 Paid for timber and spikes for Sugar creek dam, 26 50 Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 22 50 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 25 619 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01	Paid for planking Mill Creek aquedust	15	00	x,20 x 00
creek aqueducts,		20	00	
Paid for hauling brush protection for Sugar creek feeder, 80 00 Paid for stone for extra protection about Sugar creek aqueduct, 146 00 Paid for timber and spikes for Sugar creek dam, 26 50 Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 129 25 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 25 619 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01		16	63	
Creek feeder,		10	00	
Paid for stone for extra protection about Sugar creek aqueduct, 146 00 Paid for timber and spikes for Sugar creek dam, 26 50 Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 129 25 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 619 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01		80	00	
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Paid for plank for waste wier, 49 00 Paid for hauling logs and drift wood out of canal, 129 25 Paid for putting up pumps at Coal creek, - 22 50 Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, - 619 25 Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 1,939 01		26	50	
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Paid for expenses of repair boats, including pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 467 07 1,939 01	Paid for repair boats and fitting up same, -	619	25	
pay of all hands employed, 852 69 Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 467 07 1,939 01	Paid for expenses of repair boats, including			
Paid for incidental expenses, including lock tending, 467 07 - 1,939 01		852	69	
tending, 467 07 1,939 01				
	tending,	467	07	
Total, \$6,688 57		-		1,939 01
Total, \$6,688 57				
	Total,	-	-	\$6,688 57

[COPY.]

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Indianapolis, May 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: To your communication of this date, requesting that I should furnish you with a statement of the amount of the Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip which appears at this time to be outstanding for lands east, and also for lands west of Tippecanoe, according to the investigation authorised by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved January 16, 1849, I reply as follows:

Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip East of Tippecanoe.

The whole amount issued from the State Treasury, being num	perea
from 1 to 61,262, was \$306,3	00 01
There appears to have been issued by Messrs. Wil-	
liams & Fisher the amount of 89,9	9 05
Whole amount issued, \$396,2	19 05
There was redeemed and cancelled at the Treasury,	
prior to any payments made by the Trustees of the	
W. and E. Canal, the sum of - \$304,157 77	
There was paid by the Trustees Jan.	
22, 1848, the sum of - 42,907 06	
There was also paid by Trustees Jan.	
8, 1848, 23,983 01	13° 04
371,0	17 84
D 1	×1 01
Balance, \$25,1	11 21
By the recent investigation there appears to have been	
returned by J. L. Williams to the Fund Commission-	24 10
ers, and redeemed, the further sum of 11,8	24 10
T	47 11
Leaving outstanding, \frac{\$13.3}{}	*/ 11

It may be proper here to state that Mr. S. Fisher, late Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal, who was present, aiding in the examination, positively asserts that of an issue made and charged to him of \$51,340, and numbered from 1 to 10,268, he signed and circulated only \$48,400, and returned the residue, amounting to \$2,940, to Mr. Geo. H. Dunn, then Treasurer of State; and it appears quite probable that Mr. Dunn has not received a credit for that amount, and if not, that the above balance of \$13,347 11 is subject to a further deduction of \$2,940. It is safer, however, to await further developments before this be assumed as positively true.

Wabash and Erie Canal Scrip West of Tippecanoe.

Whole amount issued, - - \$819,980 00

Amount cancelled, - - \$775,345 00

Amount in Treasury for cancellation, 11,600 00

Amount outstanding, - - \$33,035 00

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. MAGUIRE,
Auditor of State.

Tho. H. Blake, Esq., Trustee W. and E. Canal.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements by the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of December, 1848, to the 1st day of December, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

From what Sources.

Balance on hand 1st December, 1848,	\$268,872 29
Tolls and Water Rents, \$139,665 28	
Lands East and West of	
Tippecanoe, - 29,537 18	
Lands in Vincennes Dist., 46,581 45	
Bondholders' subscription, 405,150 00	
Interest on Deposites in	
N. York, and Exchange, 13,327 50	
	634,261 41
	\$903,133 70
There has also been received for lands	East of Tip-
pecanoe, in scrip, of principal, -	\$10,399 88
For lands West of Tippecanoe, in scrip,	17,110 00
	e
	, 1

DISBURSEMENTS.

On What Account.

General expenses, including salaries of Trustees Clerks, traveling and office expenses, printing,	ad-
vertising, &c., \$16,604	80
Ordinary repairs of canal	
north of Coal creek, \$34,702 12	
Extraordinary repairs of	
canal north of Coal cr'k, 19,693 42	
Expense of building and	
repairing bridges, - 1,848 48	
Repairs of Steam-Boat	
Lock, 1,299 99	
Expense of Superintend-	
ence, - 5,870 68	
63,414	69
Construction of canal north	
of Coal creek, - \$1,341 01	
Construction of canal from	
Coal cr'k to Terre Haute, 88,390 74	

Construction of canal from	
Terre Haute to Point	
Commerce, - 154,191 00	
Construction of canal from	
Pt. Commerce to New-	
berry, 88,957 36	
Construction of canal from	
Newberry to Maysville, 19,346 00	
Construction of canal south	
of Maysville, - 29,873 23	
Expense of Engineers,	
Surveys, and Locating, 14,330 98	
396,430 32	
Salaries and office expenses of Col-	
lectors, 6,243 88	
Expense of Land Office east and west	
of Tippecanoe, including expense of	
selecting lands under act of Congress	
of May 8th, 1848, 3,118 58	
Expense of Land Office in Vincennes	
District, 897 81	
Amount paid for damages, 1,975 00	
Amount of interest paid subscribers to	
advance of \$800,000, 29,130 93	
	\$517,816.01
D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Balance on hand 1st December, 1849, -	\$385,317 69

Of this balance there is on deposite in the city of New York, - - \$324,318 70

STATEMENT of the Amount of Tolls and Water-rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of November, 1847, to the 30th day of October, 1848, both inclusive.

Total.	12,151 65 60,942 73 18,502 74 9,151 79 45,099 99	\$146,148 90
October.	4,106 94 10,556 06 3,652 52 2,083 62 10,204 77	\$30,603 91
September.	2,368 40 13,506 99 3,673 26 2,316 58 8,242 16	\$30,107 39
August.	1,3°0 29 7,770 90 2,311 50 640 76 5,284 28	
July.	1.092 31 5,884 52 1,334 37 255 73 3,829 35	\$12,396 28
June.	1.548 25 4,284 81 1,549 83 789 85 4,184 92	\$12,357 66
May.	1,224 06 6,866 39 2,197 26 973 37 4,746 26	\$16,007 34
April, 1848.	185 66 9,307 27 2,693 63 1,315 24 4,070 22	\$17.572 02 \$16,07 34 \$12,357 66 \$12,396 28 \$17,337 73
Nov. and Dec. April, 1848.	295 74 2,765 79 1,390 37 776 64 4,538 03	\$9,766 ST
	Covington, Lafayette, Logansport, La Gro, Fort Wayne,	

STATEMENT of Amount of Tolls and Water-rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the 1st day of November, 1848, to the 30th day of October, 1849, both inclusive.

Total.	14.535 23 53.295 29 13,469 18 9,270 62 44,088 71	\$134,659 03
October.	2,394 35 4,414 56 1,151 34 1,776 75 9,346 98	\$19,083 98
September.	3,046 10 6,086 52 1,592 46 1,063 95 6,695 54	\$18,484 57
August.	1,048 37 3,284 52 832 57 425 39 3,186 70	\$8,777.55
July.	1,598 00 3,901 09 1,161 C7 497 44 2,953 43	\$10,111 03
June.	3,293 16 11,654 34 2,410 44 1,115 09 6,418 24	\$24,169 26 \$24,891 27
May.	2,301 83 12,760 72 2,163 14 1,535 89 5,407 68	\$24,169 26
April, 1849.	7,678 98 3,423 77 1,735 00 3,506 57	\$16,344 32
Nov. and Dec. April, 1849.	853 48 3,514 56 734 39 1,121 11 6,573 57	\$12,797 05
OFFICES.	Covington, Lafayette, Logansport, La Gro, Fort Wayne,	

(Aggregate tolls for November, 1849, \$15,343 47.)

STATEMENT of the quantity of lands sold at the Land Office at Washington, of the lands in the Vincennes Land District, from the 1st day of December, 1848, to the 30th day of November, 1849, both inclusive, with the amount of purchase money therefor.

, Монтиз.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Am't. of purchase money.
December, 1848, January, 1849, February, 1849, March, 1849, April, 1849, June, 1849, July, 1849, August, 1849, September, 1849, October, 1849,	547 08	928 55 1,211 09 1,934 30 1,775 87 1,777 26 1,596 66 1,287 50 597 59 1,443 63 779 94 2,484 99	40 00 160 00 360 00 239 60 250 68 133 81 163 55 160 00 200 00 71 68	1,168 55 1,547 09 2,414 30 2,2,3 70 2,307 94 2,000 24 1,897 85 677 59 1,843 63 1,422 70 3,103 75	\$2,407 10 3,812 18 4,618 60 4,322 31 4,508 78 3,995 88 3,992 76 1,907 27 3,638 31 2,918 78 6,427 28
November, 1849,		1,334 93	1,981 19	2,016 80	\$46,581 45

STATEMENT showing the Amount received at the Logansport Land Office, on account of Lands East of Tippecanoe, from the 1st day of December, 1848, to the 30th day of November, 1849, both inclusive.

Months.	Sales of Lands	Partial Payment.	Final Payments.	Interest.	Penalty	Adverti- sing.	Total.
December, 1848, January, 1849, February, 1849, March, 1849, April 1849, June, 1849, July, 1849, August, 1849, September, 1849, October, 1849, November, 1849,	70 0)	176 80 173 50 145 00 790 84 74 00 90 00 748 11 1,266 35 320 11	778 67 993 55 995 06 506 12 850 35 2,449 67 2,288 10 518 17 140 86 7,955 71 3,133 28 1,184 85	539 88 486 94 273 17 112 33 122 03 347 74 654 89 101 17 398 76 3,430 24 3,865 9.) 1,619 87	22 53 21 63 12 68 31 12 78 13 92 2 52 15 68 80 72 110 89 39 07	5 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 36 00 46 00 9 00 98 00	\$1,702 52 1,611 38 1,533 1,535 56 1,145 88 2,956 69 695 86 715 30 12,250 78 8,422 42 3,172 90

Note.—Of which total amount there was received in Scrip, the sum of \$10,399 88.

STATEMENT showing the amount received at the Logansport Land Office, on account of Lands West of Trippe-cance, from the 1st day of December, 1848, to the 30th day of November, 1849, both inclusive.

Total.	\$507.53	4,960 90	1,494 43	1.583 36	2.179 99	\$3,550 42	\$24,963 52
Penalty. Advertising.		88	1 00		13 00	4 (0	\$45 00
Penalty.	4 36		12 37				\$185 93
Interest.	183 22		315 11 351 73				\$5,041 40
Final Payments.		697 81 885 06	447 86 988 70	145 38	230 72	739 68	\$4,805 45
Partial Payments.	40 00	18 2 31 245 80	12 46 50 00	24 90	276 08	397 (6	\$1,299 21
Sales of Land.	280 00	3,270 44 1,690 05	705 62	1,126 35	885 (9 1,358 66	1,977 78	\$13,586 53
Months.	December, 1848, " January, 1849, " February, 1849, "	March, 1849,	May, 1849, June, 1849,	July, 1849,	September, 1849,	November, 1849,	

Nore.-Of which total amount, there was received, in Scrip, the sum of \$17,110.

. Office closed on account of the re-appraisal.

STATEMENT of all articles cleared from Fort Wayne, on the Wabash and Eric Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the year 1848 and 1849.

Articles.	1849,	1843.	Tona 1840	Tons1848.
Articles.	1043.	1040.	1005-1049.	101151046.
BARRELS.	OF OME	20 120	0.000	9.050
Flour,Whisky,	25,275 2,816	28,132 2,176	2,777 493	3,052
Salt.	53,080	61,743	7,962	9,261
Figh	2,232	1,266	335	190
Oil	332	286	50	43
Lime	149	93	27	14
Pork,	3,709	3,633	649	634
Bushels.	140 805	100 400	4014	0.00
Wheat,	143,795	109,488	4,314	3,285
Oats,	25,831 178	32,349 2,823	723	906 47
Rye,	15	50	3	1
Barley,	393	581	12	14
Seeds	1590	1,195	50	36
Roons	194		6	- 5
Mineral Coal,	6,740	5,023	270	.01
Pounds.	180 100	**** 101	100	
Lard,	176,198	175,484	88	88
Bacon,	209,682	157,235	105	79
Merchandise,	7,135,835 2,123,276	7,541,818 1,206,306	3,568 1,061	3,771 6t 3
Coffee,	1,145,000	1,481,006	573	740
Tohacco	413,117	553,470	206	271
Glass and Glass Ware.	361,522	242,314	186	121
White Lead	100,692	280,504	50	140
fron and Nails	2,210,946	2,102,427	1,105	1,051
Castings and Machinery,	1,705,244	1,075,430	858	538
Furniture	838,831	827,921	419	414
Carriages and Wagons,	100,935 129,194	110,040	50 64	55 37
Agricultural Implements,	476,013	73,054 543,075	238	272
Wood-ware	100,461	106,610	50	53
Bees-wax,	61,535	46,443	31	22
Green and Dried Pruit	439,834	531,321	220	266
Potter's Ware,	155,578	85,638	78	43
Rags	46,757		23	
Butter,	136,723	139,902	68	69
Cheese,	143,121	85,036	72	43
Hides, Sole Leather,	4,666 249,497	4,985 247,304	125	2 194
Saleratus,	38,848	79,603	123	48
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	577,405	401,417	289	200
Staves and Hoop-poles,	1,167,563	189,210	589	25
Miscellaneous,	1,491,214	1,287,976	745	644
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Cords of Wood,	2,935	1,969	7,337	4,923
Perches of Stone,	3,031	3,206	6,062	6,412
Feet of Lumber,	1,358,655	1,410,392	2,377	2,468
Thousands of Lath,	247 3,114	6,173	41 467	926
Kegs of Beer,	3,114	422	307	21
alogo of Boot,		1.03		~2
			44,837	42,510
Miles Boats run,	209,982	202,773		
Miles of Passengers,	519,336	564,856	l	1.0

STATEMENT of all articles cleared at Lagro, on the Wabash an Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1848 and 1849.

	1)	1	
Articles.	1849.	1848.	Tons-1849.	Tons-1843.
Dinners				
Barrels.	536	892		
Whisky,	416	287	58 73	97
Salt,	471	2.047	71	50 337
Fish,	4	78	'1	12
Oil,	3	7	*	1
Pork,	2,945	2,620	441	393
Buseels.	,			050
Wheat,	179,422	221,684	5,383	6,651
Corn,	97,212	49,836	2,722	1,395
Oats, ····	54	564	1	9
Rye,	95	511	3	14
Barley,	91	23	3	1
Seeds,	1,263	7,669	33	230
Beans,	1 000	110		3
Mifferal Coal,	1,900	800	76	32
Pounds.	454,662	919 604	227	150
Bacon,	653,470	318,604 295,388	326	159 148
Merchandise,	103,323	55,930	52 52	28
Sugar and Molases,	7,397	4,866	4	20
Coffee	825	16,025	2	- 8
Tobacco,	34,655	8,079	17	4
Glass and Glass-ware	2,663	4,687	i	2
White Lead	1,950	,	1	
Iron and Nails,	7,610	5,679	4	3
Castings and Machinery	8,167		4	
Furniture,	33,860	39,797	17	20
Agricultural Implements,	1,669	4,305	1	2
Marble,	150	47,126	7	24
Wood-ware,	2,702 19,733	13,599	1 10	7
Cheese,	2,680	2,519	10	í
Hides,	22,763	7,098	11	4
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	15,136	9,616	8	5
Staves and Hoop-poles	10,097	35,000	5	15
Cranberries.	3,017	2,734	1	1
Potatoes	,	24,000		12
Miscellaneous,	189,539	69,026	95	35
Pounds of live Hogs, ····		56,870	4	28
Peltries		33,377		19
Stone-ware,		16,149	1	8
Miscellaneous.				
Cords of Wood,	9		22	
Perches of Stone,	390,936	172 757	102 195	264
Thousands of Shingles,	390,936	173,757	195	304
Thousands of Lath,	8	34	1	14
a nouselles of Lath,	0		7	
			9,977	10,048
Miles Boats run,	16,855	15,168	-10.0	20,010
Miles of Passengers,		24,343		
2D24				

STATEMENT of all articles cleared ut Logansport, on the Wabash and Eric Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1848 and 1849.

Articles.	1849.	1848.	Tons-1849.	Tons-1848.
Barrels.				
Flour,	19,820	21,110	2,150	2,290
Whisky, Salt,	289	430	556	76
Fish.	2,426 300	3,830	364	575
Oil,	13	62	45	9
Lime	103	20	15	3
Pork,	8,705	6,650	1,306	997
Bushels.		-,	1	
Wheat,	100,248	188,078	3,007	5 142
Corn,	85,736	150,024	2,401	4,201
Oats,		344		6
Rye, Barley,		43 80		1 2
Seeds,	10,717	1,207	321	36
Beans,	3	17	321	30
Mineral Coal,	3,720		149	
Pounds.				
Lard,	403,490	424,269	202	212
Bacon,	211,274	359,601	105	180
Merchandise,	178,632	104,628	89	52
Sugar and Molasses,	6,462 2,087	15,290	3	8 7
Tobacco,	3,585	13,230 3,383	2	2
Glass and Glass-ware,	5,500	3,004	~	1
White Lead		12,302		6
Iron and Nails,	61,087	54,774	30	27
Castings and Machinery,	10,026	16,060	5	8
Furniture,	69,311	27,373	35	14
Agricultural Implements,	2,635	4,450	1	2
Mill stones,	2,280 21,420	150	1 11	
Wood-ware,	6,480	130	3	
Butler,	83,206	14,932	42	7
Cheese.	10,275		5	
Hides,	4,321	3,174	2	2
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	10,657	38,235	5	19
Staves and Hoop-poles,	1,000	185,278	1	93
Ginseng,	2,279		1 17	
Cranberries,	34,267 32,841		16	
Rags,	18,119		9	
Bees-wax, ·····	12,002		6	
Miscellaneous,	166,734	731,217	83	366
Miscellaneous.		,		
Cords of Wood,	299	425	748	1,062
Perches of stone,	67	2,074	134	4,148
Feet of Lumber,	960,227	869,355	1,680	1,521
Thousands of Shingles,	45		7	
			13,070	21,076
Miles Boats run,	29,367	33,822	10,0.0	22,510
Miles of Passengers,	38,907	42,712		

STATEMENT of all Articles cleared at Lafayette, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation in the years 1848 and 1849.

				,
Articles.	1849.	1848.	Tons-1849.	Tons-1848.
BARRELS.				
Flour.	11,437	27,590	1,241	2,994
Whisky	2,321	2,815	406	491
Salt,	3,972	6,318	596	948
Fish,	390	74	58 3	11
Oil, Lime,	2,153	3,012	323	377
Pork,	18,497	15,505	2,774	2,326
Beef,	1,074	10,000	161	
Bushels.	2,012			
Wheat,	114,419	375,470	3,432	11,264
Corn,	1,001,536	572,873	28,043	16,040
Oats, ····	5,503	44,449	91	733
Rye,	91 437	216 1,767	2 13	53
Barley, Seeds,	2,245	3,695	67	111
Beans,	213	0,000	6	
Mineral Coal,	8,616	2,050	345	82
POUNDS.				
Lard,	2,486,147	2,228,778	1,243	1,114
Bacon,	1,371,136	1,371,134	686 383	686
Merchandise	766,492	726,934 159,569	93	80
Sugar and Molasses,	185,640 150,836	65,381	75	33
Tobageo	48,412	16,454	24	8
Tobacco,	28,082	20,357	14	10
White Lead	16,227		8	23
Iron and Nails,	263,748	121,349	132	61
Castings and Machinery	86,575	47,581	43 88	83
Furniture,	175,828	165.328 13,012	12	6
Agricultural Implements,	25,042 63,443	36,417	31	18
Mill Stones and Marble, Wood Ware,		1,637	6	1
Butter,	11,997 13,110	6,419	7	3
Cheese.	18,334	43,969	9	22
Hides,	20,852	30,238	10	15
Hair,	122,342	75,145	61	38
Soap,	11,206 68,730		34	1
Grease	279,043		139	
Tan Bark,	210,010	16,188	100	8
Feathers.		9,157		5
Wool,		68,566		34
Pot and Pearl Ashes	13,171	24,507	7	12
Staves and Hoop-poles,	272,674	633,380	126 573	318 712
Miscellaneous,	1,145,442	1,424,507	313	112
Cords of Wood,	6,481	5,566	16,202	13,915
Perches of Stone	9,124	9,327	18.248	18,654
Perches of Stone, Feet of Lumber,	1,014,203	853,152	1,775	1,493
Cubic feet of Timber,	29,203	34,322	876	1,029
Cubic feet of Timber,	90	52	14 25	9 45
Thousands of Shingles,	167	300	25	220
Number of Posts and Rails,	-	11,015 410		21
Kegs of Beer,		110		
			78,521	74,479
Miles Boats run,	£62,297	158,644		
Miles of Passengers,	505,397	553,145		
• .				

STATEMENT of all articles cleared at Covington, on the Wabash and Eric Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1848 and 1849.

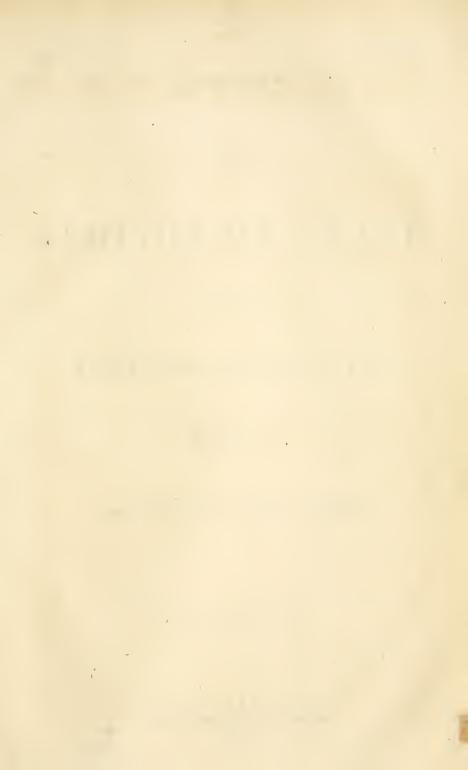
Articles	1849.	1848.	Tons-1849.	Tons-	-1848.
Barrels. Flour, Whisky, Salt, Fish, Oil, Lime, Pork,	774 122 1,426 56 6 1,292	1,132 279 1,940 8 1 725 269	84 21 214 8 1 198 15		123 49 291 1 108 40
BUSHELS. Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Seeds, Coal,	28.222 304 664 10,614 26 66 418 50,717	62,675 200,558 16,209 84 187 534 20,427	847 8,53) 175 1 2 12 2,028	and a case of a	1,880 5,615 267 2 5 16 817
POUNDS. Lard, Bacon, Wool, Merchandise, Sugar and Molases, Coffee, Tobacco,	206,785 740,989 35,906 141,621 24,109 966 12,248	184,967 110,113 19,508 153,738 1,861 4,753	103 370 18 71 12		92 55 10 77 1
Glass and Glassware, White Lead, Iron and Nails, Castings and Machinery, Furniture, Agricultural Implements, Marble, Butter,	9,037 16,762 15,648 42,010 5,316 1,734 4,520	1,747 825 12,821 9,951 26,583 4,420 8,369	5 8 8 21 3 1 2		1 6 5 13 2 4
Cheese, Hides, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Staves and Hoop poles, Feathers, Potatoes, Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.	8,407 3,553 289 2,422 3,200 110,504	2,507 434 7,692 14,600	1 2 55		1 1 4 7
Cords of Wood, Perches of Stone, Feet of Lumber, Thousands of Shingles, Thousands of Lath, Miles Boats run, Miles of Passengers,	30 10,985 45 22 67,235 214,214	15 16,359 2 6 53,168 172,308	60 19 8 3 12,919		38 39 1 1 9,645

RECAPITULATION of all articles cleared on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1848 and 1849.

			1	1
Articles.	1849.	1848.	Tons-1849.	Tons-1848.
224 120 10 10	1015.		2010	
7				
BARRELS.	577.040	*0 O=C	r 400	0 550
Flour,	57,842 5,964	78,856 5,977	5 490 1,047	8,556 1,046
Salt,	61,375	75,878	9,207	11,382
Fish,	2,982	1,488	, 447	223
Oil,	373	387	57	59
Lime,	3,697	3,850	563	577
Pork,	33,857	28,677	5,185	4,391
Beef, Bushels.	1,074		66]	
Wheat,	566,106	957,395	14,322	28,222
Corn,	1,514,529	1005,640	42,419	28,157
Oats,	16,349	64,389	270	1,062
Rye, ····	227	904	6	25
Barley,	987	2,638	30	75
Seeds,	16,233 518	14,300 127	488 12	429
Mineral Coal,	71,693	28,300	2,868	1,132
Pounds.	11,055	20,000	2,000	1,100
Lard,	3,727.282	3,332,101	1,863	1,665
Bacon	3,187,551	2,293,471	1,592	1,148
Merchandise,	8,325,903	8,583,048	4,163	4,291
Sugar and Molasses,	2,346,884	1,387,692	1,173	694
Coffee,	1,299,754 512,017	1,575,642 586,139	649 255	783 293
Glass and Glass-ware	401.304	272,109	206	135
White Lead	118,869	293,631	59	147
Iron and Nails,	2,560,153	2,297,050	1,279	1,147
Castings and Machinery	1,825,660	1,149,022	918	575
Furniture,	1,159,840	1,087,002 99,241	580 81	544
Agricultural Implements, Mill stones and Marble,	163,856 550,100	634,987	274	318
Wood-ware	136,580	108,397	68	54
Wood-ware,	256,292	174,852	129	86
Uneese, essessessessessessesses	182,817	134,031	91	66
Bees-wax, ····	73,537	46,443	37	23
Green and Dried Fruit, Potter's ware,	477,118	534,055	238	267
Rags,	155,578 64,876	101,787	78 32	51
Hides,	56,155	45,929	27	24
Sole leather,	249,497	247,304	125	124
Saleratus,	38,848	79,603	19	40
Pot and Pear Ashes,	616,658	481,817	309	240
Potatoes	3,200	24,000	2	12
Live Hogs,	32,841	56,870 38,377	16	28 19
Peltries,	2,279	30,311	10	19
Hair.	122,342	75,145	61	38
Ginseng, Hair, Soap,	11,206	,	6	
TERRE	68,370		34	
Beef and Tallow,	000.040	16,188	120	8
Tan Bark,	279,043	9,157	139	
Wool,	35,906	88,074	18	5 44
Staves and Hoop-poles,	1,451,334	1,052,458	731	528
Carriages and Wagons,	100,935	110,040	50	55
Miscellaneous,	3,103,433	3,672,133	1,551	1,837
M:scellaneous.	0.074	e oer	04.000	10.00
Cords of Wood,	9,274 12,303	7,975 1 4,60 7	24,309 24,606	19,938
Perches of Stone,	10,000	13,007	**,000	29,214

RECAPITULATION of all articles cleared on the Wabash and Erie Canal, from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years 1848 and 1849—Continued.

Articles.	1849.	1843.	Tons-1849.	Tons-1848.
Feet of Lumber,	3,762,006 29,203 367 3,279	3,323,015 34,322 73 6,569 11,015 832	6,046 876 59 508	5,825 1,029 18 986 220 42
Miles Boats run,	485,736 1,294,701	463,575 1,357,364	155,830	157,949



REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF STATE.

IN RELATION TO

WATER RENTS ON CENTRAL CANAL,

IN ANSWER TO A .

RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1849.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

FEDERAL BOOK

Market to Mark ports

100

REPORT.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, December 20, 1849.

Hon. George W. Carr,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir:—The following statements are submitted in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 18th instant, calling for information in relation to the water rents on the Northern Division of the Central Canal, the amount paid for repairs and salaries of agents, and the amount due and unpaid by each lessee of water power.

The amount paid in cash for water rents up to Nov. 1, 1849, is \$6,817 00. Some two or three hundred dollars have been paid since, but the amounts are not posted since the end of the fiscal year. Considerable additional credits are given, but they are for

loss of time, and for work done on the Canal.

The whole amount paid for repairs, as appears by the books of this office, is \$34,558 32. Of this amount something like \$27,000 were paid for repairs rendered necessary by the great flood in January, 1847.

The whole amount paid for salaries of Superintendents, from October 31, 1843, to November 1, 1849, as appears by the books, is

\$2,727 90.

The amount of rents due from William Sheets & Co. for the use of water power, from commencement of their leases to November 1, 1849, is - - - \$8,175 00

The amount paid by them during the same period, is 3,858 61

In the above payments are included \$851 50 for deductions on account of loss of time, and for power not used. They are entitled to further deductions for loss of time on account of the Canal being broken, but as no settlement has been made with the agent, the amount to which they are entitled is unknown at this office.

The amount due from John	Carlisle	from	eomme	eneeme	ent of lease	
to Nov. 1, 1849, is -	-	-	-	-	\$5,220 83	
He is eredited on the books,	~	-	-	-	3,162 96	
	/				89 057 87	

In this credit is included \$212 50 for deductions made in 1842. He is entitled to further deductions on account of loss of time, &c., but no settlement having been made the amount is unknown.

The amount	due	from	Scudder &	Hanr	aman	up	to	November 1,
1849, is	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	\$2,175 00
The amount	paid	to san	ne time is		-		-	698 13
Balance due	Nov.	1, 184	19, ' -'	_	_			\$1,476 87

In their payments are included \$140.62 for deductions in 1843. They are also entitled to additional deductions, which have not been adjusted by the agent.

The amount due from S. & J. Ogd The amount paid by them is -	en to Ma	y 1, 184	9, is	\$5,663 00 3,489 56
Balance due Nov. 1, 1849, -	-	-	-	\$2,173 44

In the above eredit are included deductions to the amount of \$1,512 50. They are entitled to other deductions which will be entered to their credit when settlement shall be made.

The amount due from Nathaniel	West	from the	comme	ncement of
his lease to May 1, 1849, is	-	-	-	\$1,850 00
The amount paid by him is -	-	-	-	720 90
•				
Balance due Nov. 1, 1849, -	-	-	-	\$1,129 10

Of Mr. West's payment \$237 81 were for deductions allowed on former settlements. He also has an unliquidated claim for further deductions.

The amount due from	Burk & Mo	rris (now	Burk & I	Koontz) from
the commencement of	of their lease	to Nov. 1	, 1849, is	\$4,227 08
The amount paid by th	nem is -	-		4,146 69

The amount allowed them for deductions at various times, and which is embraced in the above payments, is \$1,588 87. Their settlements have been regularly made, and the balance against them, as will be seen, is quite small.

The amount due from Robert Underhill from the commencement of his lease to Nov. 1, 1849, is - - \$2,460 00 His credits amount to - - - 340 00

Balance due Nov. 1, 1849, - - - \$2,120 00

Mr. Underhill is entitled to considerable credits on account of not being supplied with water, &c., but his account, like most of the others, has not been adjusted.

The amount due from Cornelius Ferree for rents at the Feeder Dam (near the Bluffs of White river) is as follows, viz:

Amount due to May 1. 1845, according to settlement by commissioners, under an act approved Jan. 13, 1845, \$2,112 50 Amount from May 1, 1845, to Nov. 1, 1849, -2,430 00 Total. -\$4,542 50 The amount allowed him for work done on the Canal, and for stoppage, up to May 1, 1845, is, \$2,350 55 Amount paid in cash in 1847, -151 50 Amount allowed by agent for work done on Canal from former settlement to July 31, 1849, 929 51

Total, - - - - 3,431 56

Amount due Nov. 1, 1849, - - - \$1,110 94

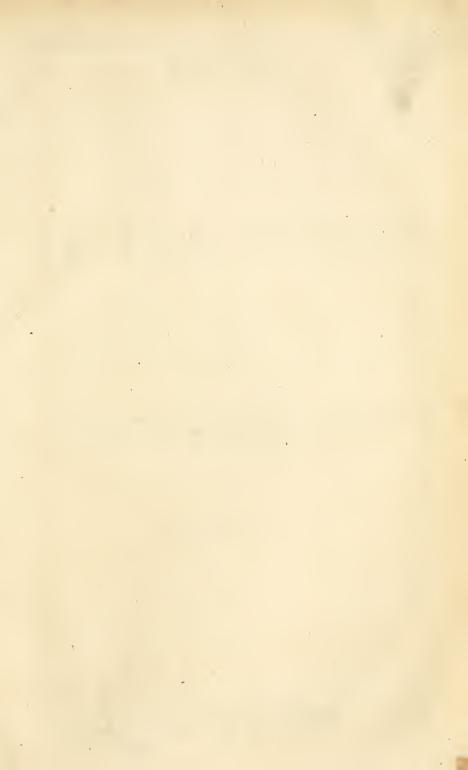
There is another lease at the Feeder Dam for a grist mill and saw mill, the latter of which only is understood to have been put in operation. Commissioners were appointed some years ago to settle with the lessee, but no report has been made to this office, and it is not in my power to state the amount of his indebtedness.

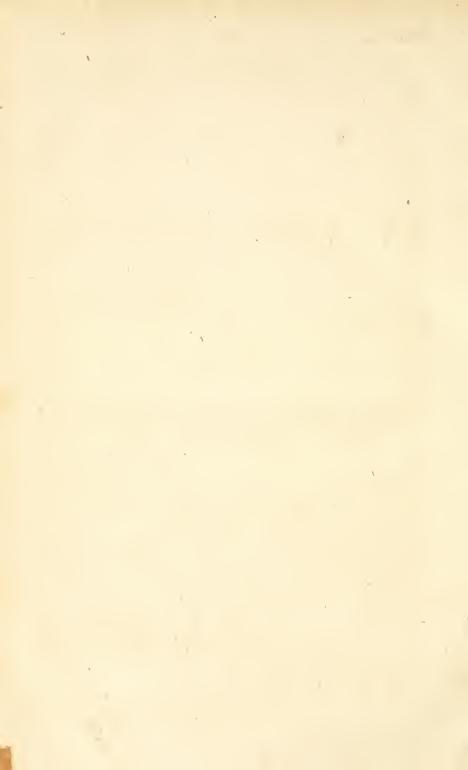
By an act of the General Assembly, approved Jan. 13, 1846, the whole control of this Canal was taken from the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and confided to an Agent elected by the Legislature, and its entire management is now vested in him. The Auditor's duties, under the law, are simply to issue requisitions on the Treasury for money, settle with the Agent, and keep the ac-

counts.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. MAGUIRE, Auditor of State.







REPORT

OF

MR. REID, OF UNION,

FROM

A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, TO WHICH HAD BEEN REFERRED SUNDRY PETITIONS PRAYING THE REPEAL OF THE BLACK LAWS:

JANUARY 7, 1850.

INDIANAPOLIS: JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER. 1849.

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MR. BELLD. OF DAINN,

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REPORT:

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Mr. President:

The select committee, to whom were referred the memorials and petitions of sundry citizens of Wayne, Henry, Union, and Randolph Counties, praying for an amendment or repeal of the laws of this State which operate injuriously on the natural and civil rights of the colored population of Indiana, have had the same under consideration, and now beg leave most respectfully to make the follow-

ing report:

The grand truths which are contained in the ever memorable Declaration of Independence which severed all connection between the government of Great Britain and our beloved country, being familiar to the memory of every American citizen, forced themselves upon our minds at the present time and demanded of us a full and fair investigation of and concerning the laws referred to in the numerously signed petitions which lie before us, praying for either a repeal or an amelioration of the laws of this State made for the special government of the colored population—laws infringing some of the dearest and most sacred rights of man.

In presenting our views on this subject, we do so without any feeling of affection more than that which ought to warm the bosom of every lover of justice, of equal rights, and of true benevolence. These grand truths, first uttered by our revolutionary fathers in language not to be misunderstood by the British government, asserted and maintained the principles "That all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inclienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" principles which every true American citizen is proud of, and which no man has been able successfully to contradict or deny. Such principles as these were made by the fathers of the revolution as the basis on which rested all their rights, civil and political; and on such principles they appealed to the supreme Judge of the world as the arbitrator between them and the proud mistress of the sea;

appealed to that God, who knows the hearts of all men, for the rectitude of their intentions, and earnestly prayed and solicited the divine assistance and support in behalf of themselves and their beloved country, e'er they engaged in the fearful struggle which was to terminate either in all the horrors of defeat and slavery, or

victory and National Independence.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject before us, and believing that it is our duty to examine carefully the rights of our colored population, and the wrongs which our present laws are guilty of inflicting on this class of unfortunate persons; and turning our eyes back to the early formation of our Territorial Government, and the Ordinance of 1787, we cannot but admire the noble sentiments which animated the bosoms of those great Statesmen who introduced and carried out this celebrated ordinance, by which slavery and involuntary servitude are for ever prohibited within our State, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes. What is slavery? What is this dreadful evil, of which all mankind of every nation, and of every creed have been taught to fear and

guard against?

From the earliest history of the world this principle has been gradually encroaching on the rights of man. Nation has risen against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, for the purpose of enslaving their fellow men, and whilst all denounce abstractly the principle, yet, alas! how few abstain from the practice. Slavery is the loss of each or all of the grand and inalienable rights of mankind, known as the civil and natural rights of man, and in proportion to the loss of our freedom, so is the extent of our slavery. Slavery, says Judge Mansfield in his decision in the celebrated Sommerset case, "Is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced upon reasons moral or political; it is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law:" Loft's Reports, 22, June 1772. See also the case of Cone ats. Pregg, Supreme Court of Penn., in support of this opinion.

If such is slavery, and if positive law is necessary to sustain this odious principle, certainly the sons of those men who reared the proud fabric of American Independence, whose rich heritage is the fertile valley of the Mississippi, and who are the guardians of the sacred temple of FREEDOM, will not continue to sustain principles so odious, or allow to remain unchanged statutes so unjust, but will, with the march of mind and spirit of improvement, if they cannot repeal all the laws which operate unjustly on our colored population, at least amend and ameliorate them in accordance with equity

and prudence.

We do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument to show that the Negro, Mulatto, and Indian are men, and as such, entitled to all of their natural and civil rights, in as full power as any citizen of Indiana. The history of the world allow them this character, and has assigned to each his proper place in the rank of mankind. But were this denied, they are of themselves self evident.

proofs, developed in their physical formation, their mental abilities, the inherent principles of their nature, and the acknowledged admission of the civilized world.

The Declaration of Independence asserts that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among the *inalienable* rights of man. The right of life implies the right of protection by every power of law—the right of defending and preserving it when attacked or in danger—the right of appearing in courts of justice, and of testifying against the injurer of these rights, whether black or white, not only for ourselves, but for every member of our family.

The right of Liberty implies the right of motion, of emigration, of freedom from all illegal restraints, arrests, and imprisonments,

and all other infringements of this natural right.

Happiness, that principle which is inherent to the human heart. which all men so ardently search after, and which all claim as their birth-right, the very essence of which is freedom, is denied to our colored population. They may deem themselves and family happy -they may fancy themselves and children secure under the protection of our laws, and may enjoy themselves and friends in their domestic circle in all their fancied security—but alas! such is not the fact; the spoiler may enter their family dwelling in any moment, and destroy the earnings of years, the virtue of their children, the peace of their homes—even life itself may be taken, and yet the colored man, so far as he is concerned, is powerless in the hands of his oppressor, and dare not appear against the spoiler of his happiness in our courts of justice, demanding redress of his wrongs, because that spoiler is a white man; and for this reason, and this alone, the evidence of the colored man is rejected, and the violator of the law goes unpunished and unwhipt of justice.

But let us examine the several acts in their order as they stand in the Statute Book, and see how far the colored population are injured by their operation. On the 10th of February, 1831, an act was passed, and which still remains in force, concerning free Negroes and Mulattoes, servants and slaves, preventing them from emigrating to this State from any other, unless some white man shall give a bond of \$500 as security for their good behavior, &c. Under this law they are liable to be seized and put out of the State, to be sold out for six months to the highest bidder; and should any white person knowingly hire a colored man who had not given bond, he is liable to indictment and fine; but the rights of the slave

owner are fully declared and secured.

Again, by the 251st section of chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes of 1843, all Negroes, Mulattoes, and Indians are prohibited from testifying in courts against white persons, and are only qualified when they testify against, or for, persons of their own color. A similar law to the above was some years ago in force in Ohio, and in a case then pending before the Supreme Court in that State, the civil consequences of the law, not only to the colored man, but to the white, were so strongly and vividly shown, that the court in de-

livering its opinion declared that it was not only a disgrace to the State, but to the age in which they lived, that such an act was found remaining on their Statute books; and in a year or two afterwards the law was repealed and stricken out. Another law which operates indirectly on the black man, and immediately on the white, is that found on page 984, chapter 53, section 115 of the Revised Statutes of 1843.

This law, whilst it appears on its face as an act of justice to our sister States of the South, is, in fact, evidently against the very first principles of humanity, the freedom of man, and strikes at the root of liberty. Many have supposed it to be unconstitutional; hence very few pay much attention to its penalties, until they find themselves entangled in its meshes, and when too late, have to pay a fine for fulfilling the dictates of human nature; thus turning the sympathies of our hearts and the benevolence of our minds into rods for our own punishment. We need only refer to the following decisions of the Supreme Court, confirming the constitutionality of the bond law, so odious as it now stands, as well as the penalties flowing from it for the violation thereof:—See 5 Blackford, State vs. Cooper 258, Baptiste vs. State 283, 8, Blackford, Hickland vs. State 365. Thus, by the operation of these laws, the three great civil rights of man are invaded and equal justice denied.

But some assert the principle that the colored population cannot remain with safety, either to themselves or to the white citizens, residents of our soil; that the mental superiority of the Caucassian will overshadow the inferior mind of the African, compelling him by

the very force of natural law, to remain a slave.

Admitting the superiority of the former, we cannot deny the African the right of civil protection—that right which every enlightened and civilized government gives to her free residents—and as many of this class of persons have been born and raised among us, and are natives of this country, whilst they remain here it is the duty of the State of Indiana to protect them as free men, and not as slaves. If we tax them and their property for the support of our government, we ought to yield them and their property all civil protection.

If they are ignorant and vicious, it is our duty to educate and reclaim them; for although by our political charter they are not of us, or members of our social circle, within the meaning of the law, yet they operate upon our people secretly and silently by their manners and conduct, and our children imbibe from them more or less of their virtue or vices. Hence the necessity of raising the character and education of the colored population, and of sustaining them in their civil and natural rights, as long as they remain among us.

The morality and intelligence of a nation are more noble and permanent monuments of true greatness than the triumphal arches of Rome, or the Mausolembic pyramids of Egypt; the first contain the very essence of undying glory—the last are but the crumbling

monuments of an age that is past.

Your committee would further report, that they are informed, and have reason to believe, that not a State or Government in all Amerca remains (except Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa,) claiming to be free sovereignties, cherishing freedom as one of the birth-rights of their people, in which the testimony or evidence of the colored race is not allowed in their courts of justice. Even in South Carolina, and the other slave-holding States of the Union, this class of persons are allowed to testify as witnesses for the State—a privilege which is denied them in the free State of Indiana.

Europe has long since repudiated the doctrine of the incompetency of the colored race, and now in England, France, Prussia, and Germany, the testimony of this class of persons goes to the court and jury, allowing them to judge of its truth and credibility, sustaining or rejecting it in the character and reputation of the man. But here in free and enligtened indiana, on the soil covered by the famed ordinance of 1787—here, where Freedom hath built her alter, and where the talent and intelligence of the age are fast hastening; here, in this favored and beautiful country, the curse of slavery still rests, blighting and blasting the hopes and rights of the colored

population, and treating them as if they still were slaves.

Your committee would further report, that some measure of relief ought to be granted to this class of persons; if not, that they are men paying taxes for the support of the Government like other men, and as such entitled to the protection of its laws; but because the spirit and intelligence of the age demands it; because three thousand of your fellow-citizens have asked by their petitions an amelioration of these laws at the present session, and because the grand truths which are contained in the great charter of American freemen, and found in the GREATER DECLARATION OF DIVINE AUTHORITY in the HOLY BIBLE, upon whose God our Fathers trusted in the awful struggle for our national independence, raise their voices against us and say for their causes, soften the rigor of your laws, and let my peopole be free.

In accordance with these views, your committee report the annexed bill to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same be examined carefully by that honorable body, and enacted according to law; not that your committee believe that the present bill is all that justice and equity demand, but that should it meet the favor of the General Assembly, it will to a certain extent afford protection to the lives and property of this class of persons, a protection of

which they are unjustly deprived.

JNO. S. REID, GEO. EVANS, JACOB BRUGH.

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